

THE UNIVERSITY
OF ILLINOIS
LIBRARY

331.805
BO
v.38

REMOTE STORAGE



The pages which are missing were removed because they were advertisements

THE BOILERMAKERS' and IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

—OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE—

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS
IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA**

VOL. XXXVIII

KANSAS CITY, MO., JANUARY, 1926

NUMBER 1

Office of Editor-Manager, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kas.
Published monthly at 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Price, \$1.00 per year.

THE VOICE OF ORGANIZED LABOR IS INCREASING IN VOLUME.

"The voice of labor is increasing in volume," declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address at the dedication of "Labor's Reward," the moving picture which will be used in the organization, education and publicity campaign of the American Federation of Labor and the Union Label Trades Department.

"It is being heard in the councils of the nation," he continued, "and the deliberate judgment of its administrative agencies is being sought by those who direct the affairs of government and by the officers of organizations engaged in promoting various humane enterprises."

While speaking for the millions who compose the American Federation of Labor, he said, organized labor also indirectly speaks for the millions of voiceless unorganized whose standards of life and living are greatly influenced by the success or failure of organized labor.

"There are many questions of a political social and economic character which occupy the attention of the public," President Green said, "but among them all none is more vital than that of organized labor. It is associated with industry and by its ramifications permeates the social, civic and economic life of all communities. Its importance cannot be minimized nor can its influence upon our national life be accurately measured or correctly appraised."

"The voice of organized labor, increasing in volume and power, is being heard in the councils of the nation and the deliberate judgment of its administrative agencies is being sought by those who direct the affairs of government and by the officers of organizations engaged in promoting various humane enterprises. This great movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor, assumes to speak for all working men and women. It speaks directly for the millions who compose the American Federation of Labor and indirectly for the millions of unorganized workers whose voices are inarticulate and whose standards of life and living are greatly influenced by the success or failure of organized labor."

"The American Federation of Labor is constantly carrying the message of organized labor to the millions of workers in all vocations and callings of life throughout America who still remain outside the fold of organized labor. Today it is launching a campaign of organization and education through which it hopes not only to arouse great public interest in the work of organized labor, but, in addition to increase the numerical strength and the economic power of the organized labor movement of the American continent. This work of organization which is being initiated is different in character and procedure than any heretofore undertaken. Through the instrumentality of the moving picture we plan to tell the story of Labor's struggles and Labor's achievements. It is an interesting story for it shows the progress which labor has made from the early beginning to the present time."

Workers Were All Slaves.

"It is an historic fact that in the beginning those who performed labor were classified as slaves, bought and sold in the slave markets of the world. As one nation conquered another the victors made subjects and slaves of the vanquished. Forced labor and compulsory service was the rule followed, for among the ruling classes it was considered both ignoble and degrading to perform work of any kind whatsoever. Then came the change from slavery to that of serfdom. The workers were inseparably associated with the land, tied to the land, and a part of the landed estates. If the land was transferred the serfs or the laboring people were transferred with it. Their status as serfs seemed irrevocably fixed. In the development of civilization laboring people became free, free from slavery, free from serfdom. They then began working for wages and were accorded the right to own property and to seek and secure employment whenever and wherever they wished."

"It was in this period of time that laboring people began to organize for mutual protection and self-development. Organizations in the form of workmen's guilds were

formed in the seventh century. Through this form of organization the workers did much to elevate their living standards, to dignify labor and to increase the skill of mechanics and artisans.

"The tendency of the people of all races and of each century in the world's history has been to organize and to act collectively. In the beginning the tribal instinct controlled so that the most crude and primitive idea was furthered through group action and group activity. In the early days the organization of armies for national control and national conquest shows the early grasp of the need of sustained and organized effort in the accomplishment of a definite purpose.

Organization Is Inherent.

"Organization today, as we find it in all its various manifestations, is nothing more than the perfection of an idea crudely held and crudely expressed by our forefathers many centuries ago. It is manifested in the family, in the community, in the municipality, in the state and in the nation. Organization of various kinds has grown, expanded and developed until now nothing worth while, either of a philanthropic, civic, social or economic character is undertaken except through organization and cooperation.

"In the logical development of this organization process we have, among the working men and women, organizations of labor, commonly called trade unions. These organizations have been formed by the working men and women themselves. They are managed, financed and directed by the membership which composes them. They are the free and independent mediums through which the working men and women seek to advance their material interest, their social and economic welfare.

"This development in sustained, organized effort and the accomplishments of the American Federation of Labor, since its formation in 1881, are set forth in chronological order in the moving picture, entitled "Labor's Reward," which will be shown in all cities and towns of the nation under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor and the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation. We have blended, in this picture, historical facts with a human interest story which will touch and quicken human emotions and which will appeal to the judgment and reasoning powers of all who see it. I am confident that while viewing this picture men and women will find their feelings alternating between pity and indignation for the wrongs perpetrated upon these defenseless workers in the great industrial group and highest admiration for organized labor and its accomplishments in bringing protection and help into the homes and lives of the unfortunates. The story of the experiences of Mary and her sister and their father is not a story of an extraordinary or isolated family experience. Every year there are

hundreds of thousands of such cases throughout America.

"The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor must earnestly hope that all associated with labor, either directly or indirectly, as well as the general public, may see this picture as it is shown, free of charge, throughout the villages, towns and cities of America during the coming winter.

Must Understand Labor.

"At this time it seems quite appropriate to refer to the great cause of organized labor and the necessity for organization among the working men and women of America. First of all we wish that the American people might properly understand organized labor, its purposes and its policies. It is only through a proper understanding that one may arrive at a just and righteous conclusion with reference to the merits and worthiness of any cause or any organization. Such a conclusion can be arrived at only after prejudice and preconceived opinions are laid aside.

"Feeling alone should not influence judgment in making appraisement of the worth and value of organized labor. Organized labor is a great humane movement. It combines within it all the elements of fraternal organizations, business organizations, religious and economic organizations. Its membership is composed of men and women who work for wages and who render service for which compensation is paid. Millions of members of organized labor are linked and held together by those ties of brotherhood and fraternity. While the great employing corporations represent the material phase of our industrial life the labor organizations represent the human element of industry. Naturally the officers of corporations seek for profits out of the money invested in industrial enterprises, magnify these profits and endeavor to constantly increase the earnings of their corporations. On the other hand labor organizations and their officers see in the workers employed in industry men and women, human beings yearning for and desiring the enjoyment of all the good things of life.

Workers Want Happy Homes.

"The workers seek for comfortable and happy homes. They seek wholesome food, proper clothing and the ownership of their own homes. They seek to promote cultural life through the protection of children and through education and through the application of those refining processes which come through education and understanding. They seek to enhance spiritual values and to promote spiritual welfare; not, perhaps, in a literal, religious sense, but in the development of the spiritual side of the natures of men and women so that they will aspire to a realization of their purposes. The dreaming of a better day and a better life, the aspiring toward the enjoyment of higher and better things, the yearning for the unseen and the unrealized and the

elevation of life to a higher and nobler standard are all developments in the spiritual nature of working people.

"There may be those who charge organized labor with being materialistic and with seeking only the promotion of material things. They are entertaining a mistaken idea. To the contrary, organized labor emphasizes the idealistic side of life, using only the materialistic for the purpose of advancing and promoting the cultural, the spiritual and the recreational phases of human life. Naturally when workers are compelled to strike for decent wages the public sees in such a strike only the materialistic. The public arrives at the conclusion that organized labor seeks only higher wages and that it is engaged in using economic power to force from employers higher wages.

"On the other hand workers involved in such a strike are forced to suffer and to sacrifice. Because of the attempts of the employers to force them back to work through starvation methods the workers are interested in securing food sufficient to enable them to carry on until victory is assured. Here is where materialism seems to be emphasized and unless the public is scrupulously discriminating it may arrive at an erroneous conclusion.

Higher Wages Are Necessary.

"The workers, through their labor organizations, demand higher wages, reasonable hours of work and tolerable conditions of employment. These demands are fundamental, because it is through the realization of these demands that the workers are able to promote the spiritual, cultural and esthetic part of their lives. This is not true of the employers, because lower wages mean nothing more to them than increased profits and increased earning power. This is altogether and purely materialistic. Through the sustained and increased earning power the workers may buy better food, better clothing, live in better homes, enjoy art and literature and may do numerous other things which tend to make life worth living.

"Through a reduction in the hours of labor so that the day's work may be performed within reasonable hours, the worker has an opportunity for leisure, self-development and recreation. By this process toil does not become burdensome, overexacting, destructive to body and mind. After the end of the day's work the worker is neither too tired nor worn to cultivate the cultural, educational and recreational part of his life.

"The logical consequence of the development of such a life is to make the worker a citizen more interested in the civic, social and political phases of his community life. With the stimulated effect which comes through higher living standards his community interest and civic pride is aroused and he becomes deeply interested in every worthy project which has for its purpose the advancement of the social, industrial

and civic life of the community. Manifestly, organized labor, through its varied activities, is constantly adding to those human values which makes for better citizenship and better workmanship.

"It is this moving principle, reflected in all the work of organized labor, which inspires working men and women to unite their economic strength through membership in trade unions. Those who have thought it through understand clearly and quite well that their economic salvation and the living of their lives upon that higher plane to which the thinking worker earnestly aspires can only be realized through organization, education and understanding. It is not difficult to follow this reasoning. The mobilization of the economic strength of working men and women, the utilization of their collective efforts and the concentration of these powers and influences constitute the means through which the members of organized labor will achieve their purposes.

Organized Labor Makes Progress.

"It is conceded by friends and foes that great good has been accomplished by organized labor. Much more will be accomplished through the efforts of those who are now members and increasing progress will be made if the thousands who are eligible to membership will but respond to the invitation of organized labor by joining with it.

"We, therefore, issue a broad, cordial and earnest invitation to the working men and women, wherever they may be, to join the ranks of organized labor, to become members of trade unions, to associate themselves with their fellow-workers and to become a part of this great brotherhood of organized labor.

"It is a great privilege to be associated with millions of men and women in the furtherance of the cause of labor. It is a great opportunity to help one's self and to serve in helping others. It is an honor to be numbered in an army of approximately 5,000,000 organized working men and women who are banded together in the cause of human betterment and social well-being.

"One of the definite purposes of this great group of people is to foster and encourage the buying of goods manufactured and made by union workers and under union conditions of employment. Through education the workers can be taught how to employ their purchasing power in order to promote and protect their own best interest. Many organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have adopted union labels to guide union labor and the friends of union labor in the purchasing of products and commodities manufactured by them. They have also adopted shop cards in order to inform and educate the public as to where union help is employed and where union made goods are sold. This phase of trade union, educational work will be greatly emphasized in the moving pic-

ture campaign to which I previously referred.

Their Own Salvation at Stake.

"The power to do and to help in making more effective the principles of organized labor lies within the working men and women of America. This power lies dormant and latent and is available for use. It is for the workers to decide whether or not it shall be developed and used along rational, constructive and successful lines. They must work out their own salvation.

Through their own solidarity and constructive ability they can accomplish results far in advance of the expectations and hopes of the most optimistic.

"In the name of and in behalf of the great American Federation of Labor I bespeak for the great labor movement the sympathy and support of its friends and I invite working men and women who are not now identified with the organized labor movement to join with us and to work with us as members of the organized labor movement of America."

MUSSOLINI LOADS THE FASCIST CLUBS WITH AMERICAN GOLD.

By Heber Blankenhorn.

LABOR'S EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

Does it mean anything to American labor the fact that our government has just handed out at Washington to Mussolini's commissioners a triflingly easy settlement of Italy's war debts? And the fact that, with the blessing of Washington, Mussolini has walked off with a Morgan loan of a hundred millions? The questions are asked by Italy's workers, on whose heads the clubs of the fascist gangs fall heavier than ever.

If the American worker will split the fascist club apart, he will find it loaded, apparently with lead, really with American gold. Blows from that club in the past few weeks have finished the trade unions (they are now illegal) finished the last of the

labor press, abolished the national co-operatives, dissolved the most conservative socialist party, destroyed even the last vestiges of elective municipal governments, and made "disrespect" to the dictator a prison crime.

After almost two years abroad as LABOR'S foreign correspondent, I have just returned to America,—America once the first hope of political refugees, the haven of Kossuth and Garibaldi, and help of Parnell. But America today? In my ears sound the words of an Italian exile whom I interviewed in Paris, Professor Gaetano Salvemini, one of Europe's best historians, a champion of the workers, imprisoned last summer by Mussolini, on charges of running the secret press called **Non Mollare** (Don't Weaken). Let readers realize that when they flourish their union journals such as this, they do what no Italian worker can do. The secret press, a bulletin like a handbill, sneaked from hand to hand, is all the Italian has left of his great labor press, if he has that, for my last copy is many weeks old. This is what the historian said:

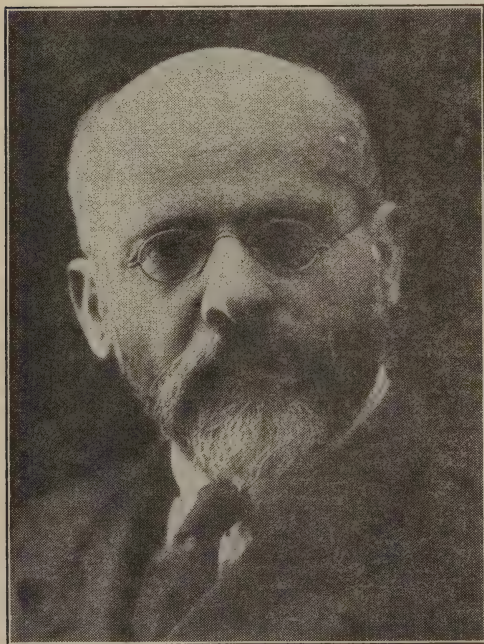
America Saves the Skin of Fascism.

"History is repeating. In 1905 it was the loans of democratic republican France which saved the Czar, enabled him to crush his workers, and contributed to the world war. In 1925 it is democratic, peace-loving America whose easy terms to Mussolini and whose Morgan loans save the skin of the fascist tyranny. We shall not pay it back when we in Italy are free again.

"Do you suppose that the first consideration of a nation newly-freed will be to pay back the moneys lent to its tyrant? That is scarcely history, or human nature. What's the present value of the old French bonds to the Czar?

"Peace? In the very weeks when Washington was being so kind to Mussolini's debt negotiators, Mussolini was louder than ever in threats of foreign wars. His party jeered at the Locarno pacts: Fascist Italy has nothing to do with wishy-washy pacifism; our road is violence."

"Except in commissions to bankers, what is there in it all for America? Do they



PROFESSOR GAETANO SALVEMINI
Champion of Italian Workers, an Exile,
Fighting Fascism.

know nothing at all, there, of what goes on, and gets worse daily in Italy?"

Salvemini was quite cheerful in his exile's hotel room in Paris, though doubtful if he would ever see Italy again. More and more you can find in refuges in France, England and Belgium men who have just escaped from Italy, teachers, or labor leaders, some of them nationally known war heroes,—but all have felt the fascist club.

"Here I can breathe," said Salvemini, "In Italy the only time I felt my head safe was 35 days last summer, in prison."

An idea of Salvemini's "dangerous" ideas is fairly given by the platform on which he was elected to Parliament by the peasants; (whose fight for the vote he had led) first, peace (with Yugoslavia) second, free trade; (cheaper bread); third, confiscation of war munitions plants. Now he wonders if America is really interested in peace!

War Principal Business of Fascism.

"Every week past Mussolini and his spokesmen have been perfectly open in saying that it is war they are interested in. To pick a quarrel, say with Turkey, is almost a necessity now to the distatorship.

"While his commissioners were at Washington, Mussolini cried to a demonstration of blackshirt militia: 'I shall expect you next year, though where is yet unknown. Up with your glorious guns.' He rattles the sword every week like Kaiser Wilhelm of old.

"Concerning Locarno, his representative at the League of Nations, F. Coppola, says, 'Fascistized Italy need not worry about pacts of Locarno; the very governments which drew them up will, when it suits them, tear them to pieces. So fascist Italy will be perfectly free at the right moment to choose its own policy for founding the new empire.'

"The new policy they freely call for is a foreign war. Another spokesman of Mussolini has just been laughing at the 'little olive trees' of Locarno. 'Peace speeches are all very well for the sons of France, England and America. We, like Japan, who is also on her guard, wish to teach our children the use of arms, even before they learn to speak.' There you have it: they say that violence made their party great, and now foreign violence will make the new Italy great.

"At Milan, Mussolini said flatly that international war goes on, and 'Italy will leap from the springboard of victory to her future.' When dictatorship becomes as universally unpopular at home as fascismo is now, the last diversion of a foreign war becomes a necessity. War means money; and so America helps.

"Any kind of little foreign war is the excuse for 'emergency powers' and 'war measures.' All over Italy, troublemakers can then be sent to the front. The 139,000 in the armed sections of the fascist militia immediately become, not at all soldiers, but

a vast military police, with unlimited powers over the population.

"An economic crisis is ahead: wholesale prices in Italy have gone up 23 per cent in the past six months, while the country's adverse trade balance is up 29 million lire. People are beginning to find it hard to eat, but 'in war time' bread riots can be easily crushed,—without explanations. War is on the cards,—with American help."

Labor Communities Crushed.

I asked to what extent violence was still observable in the smaller communities: "Particularly what is the state of those places that were once completely labor in one form or another, either socialist governments, or co-operatives or unions?"

Salvemini cited as a specimen the commune of Molinella near Bologna.

"All Italy knew what a wonderful system of co-operative living had been developed there during 30 years under socialist leadership. This commune of 15,000 inhabitants had an Agricultural Co-operative owning a vast area of farm land, and a Consumers' Co-operative with a great store and seven branches, which supplied everything the place needed. The farm laborers were all organized on their own labor exchange, their wages were the best anywhere. Their co-operative had a million of reserves in the bank, not counting their plant and machinery.

"When the fascists seized power, they immediately declared a boycott on the laborers' organization, then invaded the co-operatives and simply took possession, under the protection of armed gangs from neighboring cities. With the same careful mockery of legal forms which they employ right along, they had the Prefect (appointed governor of the province) sell outright all the possessions of the co-operators' 30 years of savings.

"When that failed to break the workers, the Bologna fascists under their chief, Regazzi, declared open war, and began a steady round of punitive expeditions, as they call them. They are simply raids for clubbings or murder.

"One of the murders caused a great stir because the fascist leader Regazzi did it personally. He led a gang of 40 to the house of a worker, Pietro Marani, called to the family, 'Come on out, we're going to kill you,' and when the family hid, they climbed the roof, tore off the tiles, got in, and Regazzi, according to the members of the family, shot and killed Pietro with his own hand.

Murderers Go Scot Free.

"The family dared to go and complain to the police. So the fascist government formally announced that 'Regazzi could not be found,' though he was walking the streets of Bologna every day, making speeches and even receiving a medal at a public banquet for his fascist activities.

"In the days after the Mattootti murder, when the fascist power throughout Italy

nearly toppled down, the government had to yield to the extent of 'finding' Regazzi and trying him, but, of course, he was immediately released.

"Farinacci, Mussolini's right hand man, declared that acts such as Regazzi's were not to be adjudged like common crime cases. The murder campaign went right on. And still the workers refused to enter the fascist imitation unions.

"They lived on the gleanings from the fields, so the fascists forbade the immemorial right of gleaning. The landowners imported men from other provinces, paying them fancy prices. Still the workers refused to work except as employed through their own agencies. Wholesale arrests went on. As late as last November, 142 workers, including 31 women, were sent to prison. But starvation, robbery, murder and the steady patrolling of the commune by the fascist bands at last did their work; the fascists now boast that the place has 'accepted fascism' and 'abandoned' socialist co-operation.

"Without its private army, fascism would vanish from Italy over night."

Bankers and Property Owners Pro-fascist.

Besides the militia, I asked, what constitutes its real strength? Salvemini cited three principal elements. The big iron and steel magnates of the north, who have never recovered from the fright of the occupation of their factories in 1920, and who have profited enormously by fascismo's smashing the powerful metal unions; the landowners, whose great holdings were threatened after the war, and to whom Mussolini has given two billions a year by imposing a protective tariff on grain; and the Banco Commerciale, big finance. Money is not lacking. Besides their army, the fascist press has to be subsidized, for nobody reads it. And the demonstrations of Mussolini's 'popularity' have to be paid for,—trainloads of men with fares paid and often wages.

"But Mussolini's masters give back to the fascist party only a tithe of what they are making out of Italy under the fascist management."

The great lack on the people's side, he thought, was leadership. "It may take a number of years to develop leaders, national and local; it's always hard in the land where the policy is to murder leaders, as it was in Russia. Leaders may have to work from the outside, as did Garibaldi."

Fascism would hardly be got rid of without a revolution,—so the most recent English observers in Italy believed. Salvemini did not disagree: "Probably the next step will involve a republic."

"Democracy Not Yet Arrived."

Reminding Salvemini that there are fascist government besides Italy, in Hungary, Spain, Bulgaria, and virtually one in South Germany, and that demands for such dictatorships are occasionally made by big financiers in France, Britain, and America, I

asked what he thought of the fascist explanation that fascismo had come because democracy had broken down.

"Democracy has not broken down; it has never arrived. In most modern countries a slow progress toward it goes on; in others there is reaction, like fascism, or the country being owned by big trusts. Certainly the old parliamentary democracy has broken down; that is true, whether fascists say it, or socialists, or big business.

"What can the average member of a parliament, such as I was, know of the welter of bills deluged on the typical modern legislative body? The new democracy must have decentralization; provinces and cities must have their own parliaments, and more control of their own affairs. National parliaments should be departmentalized; each minister or cabinet secretary should have his own permanent parliament, like a committee of a great parliament. Of course the old forms will have to be changed before we can have real democracy—industrial and social democracy.

"In Italy fascismo has done one good thing, a very good thing: it has accustomed our people to the idea of changing our forms of government and social organization—of changing them rapidly and drastically, in short of revolution. If a small minority, in the interests of the rich, can abolish everything, seize everything, decree new laws every day, twist every form of national and local administration, at least in appearance and advertisement, the vast mass, when free, will feel that they too can do drastic things in their own interest. That will be fascismo's only legacy."

Complete Press Censorship.

Italy is now a pretty thoroughly bottled up country, hermetically sealed, so far as news is concerned. American citizens should keep this little fact in mind, as brought from Rome by English observers.

Recently Mussolini received, my mutual arrangement, a delegation of the officers of the chief European news agencies (headed by the German publicist who used to run the Berlin war propaganda). They informed him that they had made every effort to see that only "the truth" would be transmitted to the world from Italy, and they assured him that the service would be "satisfactory." Mussolini thanked them!

There are great financial interests, controlling international news agencies, that are anxious nothing should imperil fascismo. If it maintains itself in Italy, it may catch on elsewhere!

The recent stories in British and most French papers, of the "plot" against Mussolini, astonish any real newspaper man; they tell so little, and are so faithful to the ideal of "satisfactory service."

Inside Italy, world news simply cannot be published. For example, the hostile reception in New York, given to Mussolini's debt commissioners, was not reflected by a single word in any Italian paper. And still the

censorship is not strong enough. So the government has been forced to the new steps of simply abolishing the labor press, and occupying the old meeting places of labor organizations with soldiery.

There were years when Irishmen in American labor did most helpful things for

oppressed Ireland. It is time for American labor men to cast about to see what active help they can give Italian labor. The destruction of labor in one nation is an injury to all. When a labor Garibaldi arises to lead Italy, he should feel that in America he will find friends and sinews of war.

EDUCATING THE WORKER AT HIS WORK.

Frontier College in Canada Trains for Citizenship.

By A. P. Haydon.

LABOR'S Canadian Correspondent.

With the idea that citizenship is the most valuable product of education, Frontier College in Canada was founded a quarter of a century ago as a means of bringing to the workers along the Canadian frontier such an education as would help them to live more fully, and to preserve to Canada the typical homestead life of her border provinces.

College graduates who work with shovel and axe by day and teach by night, are sent out by Frontier College to spread its gospel of education for welfare, leadership and Canadianization.

The College is endorsed by organized labor in Canada, which has said of it: "It is a valuable aid to trade union organization work, for all trade unionists know that the worker must understand the true meaning of citizenship, and this the Frontier College is endeavoring to instill in the minds of its students."

The seal of Frontier College pictures three laborers reading, their tools lying beside them. On a book between them is written in Latin: "Life without learning is death." Around the seal is the quotation from Emerson:

"I would not have the laborer sacrificed to the result;
Let there be worse cotton and better men."

The Frontier College, described by H. G. Wells as "the most interesting piece of educational work" he has ever read about, is the result of an idea—the education of the worker at his work—which agitated the mind of its founder and present principal,

Alfred Fitzpatrick, some 25 years ago when he was engaged in missionary work among the loggers of the California redwoods and later with the lumberjacks in Algoma.

In his own words, the story follows:

"Twenty-five years ago I realized my inability to exercise any worth-while influence over the large army of frontier workers with the methods then employed by the Church. The conviction grew on me that a change was necessary, for despite my best efforts to influence these men for good, there still appeared betwixt us 'a great gulf fixed.'"

"I did not think that the workers were on the wrong side of the abyss; I refused to believe that the fault lay wholly with the picturesque loggers and lumberjacks. So, discarding my clerical garb, I began to live and work with these men. I had decided that what the workers needed was not so much advice, expressed from a dignified pedestal, but sympathy and friendship from a man engaged in similar tasks and of like passions with themselves.

"It seemed to me that my own education lacked as much of the physical side as the workers lacked of the intellectual side. The idea of the instructor in the dual role of teacher and laborer has, therefore, really grown out of the one-sidedness of my own education, my belief in the essential goodness of the neglected workers, and the necessity for a common ground of approach.

The Job as the Class Room.

"The question naturally arose, How can



AT A PULP CAMP
The Instructor's Building in Winter Garb.



BUSHMEN FROM A WINTER CAMP
The Instructor Recruits His Classes from Among These Men.

these classes be brought together for common benefit? Where is this meeting place where teachers and men may mutually help one another? The answer came with no uncertain sound, clearly not in the village school ten miles away, but at their place of work.

"Froebel, the father of the kindergarten, once said: 'Come, let us live with our students.' I tried it, but it did not solve the problem. I soon found that a life of idleness during the day at the camp when the men were all at work, did not tend to raise me in their estimation, even though I hold classes at night. I therefore found it necessary to go further than Froebel, and said: 'Come let us work with our students,' and I soon found that I not only had to work with the men, but I had to do my work well.

"Thus was the Frontier College founded. In the last quarter of a century it has sent 900 men, graduates and undergraduates, mostly of Canadian and American universities, to act as instructors in camps and other places on the frontier. These instructors engage in the same kinds of hard, manual labor as their fellows. In their spare hours they become teachers, helping the men, many of whom have been deprived of opportunities for even elementary education.

Working and Learning Together.

"After 25 years of effort, the Frontier College is more firmly convinced than ever that the daily contact of instructors with their fellow workers, is the best way to bridge over the gulf, too long existing, between the manual worker and the university.

"The devotion of these teachers, sometimes under very difficult circumstances, the reception they have met at the hands of workers and officials, and the actual results of their class work, have confirmed

me in the belief that the Frontier College instructor has a fundamental place in the educational system of Canada.

"It is true that the instructor has often to undergo the humiliation of being given an inferior class of work, due to the one-sided nature of his own education. The college man on an 'extra gang' train is at first offered the task of 'cookee' or 'water boy.' In a lumber camp the work assigned, even to the master of arts, is not the position of 'feller', or 'skidder', but 'chickadee', 'choreboy', 'swamper', or some other second rate position to which no expert lumberjack or logger is assigned.

"At a mining camp, too, the university graduate must begin at the foot of the ladder, literally, or he never becomes a first-class practical miner.

"It is true that there now exists educational opportunities for certain types of workers along the frontier. They are reached by government specialists and correspondence schools, and even in some cases by experts provided by the employers. But there are vast numbers wholly neglected in theoretical and practical education, and who should, wherever located, have an opportunity for study regardless of their occupation.

Education for Better Home Life.

"Confronted with these facts the Frontier College in 1922 sought and obtained from the Parliament of Canada a Dominion charter, with power of conferring degrees. By this step we do not wish to compete with the older universities, nor to qualify men to overcrowded professions. We are simply desirous of creating an interest in the homestead, farm, camp and shop, believing that the men here have been overlooked by our universities.

"The unsanitary shacks of homesteaders, camp bunkhouses, despoiled forests, and

abandoned farms may all be traced to a lack of education among our boys and girls, in their homes and at their daily tasks.

"There is a regrettable lack of information on the part of the general public, and indeed on the part of many university graduates, on such vital subjects as settlement, immigration, unemployment, conservation and reforestation. To encourage study along these lines, and to relate our courses to every-day life, we have made biology compulsory in the first year, and forestry in the second.

"It is due to the absence of education on such common sense subjects that many homesteaders, after spending a few years in which perhaps the greater part of their small crop is frozen, burned or drowned, leave the country discouraged. They believe that it is too far north to be adapted to farming.

LABOR'S REWARD.

Mary, Overcome by Overwork and Lack of Proper Food, Falls in a Faint.

Great sorrow has come to the home of Mary, whose story of underpay and undesirable working conditions is depicted in "Labor's Reward," which is now being exhibited in various states in the organization and education campaign of the Union Label Trades Department and the American Federation of Labor.

One day Mary, suffering intense fatigue from overwork, fainted. After recovering her fellow employes assisted her to her dreary home where she sank helplessly on a couch. They were too poor to call a doctor.

Tom, who had fallen in love with Mary, dropped in to find her in a very nervous state. When told of Mary's experiences that day Tom began a bitter criticism of an employer who would permit a cruel forewoman to overwork an employee.

Practical Citizenship the Goal.

"Although, no doubt, maps are on hand, there is no one to tell them to notice that the southern boundary of Manitoba, if extended, would pass near their own lot. It does not occur to them that summer frosts can be overcome by extensive drainage and cultivation. Nor do they know that the clearing of slash and partially burned logs, trees, and stumps on a large scale would prevent the recurrence of the uncontrollable bush fires that decimate the population periodically and destroy property worth millions.

"The ever recurring tragedies of disappointed northern hearths and broken homes, is our reason for dwelling on these phases of education. We of Frontier College feel that education is worth little that does not have the ultimate aim of fitting men for citizenship."

After she had left the factory one of her girl friends employed there told the forewoman that Mary had fainted because the work given her was too hard for her frail body. The forewoman, termagant and cruel in nature, told Mary's friend to "mind her own business."

"You're a disturber," she said, "you're discharged."

Mary's friend immediately hurried to Mary's home and related the incident. As soon as the other employes learned of the action of the forewoman they all ceased work.

Tom told Mary that the girls in the book bindery did not have to work under such conditions, as they could find a real remedy in organizing a trade union. He set forth the benefits to be gained and urged that work begin immediately to that end.

FOOD PRICES STILL CLIMB.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor has completed the compilations showing changes in the retail cost of food in 25 of the 51 cities included in the Bureau's report.

During the month from October 15 to November 15, 1925, all of the 25 cities showed increases as follows: Butte and Louisville, 5 per cent; Bridgeport, Columbus, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Mobile, New Haven, Omaha, Peoria, Portland, Me., Richmond, and Rochester, 4 per cent; Atlanta, Cleveland, New Orleans, New York, Norfolk, Portland, Oregon, Providence, St. Louis, and St. Paul, 3 per cent; and Boston, Charleston, S. C., and Washington, 2 per cent.

For the year period, November 15, 1924, to November 15, 1925, all of the 25 cities showed increases as follows: Louisville, 14 per cent; Atlanta, Kansas City, Omaha and Peoria, 13 per cent; Indianapolis, New Haven, St. Louis and St. Paul, 12 per cent;

Boston, Bridgeport, Columbus, Norfolk and Richmond, 11 per cent; Butte, Cleveland, New York, Portland, Me., Providence, and Rochester, 10 per cent; Mobile, New Orleans, and Washington, 9 per cent; and Charleston, S. C., and Portland, Ore., 8 per cent.

As compared with the average cost in the year 1913, the retail cost of food on November 15, 1925, was 76 per cent higher in Richmond; 74 per cent in Washington; 72 per cent in New York; 71 per cent in Boston; 70 per cent in Providence; 69 per cent in New Haven and St. Louis; 68 per cent in Atlanta; 66 per cent in Charleston, S. C.; 65 per cent in Louisville; 64 per cent in Cleveland, Kansas City, and Omaha; 62 per cent in New Orleans; 61 per cent in Indianapolis, and 50 per cent in Portland, Ore. Prices were not obtained from Bridgeport, Butte, Columbus, Mobile, Norfolk, Peoria, Portland, Me., Rochester, and St. Paul in 1913, hence no comparison for the 12-year period can be given for those cities.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' JOURNAL.

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

JAMES B. CASEY, EDITOR AND MANAGER.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Sent in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. B. Casey, Editor, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kans.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co.  Kansas City, Missouri.

NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

The editor extends to all members, good wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year, and hopes health and prosperity will be their portion during the whole year.

By the time this issue of the Journal reaches our members, we will have completed our term of office, and turned the affairs of the Journal over to our successor in office, thus closing a period of more than fifteen years of service in behalf of the Journal, and of more than thirty-six years of labor in behalf of our Brotherhood.

We believe we have made progress in building up the standard of the Journal; whether little or much we leave to others to judge. At any rate we are surrendering the office conscious of the fact that we have given its affairs our best efforts and thought, and given as loyal and untiring service as man could. A much higher standard of Journal could have been achieved by adding many new features, were the funds available, but for most of the time these were limited and its size and the features used therefore had to be limited also.

During the past few years we have been handicapped by sickness and physical breakdown and we had to struggle against these, however, we have managed to give prompt attention to the business of the Journal, and succeeding in getting out each issue on time.

We have endeavored to keep the standard of the Journal on a high plane; personalities and unfair criticisms were excluded, no smutty jokes or ribald verses were used; it was our endeavor to use only articles and information in its columns which would have an educational value, so that not only the members but their families, could read it from cover to cover with edification and benefit.

The facilities for getting out the Journal have greatly increased with the passing years. When we took charge as editor, our only office equipment was a desk, typewriter and pair of shears. Most of the reading matter had to be written or clipped. For years we prepared technical articles on laying out between times; now we have a well equipped office, with all necessary facilities for carrying on business; and a number of news services for gathering the news concerning labor, have come into existence, and many competent writers contribute articles on special subjects of an educational nature.

For many years it has been our hope and desire to see our tradesmen fully organized, and each mechanic thoroughly versed, theoretically and practically, in all parts of their trade, so that their general efficiency would be high and their wage scale increased in proportion. So far these desires have not been fulfilled, demoralized industrial conditions and stagnation in ship building since the war, caused the loss of many thousands of members, and the unfortunate termination of the shopmen's strike caused a still further large loss.

Specialization in industry has been extended still further; however, it will in the future require a larger amount of technical knowledge and training to keep up with the times. We hope both of these objects will be accomplished in the future.

In recent months we have received many kind expressions, of regard from members, which we highly appreciate, to these and all who, during my term of office, have shown courtesies, kindness and co-operation, we desire to make grateful acknowledgment of our appreciation and thanks, and to ask that the same kindly consideration and assistance be accorded to our successor, Brother Barry.

We hope the Journal may continue to grow and prosper.

OVER-PRODUCTION IN INDUSTRY A GREAT PROBLEM, SAYS SECRETARY DAVIS.

Secretary of Labor Davis in his annual report says that one of the great elements of the problem of un-employment, is the over-developed state of some of our larger industries, and cites a number of impressive cases where only a limited part of the establishments in a given industry is producing most of output of these industries. For instance, he states the census lists 1,570 boot and shoe factories, and that 227 of these, or 14½ percent, produce 65.6 percent of all shoes produced, and that if these 227 factories ran full time the year around, they could produce 95 percent of all the shoes now produced and sold.

In referring to flour mills, he says there are 8,019 flour mills in the United States and of these, 228, or 2.8 percent, produce 62.1 percent of the product, and that run on full time they could produce all the mill products that we could consume.

He cites conditions in the bituminous coal industry of Illinois as representative of the industry as a whole, and says that 254 of the 338 principal mines in that state represents an unnecessary expenditure of money. By this he means the remaining 114 mines could furnish all the coal needed or saleable, if operated on full time, and that as a consequence there were twice as many men employed part time as are needed in the industry.

Secretary Davis favors combinations in each industry that would cut down the number of plants "to a point where each establishment could, upon a competitive basis, operate at least 50 weeks a year." However, we fail to see how this remedy would remove unemployment, where the mills, mines, and factories were closed, the employees would have to seek employment elsewhere and if all industry sought to apply this remedy unemployment would increase rather than decrease for some time to come at least, if not permanently.

The remedy, in our opinion, is not sound, as the primary cause of over-production is due to the development of automatic machinery, which has displaced a large percent of the number of persons required to produce a given amount of product, and greatly increased the productivity of those retained.

A surer, sounder and more effective remedy would be to shorten the hours of a day's work; this is labor's remedy for this great evil, which it has been striving to secure for a long time; and which, in justice, is due them, for so far, the use of automatic, labor-saving machines has, as a general thing, only added to the strain of a day's work. These machines operate swiftly, so the nerves and muscles of the operative has to be drawn taunt to act in concert with the machine and this strain is harder on them than the heavier parts of their work which they formerly did by hand.

Unemployment is one of the overshadowing problems of industry today, not only in this country but in many other countries of the world. In Great Britain, more than a million of the workers are out of employment and living on a dole furnished by the government, and so far, no improvement in sight. This question will have to be solved in an equitable and efficient manner, before there is stability and success in industry and the welfare of the masses assured.

A BRITISH COMMISSION SAYS AMERICAN PROSPERITY DUE TO EFFICIENCY IN PRODUCTION.

The Federation of British Industries sent a commission to the United States a short time ago, to investigate industrial conditions here, and according to the Manchester Guardian, the report of this Commission was made public recently. The report is quoted as showing "a state of great prosperity, due largely to the high pitch of efficiency reached in production." The reasons assigned for this efficiency in production, were:

"1.—The spread of education, both general and technical. There is no doubt that the general level of technical education today in the United States is extremely high, and ample facilities are available for anyone wishing to increase his efficiency by technical study. As showing the great increase in the spread of higher education it is significant to note that there are now 500,000 university students, as compared to 200,000 students ten years ago.

"2.—The labor situation. The salient points about the labor situation are: (a) Restriction of immigration. (b) High wages. (c) Unrestricted output and the utilization of labor-saving devices. (d) The satisfactory relations between employers and employees."

The reasons ascribed for our policy of restricted immigration state they were both political and economic grounds. "The economic reason is based upon a firm determination to maintain the present high standard of living in the United States, and is intimately connected with the question of high wages and unrestricted output." The large use of labor-saving devices is attributed to the limited supply of unskilled labor, due to restricted immigration.

Co-operation between capital and labor is given a full share of the praise of the Commission, on this it says:

"In the United States co-operation between capital and labor seems possible,

and the fatal doctrine that there is a necessary conflict of interests does not prevail. Moreover, there has been a widespread development of the system of interesting employes in the stock of the corporation for which they are working. For instance, the Standard Oil Company allows each employe of whatever grade to put one-fifth of his salary or wages into Standard Oil stock, and the company adds 50 cents for every dollar so subscribed. There is a spirit abroad in the states which is sometimes referred to as the "New Leadership," and it is a spirit of co-operation of initiative, and a square deal to both sides. This spirit alone goes far to explain the amazing increase in the efficiency of American production."

The Commission refers to prohibition and says while the question of it being an aid to efficiency in production is a debatable one, but states a number of prominent business leaders here informed its members that it had been a considerable influence towards industrial efficiency. Altogether, this Commission gives a very colorful and idealistic picture of American industry, and prosperity, which, we believe is rather overdrawn. While the standard of living and wages here are no doubt higher than in most other countries, the cost of living has kept pace with the raise in wages.

However, increased efficiency comes with increased technical knowledge combined with experience, and a still further gain can be secured through co-operation between employers and employes, based on an equitable and fair basis.

A NEW SERIES OF TECHNICAL ARTICLES.

With this issue commences the first article of a series on electric and oxyacetylene welding. Welding has become an important factor in boiler and ship construction and repairs, and its use is gradually being extended, therefore it is important that those following this work should study the subject fully, so they may be proficient in their work.

These articles, prepared by Prof. O. W. Kothe, of the St. Louis Technical Institute, should prove of much benefit to our members. We have received many favorable comments on his previous articles on drawing and laying out of boilers, and we are sure the present series will prove equally valuable.

In order to derive the full benefit of these articles, they should be repeatedly read and studied carefully.

THE A. F. OF L. CHANGES SLOGAN IN WAGE STANDARDS.

The wages demanded by labor in the past has been on a basis of a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. This was indefinite and variously interpreted, but usually considered as meaning a living wage. At the last convention of the A. F. of L. a new standard was adopted. In view of the fact that for years, improved machinery and labor saving devices, has not only displaced labor, but greatly increased the production of employes per capita, therefore, labor feels it should share in this advantage by receiving a fair share of same, and be given a saving wage so that they may save up for sickness, old age and disability.

In the last issue of the Journal, we gave statistics showing the average wage of employes, the value of their product and the proportion of their wages to value of product over a period of several decades, and these show a constantly decreasing percentage of wages to products. We are told the average wage of employes in the United States is greater than in other countries, however, they produce more in other countries, and it is but just they should have a higher standard of remuneration.

CAN ELECTRICAL ENERGY BE TRANSMITTED BY RADIO WAVES?

The wonderful progress in recent years, of scientific discoveries and inventions, has been so rapid, that we hardly have time to marvel at the development of one, before another even more wonderful is perfected, and so many of these discoveries are so marvelous that most people have ceased to doubt that there is any limit to the possibilities of inventions for the future.

One of the great developments of recent years is the transmission of sound and the reproduction of the human voice over long distances, by wireless telegraph, or radio waves, even photographs are successfully reproduced in this way. Now comes a new prediction as to the future development of the radio, that it will yet be possible to transmit electrical energy or currents by radio, for commercial use. Such a development, on a sound practical basis, would revolutionize the industrial world. The waterfalls and river currents would be used to generate electricity and this power distributed to the homes, factories and business enterprises, situated in large areas of surrounding territory, without the need of wires, poles, or transformers; thus reducing the cost per unit of horsepower to a small fraction of the present cost.

Whether such a development is possible, remains for the future to disclose; however, it is undoubtedly true that new discoveries and developments are being constantly made in the electrical world, and we should not be too skeptical of the possibilities of future developments.

UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY COMPLETES ORGANIZATION.

The Union Life Insurance Company, mention of which was made in our last issue, has completed its organization and elected officers. The following officers were elected: Matthew Woll, President International Photo Engravers, President; George Perkins, President Cigar Makers International, Secretary-Treasurer. The following compose the Executive Committee: Martin F. Ryan, President Brotherhood Railway Carmen; Luther Steward, President Federal Employees; James M. Lynch, President International Typographical Union; Thomas E. Burke, Secretary-Treasurer Plumbers International Union; and Thomas F. Flaherty, Secretary-Treasurer Post Office Clerks.

The company is incorporated under the laws of Maryland and the home office will be in Washington. The by-laws adopted provide for a capital stock of \$500,000, including surplus. The shares sell for \$50 and their sale is to be restricted to trade unionists, with 800 shares as a maximum for international unions, 80 to local unions and central bodies, and 10 shares to individual members. Two-thirds of the board of directors must be members of unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. and not more than one member from any one union. Anytime a stockholder desires to dispose of his stock, the company shall have the first option, so that the company may be held in union hands.

It is the purpose of the company to write policies similar to other life insurance companies, and to return surplus profits to the policyholders. As it is intended that the present business facilities of the unions be used to secure business and carry on same, the cost of operation will be much lower than the present old line companies, and the net cost of policies should be much less. There is a big field to cover and this company should grow to be one of the largest in the field, in the future.

THE A. F. OF L. USING THE MOVIES IN ITS ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN.

The moving picture entitled "Labor's Reward," which was prepared for the American Federation of Labor, to be used in its organizing campaign, is now being shown in various cities, and will continue until practically every city in the United States will be covered. Six crews are working in different sections, we are told and will continue until the campaign is finished. A lecturer accompanies each reproduction and explains the principles and purposes of the movement, the value of unity of action and the value of the union labels as an aid thereto. The campaign will extend over a period, not to exceed forty weeks and owing to the large territory to cover, the picture will not make but one visit to each city. However, it will likely be shown several times during this visit, especially in the larger cities.

This is a new move on the part of the Federation to educate the workers and the public generally on the necessity and advantages of organization. Due notice will be given as to when the picture may be seen in each city, and members, as well as the unorganized, should make it a point to see the picture, which we are told is good and gives a good lesson concerning industrial conditions.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE REFUSES TO STAND HITCHED.

The stand-pat Republican Senatorial steering committee has been working overtime trying to decide whether they would take "Young Bob" La Follette under their protecting wings or not; finally they decided to admit him to their caucus and extended him an invitation to be present; but Senator La Follette ignored this invitation and let it be known that he would follow the example of his father, who attended no caucuses.

Later on the committee decided to recognize him as a Republican and gave him committee appointments, however, some of the standpatters threatened to oppose him should he buck any of the legislative program mapped out by them.

Senator La Follette, on receiving notice of his appointment on these committees, sent a communication to the chairman of the committee, giving notice that he would not be bound by any caucus, and that he proposes to follow out the program upon which he was elected, thus following in the footsteps of his father. This announcement threw the committee into another panic, but the caucus finally made the best of it and allowed the appointments to stand. No doubt Young Bob will follow an independent course, working for constructive legislation in behalf of the masses and that he will prove to be an efficient and able senator.

SEEKING TO MAKE FOOT BALLS OF GOVERNMENTAL DEPARTMENTS.

A move is on in Congress to give to the President full power to reorganize at will the various governmental departments; whether the administrative influence is behind this movement or not, has not yet been disclosed, but it is evidently a move to increase the present enormous power of the executive, at the expense and power of Congress, and means another step towards centralizing power, a tendency that is only too apparent in recent years.

Furthermore, the enemies of the Department of Labor have been trying to eliminate

or hamstring that department ever since it was created, and with the power to "re-organize" these departments in the hands of the President, political influence could be concentrated on the President more successfully probably than it has on Congress, to undo the work and usefulness of that department. The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. has arranged to make a vigorous fight against this proposition or any other which would tend to weaken the Department of Labor. As it is at present, too little support is given to it, to carry out the many lines of usefulness, it could perform for the workers, if the necessary funds were available.

Its power for good should be increased rather than decreased. The proposal of Representative Davey of Ohio, to give the President power to reorganize the departments should be killed. Let them operate by virtue of laws properly enacted and according to the provisions thereof.

PRESIDENT LEWIS SEEKS OPINION OF ADMINISTRATION, ON CONTRACT BREAKING, BY OPERATORS.

It will be remembered that the Department of Commerce and Labor gave moral support and encouragement to the consumation of the three-year agreement entered into last year between the bituminous coal operators and the miners, which is known as the Jacksonville Agreement. However, the agreement was no sooner signed up when some of the operators, parties to the agreement, prepared to break same, and many of them in various mining districts are flagrantly ignoring their pledged good faith and trying to operate on a non-union basis; this is especially true with reference to some of the large operators in Pennsylvania, Oklahoma and West Virginia.

The power of the courts have been used to harass and over-awe the mine workers in some cases. Notwithstanding the fact that administration influences were unofficial parties to this agreement, it appears as if no effort has been made by the administration to have the operators live up to their agreement; furthermore, while 158,000 anthracite miners have been on strike since the first day of September, because the operators refuse to renew another agreement, the administration has remained entirely neutral in the matter.

In view of this seemingly studied indifference on the part of the administration, President Lewis recently wrote a letter to President Coolidge, calling his attention to the breaking of their contract by bituminous operators and asking what the administration's attitude would be should the miners undertake to remedy the matter themselves. This was a pertinent inquiry, for should the mine workers deem it advisable to extend their strike to embrace the bituminous coal mines, it would be important to know what the attitude of the government would be, as it has intervened on several occasions in the past. However, the President failed to give much information on the subject in his answer.

The anthracite operators secured the services of a writer and used six advertising pages in the Review of Reviews for December, who makes a plea of justification for the operators and places the whole blame for the strike upon the mine workers, claiming they refused to arbitrate the matter, however, such statements should not fool anyone, as we believe they have been willing to accept a fair arbitration from the start, at any rate they promptly accepted Governor Pinchot's plan of settlement, which included arbitration.

The daily papers announces that Governor Pinchot has called a special session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania to assemble early in January for the purpose of regulating the coal industry, and it is to be hoped, the operators will be forced to make an equitable settlement, so the army of miners may be returned to work and the scarcity of anthracite coal removed.

QUOTATIONS.

The mind which does not wholly sink under misfortune, rises above it more lofty than before, and is strengthened by affliction.—Richard Chenevix.

Although genius always commands admiration, character most secures respect. The former is more the product of the brain, the latter of heart-power; and in the long run it is the heart that rules in life.—Samuel Smiles.

Bigotry.

She has no head, and cannot think; no heart and cannot feel. When she moves, it is in wrath; when she pauses it is amid ruin; her prayers are curses—her God a demon—her communion is death—her vengeance is eternity—her decalogue written in the blood of her victim; and if she stops for a moment in her infernal flight, it is upon a kindred rock, to whet her vulture fang for a more sanguinary desolation. — Daniel O'Connell.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

We are herewith submitting to our membership and their families a report of the new insurance law adopted at our recent convention and to show since its adoption as of September 26, 1925, the practical results that have been attained and the large increase in benefits received by the beneficiaries of our members who have died since that date.

We have paid to date the following claims:

tional Lodge continued his membership by the application of sick receipts. On September 26, noon, all of our members in good standing were covered by the uniform plan of insurance as the International Lodge paid all the premiums on all members for the period from September 26 to November 1. As Brother O'Neil received this protection of his continuous good standing as noted above on sick receipts his insurance under the uniform plan become effective on that date.

INSURANCE CLAIMS PAID.

Lodge No.	Brother	Accident or Illness	Beneficiary	Amount
199	John O'Neil	Illness	Mrs. James O'Neil, mother	\$ 1,000.00
134	H. Robidoux	Illness	Blanche Robidoux, wife	1,000.00
6	Timothy Trahey	Accident	Mrs. Frances Hodges, daughter	2,000.00
99	C. H. Proctor	Illness	Robert C. Proctor, brother	1,000.00
505	William Layman	Illness	Mrs. William Layman, wife	1,000.00
213	J. B. Hildebrandt	Illness	Eddie Hildebrandt, son	1,000.00
85	David Shannon	Illness	Mrs. Mettie Shannon, wife	1,000.00
126	George Wilson	Loss of Eye		500.00
450	T. W. Sauer	Illness	Mrs. Sarah Sauer, mother	1,000.00
227	James Wiora	Illness	Mrs. James Wiora, wife	1,000.00
112	Sam B. Davis	Illness	Mrs. J. A. Stanter, daughter	1,000.00
246	Wm. Reddy	Illness	Mary K. Reddy, wife	1,000.00
11	Joseph Paille	Illness	Louisa Paille, wife	1,000.00
318	James A. Kelly	Illness	James Kelley, Sr., father	1,000.00
40	John R. Thompson	Illness	Mrs. John R. Thompson, wife	1,000.00
1	James Steamer	Illness	Francis Steamer, wife	1,000.00
380	Andrew Goslinski	Illness	Caroline Goslinski, wife	1,000.00
226	W. G. Dillon	Illness	Mrs. W. G. Dillon, wife	1,000.00
129	Edward Rowley	Illness	Mrs. Edward Rowley, wife	1,000.00
6	Ward Turney	Illness	Laucena Turney, wife	1,000.00
9	Alvin DePoister	Illness	Mrs. Ruby DePoister, wife	1,000.00
104	Geo. Fred Ketcham	Illness	{ Edith Ketcham, wife	500.00
			{ Mrs. Hattie Ketcham, mother	500.00
302	Helmuth Krueger	Illness	Lena Krueger, wife	1,000.00
419	James Hughes	Illness	Mrs. James Hughes, wife	1,000.00
498	Andrew Papula	Illness	Stephen Papula, brother	1,000.00
11	William F. Gross	Accidental Death	Mrs. Barbara Gross, wife	2,000.00
Total Claims Paid to December 18, 1925				\$27,500.00

You will note in the tabulation one claim for two thousand dollars (\$2,000). This claim comes under the provision of our insurance plan that pays double indemnity for accidental death at or away from work. This splendid feature of our insurance plan was practically demonstrated in the accidental death of deceased Brother Timothy Trahey, member of Lodge No. 6, San Francisco, Cal., who was killed by a fall through an elevator shaft in a building in San Francisco, and his daughter, Mrs. Frances Hodges, received a voucher for two thousand dollars (\$2,000) in payment of claim. Wish to also call your attention to the claim of Brother John O'Neil. This brother was very active in Local Lodge No. 199, Horton, Kansas, during the railroad strike of 1922, and as a result of his strenuous work during the strike was confined to an institution account of his nervous condition. During his incapacity, the Interna-

Unfortunately, Brother O'Neil died at 11 o'clock p. m. on the night of September 26, just a few hours after our insurance became effective and his mother received a voucher a few days later for his full benefits of \$1,000. Also call your attention to the claim of Brother David Shannon of Lodge No. 85, Toledo, Ohio. This member was reinstated just a few days prior to the adoption of our insurance plan and his reinstatement recorded in the International Secretary-Treasurer's office qualifying his membership immediately. This deceased brother died within a week from a severe attack of bronchial pneumonia and his wife as beneficiary received a check for one thousand dollars (\$1,000) covering payment of the insurance. Space in this Journal will not permit us to explain each individual case, but have explained the three mentioned to give our membership an idea of the value of our insurance program and the substan-

tial benefits provided for the families of our members in case of death or total disability. The partial disability feature of our insurance is also very attractive and our members receive more than double the amount as provided in our former death and disability law. You will note in the tabulation the claims paid. Brother George Wilson of Lodge No. 126, Winnipeg, Man., Can., for the loss of one eye. Brother Wilson received a check for five hundred dollars (\$500.00) a few days after the disability blanks had been received in the International Secretary-Treasurer's office and approved.

The premium cost of our insurance is exceedingly low as compared with the individual policies issued for one thousand dollars (\$1,000) benefits by all other insurance companies, and this applies particularly to the older members of our International Brotherhood as our insurance provides all members are insured under our uniform plan without physical examination and regardless of their age. The small amount required to cover the monthly premium to receive the benefits of this excellent protection, is figuring on a daily basis, it amounts to a small fraction above four cents per day, and every member of our International Brotherhood can make this sacrifice of some of his personal pleasure to enable him to provide this splendid protection for his family in case of his death or total disability.

We have received several letters from members relative to the legality and stability of our new insurance law, also the financial standing of the insurance company who re-insure our membership and wish to advise that the seriousness of the condition of our former death and disability law and the percentage of our revenue applied to that fund was not sufficient to maintain same as my financial report to the International Convention showed a deficit covering a period of almost five years of \$146,560.30. Under our old law we could not possibly continue our insurance feature in our constitution as on numerous occasions in the past we were delayed in paying the claims of our deceased members to their widows and orphans and would be required to transfer the surplus from our other funds to relieve the suffering of the dependents. Our Executive Council being thoroughly familiar with the existing conditions as described, instructed the resident officers to make an investigation of the various forms of group insurance as applied to labor organizations, etc. After several months of close study of the insurance question as applicable to our International Brotherhood and in conference with several representatives of different insurance companies, our Executive Council submitted to our convention the insurance program and after a two days' discussion and all essential features explained by a representative of the insurance com-

pany, the convention by practically unanimous vote adopted same and placed the new insurance law upon our statutes in lieu of the former law. To show our membership the able manner in which our Executive Council protected your interests during the negotiations of the contract with the representative of the insurance company, wish to advise our Executive Council was in session several days and nights after the convention adjourned in negotiating this very important and vital contract for our organization for the protection of the members of our International Brotherhood and their families. After all negotiations had been completed our attorney and legal adviser, Mr. David Carson, who was present during all of the negotiations and who is considered by everyone to be an authority on insurance matters, stated we have the best insurance contract it was possible to secure, and the group plan policy provided in contract is safe and sound, and the International Brotherhood is legally protected in every manner. The insurance company who re-insures our membership on the basis provided under our plan now in effect, is the Service Life Insurance Company with headquarters, at Lincoln, Nebraska. The company is a legal reserve company and required by the insurance laws of the state in which they are incorporated to deposit with the Insurance Department of the State of Nebraska sufficient securities to protect every policy issued. Therefore, this company is required by law to protect the full amount of insurance written and is absolutely safe and can amply meet all requirements of our contract. Also advise that your officers made a thorough investigation as to the resources of the company, with the result that all statements submitted pertaining to their resources, etc., were found correct as stated. We intend to keep our membership fully advised at all times regarding our insurance law, and suggest if there are any questions regarding the many attractive features of our insurance our members do not understand, write to headquarters and we will gladly reply to all questions. Now, Brothers, in conclusion wish to advise this report is submitted to give to our membership the actual facts pertaining to our new insurance law and to show from our records since its adoption that our members are fully protected in a very substantial manner at a premium cost that is exceedingly low and payments made upon the claims of death and disability immediately after their applications are received and approved in the International Secretary-Treasurer's office and from the results that have been obtained during the short period of its existence proves its strength and stability and I am confident that within one year our entire membership will agree that the adoption of our new insurance law at our recent convention was the most progressive legislation ever enacted by our International Brotherhood. Joe Flynn, Int'l Sec. Treas.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT NOLAN.

The following is report on matters in connection with local conditions in Tide-Water, Virginia, as well as other matters pending, concerning the International Brotherhood and the general labor movement that our membership are affiliated with, and that in my report one year hence that industrial conditions in this territory will be more favorable, for there is plenty of room for improvement and especially in the three hard-boiled dumps at Norfolk, Va., known as railroad repair shops, and passing strange to say, that the same old discriminating tactics against legitimate organization is still carried on by the officials, just the same as when the 1922 strike was in full swing, supported in their destructive policy in that game of separation of labor's forces by their present shop men who seem to prefer industrial dictation at the cost of the fair name of American Freemen, that prize that is highly valued and so much so that no American worker can jeopardize and get away with it. Since the action taken by the late International Convention at Kansas City, Missouri, in removing the embargo without an effort on their part to walk up the sawdust trail to the mourners' bench to wipe out that stain, that whole-souled union men can cleanse, and them only. Let us hope that those misguided workers will in the near future realize the absolute necessity of being men, not tools for a purpose, that no worker of ordinary judgment can fail to see.

I was present at a regular meeting of Lodge 428, November 19th, with the president of local in the chair, with quite a number of the brothers present, including Brother Johnakin, the corresponding and financial secretary on his job as usual, and under the head of unfinished business, the insurance proposition came up in the regular order of business, and am pleased to report there wasn't a member but voiced his approval of the humane action of our delegates at the late International Convention, in adopting an insurance protection for our members, both young and old.

Under the head of new business a motion was made and carried that financial compensation be given Brother John C. Davis for the use of his large office for several months as a meeting hall, but when the question called for Brother Davis objected and made the following statement: "I am always glad to have the opportunity of helping the Boilermakers and Helpers who are struggling for wage and conditions through the International Brotherhood, and will be only too glad at any time to help Local 428 when in a position to do so, as I have been through the grinding mill of modern industry and know all about the conditions that the brothers of my craft have gone through, and more especially since the late World War, and for that reason I decline any compensation whatever for the use of my office when needed." After Brother

Davis declined, a unanimous vote of thanks was given by Lodge 428 for his generous action and expressions on that occasion.

Brother Davis was a member of the Boilermakers Association in England, and on coming to America he transferred his card to the International Brotherhood and is still a member in good standing and with the same old-time interest as when working at the trade of boilermaking, nevertheless, Brother Davis found time to study law, and get his diploma, and is now a successful lawyer in the courts of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia. Therefore, the officers and members of Lodge 428 extend to Brother Davis, through the columns of our Journal, unbounded success in the future, in their appreciation of his interest in the International Brotherhood, and the local lodge he is a member of.

The contract shops of Norfolk, Virginia, show a decided improvement in the last few months, as all the members of Lodge 428 are at work in the many shops in that city, and after more than two years of the worst business depressions that has occurred in a number of years, but the charter of Local 428 is still to the good and doing business at the same old stand, with the membership increasing right along, and expect in the near future a large and active lodge of boilermakers, iron shipbuilders and helpers at Norfolk, Virginia.

The shipbuilders at the Norfolk Navy Yard have recently reorganized with an active number of members and with a corresponding secretary, who is on his job and understands his business from A to Z, and the members of 178 expect in the very near future to organize every shipbuilder, as well as all other mechanics in the Hull Department of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and later on will make a more extended report of Lodge 178 in our official Journal.

Attended last regular meetings of Lodge 57 and 298, the old-time lodges of Portsmouth, Va., and I must say that the great majority of both lodges are active ones, for the active members realize that legitimate activity means good business as well as co-operative unity among the members. For without co-operation a local lodge functions in name only, as unity is the real fundamental of the labor movement, as the labor movement is a trades union business proposition and must be conducted along that line to bring success, always has, and always will bring recognition, and when recognition is firmly established all other concessions to organized labor generally follows:

Brother Webb, the faithful corresponding secretary of Lodge 298 and delegate to the late convention of the International Brotherhood, has been confined to his home for the last few weeks and a doctor attending him, but late information is that Brother Webb will be able to return to work in a week or so. Brother Webb and family have

the sympathy of Lodge 298, as well as the writer.

Just a short report on conditions in boiler shop at the Norfolk Navy Yard, as there seems to be considerable repairs for boilermakers and shipbuilders on the battleships Texas and New York, providing necessary funds are available to carry on the work, as employment in a government navy yard depends altogether on the necessary appropriation to hold the crafts employed and prevent either a furlough or discharge, for no matter how much work is on hand, unless the funds are available to carry on the work, why out go the mechanics until it is available.

However, the naval officers in charge of operations seem to be all around business men and fair to the employes who are fair to themselves and the navy department, but it is impossible for fair shop conditions to exist in any boiler shop where the mechanics are lined up in separate groups in opposition to a business policy that the navy department has recognized and is recognizing at present, the Metal Trades department of the American Federation of Labor, as any other movement against that business policy means in the end the total demoralization of efficiency as well as effective co-operation that should exist in any boiler shop.

And the writer may be compelled in the interest of our members that are trying hard to comply with the rules and regulations of the Navy Department in the columns of our official Journal, as to what was done in the past for some ex-members who don't seem to appreciate it, but facts are facts as the honest truth will at all times prevail, but should I be forced in the interest of truth to write up a true history of the conditions at the Norfolk Navy Yard, I will do so no matter on whom the chips fall, for the good name of the boiler shop in the past must be protected from those misguided ex-brothers who try to advance their own personal interest regardless of the other fellow who understands the situation and the cause of it is in evidence in boiler shop.

I am pleased to report that the Metal Trades department at its last convention at Atlantic City, N. J., adopted a resolution that compels any local organization affiliated with the local metal trades councils whose members are employed at a government navy yard and made part of its constitution, that no member whose local lodge is affiliated with a local metal trades council can represent the members of his lodge as delegate to an American plan shop committee, and this constitutional order of the Metal Trades department goes into effect

January 1st, 1926, which will clean up a bad situation that has been going on at the Norfolk Navy Yard for some time, in its policy of disruption in some government navy yards, as the writer is always proud when attending meetings of union men that have union principles, but when I find delegates who attend American plan shop committee meetings where union and non-union men associate together and discuss the vital conditions of organized labor, I have no patience whatever, and when such delegates accept an office to preside under that condition, it's sure the limit.

There is a move on foot to introduce a state boiler inspection bill at the next session of the Virginia legislature, due entirely to the efforts of Brother Carlisle, of Lodge 170, of Richmond, Va., and a delegate to the late convention of our Brotherhood, who has worked hard to get our Virginia lodges interested in a bill that means so much to the boilermakers of the state, and it won't be Brother Carlisle's fault, as he is doing everything in his power to have the bill a success, if introduced at the coming session of the Virginia legislature, and its success or failure depends on our lodges in Virginia.

I was present at late meeting of the Naval Wage Reviewing Board as well as attending the meeting of delegates of the various crafts in the council room of the American Federation of Labor previous to meeting the wage reviewing board, and will cover that wage meeting in the next issue of our official Journal as Brother J. N. Davis was there with the goods when representing the members of the International Brotherhood, who are employed in government navy yards, no matter where located.

The members of the International Brotherhood in this locality, with the exception of some few, are highly pleased with the insurance plan as adopted at our convention at Kansas City, Missouri, for it protects all members alike, both young and old, as also the members of their families, as no member of the Brotherhood can dispute that with any degree of success, its cheaper than other old line insurance companies, it is also reliable, and protects all members in case of accident or death, and for that reason our thinking members will surely appreciate what the delegates done at the last convention.

With best wishes to the members of the International Brotherhood, as well as a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, is the wish of,

Yours truly and fraternally,

THOS. NOLAN,

I. V. P. until December 31, 1925.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT NORTON.

(Period November 16 to December 15, 1925, Inclusive.)

Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 16, 1925.

At the conclusion of my last report, November 15, 1925, I was at Vancouver, B. C.,

in connection with a ship repair job at the Wallace dry dock, previously reported. A regular meeting of Lodge No. 194 was at-

tended on November 16, at which the many beneficial features of the new insurance laws adopted at our recent convention were fully explained, and I am pleased to report that with few exceptions the members present expressed themselves as being in accord with this progressive legislation.

The members of Lodge No. 194 were fairly busy at the time of my visit to Vancouver. In addition to the Wallace ship repair job, the Imperial Oil Company was erecting new storage at their refinery, and are planning to further increase their refining facilities at this plant. Two steel riveted pipe lines for the City of Vancouver were under construction, with additional pipe lines contemplated for the coming year. The Union Oil Company of Canada is also in the market with completed plans for a new refinery to be erected in this district, local officials of the company state that this work is scheduled to start in the early spring, but were unable to furnish any definite information as to the contractors. Information recently received relative to this work was passed on to Brother A. Fraser, secretary of Lodge No. 194.

Upon receipt of a wire from Brother P. W. Wilson, secretary of Lodge No. 191, advising that the Stacey Manufacturing Company were attempting to erect three purifiers at the Victoria plant of the British Columbia Electric Company under unfair wage conditions, I left Vancouver November 17, for Victoria where several days were spent in an unsuccessful effort to adjust this matter with Mr. Roll, erecting foreman. Failing to reach a satisfactory settlement locally, and following an unsuccessful appeal to the home office of the Stacey company by President Franklin, strike sanction was granted and all men responded to the strike call on November 25.

At this writing, I am in receipt of a letter from Brother Wilson in which he advises that a compromise settlement of the above controversy was reached on December 5, the men returning to work on that date at an hourly rate of 80c for mechanics and 70c for helpers, this is an increase of from 12c to 20c per hour over the rates paid when the job started, and while still somewhat below the Vancouver field scale, it is a start in the right direction.

Returning to Seattle on November 27, I at-

tended a regular meeting of Lodge No. 104, and on the following day a conference was held with Mr. Ed. Garrett, of Garrett & Garrett, steel erectors. Then, left for Portland, Oregon, where a few days were spent attending to my correspondence and conferring with Brother Reed, business agent of Lodge No. 72, and Brother George Stoll, secretary of Lodge No. 689.

Conditions of employment in Seattle and Portland seem to be improving and the business representatives of the contract locals are looking towards a fairly busy winter. The city of Seattle have two pipe lines under construction and have recently contracted for several miles of additional pipe lines. All this work is being constructed under strict union conditions, eight hours per day, forty-four hours per week, double time for all overtime. Rates: mechanics, \$8.50 per day; helpers, \$7.50 per day.

At Portland, the Albina Engine and Machine Works have started construction on five steel oil barges under strict union conditions and on day work basis. Eight hours per day, forty-four hours per week, double time for all overtime. Rates: mechanics, 88c per hour minimum; punch and shear-men, drillers, holder or's and heaters, 76c per hour; all other helpers, 68c per hour.

Arriving in San Francisco December 3, a complete audit of the books of Lodge No. 666 was made and found to be correct and in splendid condition. Also attended a regular meeting of Lodge No. 39 at Oakland, and on December 6, left for Sacramento to assist Brother H. L. Blackwood, the new secretary of Lodge No. 94. Pending arrival of supplies ordered for Lodge No. 94, I returned to San Francisco on December 9 and attended meetings of Lodges Nos. 6 and 9, and Lodge No. 317 at Richmond.

Having received supplies of the new issue from International Secretary-Treasurer Flynn, I returned to Sacramento on December 15, attended a regular meeting of Lodge No. 743, and am at present engaged in connection with the affairs of Lodge No. 94.

Trusting this brief report will be of interest to the members, and wishing you one and all a happy and prosperous New Year, I am yours fraternally, H. J. Norton, International Vice-president.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT MAHER.

Greeting:

During the month of November I attended meetings of Lodge Nos. 91, 584 and 139 for the purpose of explaining the uniform insurance plan adopted at our recent convention and am convinced that as soon as the members thoroughly understand the plan they will realize that it was the most progressive action taken by the delegates assembled in convention.

I also attended regular meeting of Lodge No. 154 for the purpose of recommending revision of their local by-laws to conform to views of the Executive Council, a motion was made, seconded and carried that a committee of two Boiler Makers and one Helper be appointed to meet with me for the purpose of revising local by-laws. The committee met with me the next night and by-laws were revised as per my recommen-

dations to be submitted at the next regular meeting of Lodge No. 154 for approval of lodge.

I then went to Youngstown, Ohio, where I found the affairs of Lodge No. 49 in a very bad way due to the fact that Secretary G. Bigler had not attended a meeting since September 25. As Secretary Bigler was working in Pittsburgh and did not turn in his books and all property of the lodge as I had requested it was necessary for me to call in all the receipt cases and receipts of all members of lodge for the purpose of straightening out their standing as Secretary Bigler had neglected the duties of secretary shamefully and many of the members who should have been reported in good standing were delinquent.

I also returned to Pittsburgh while working in Youngstown for the purpose of attending regular meeting of Lodge No. 154, as this was the meeting at which the report of the committee appointed to revise the local by-laws would be acted on. The report of the committee was approved with very little changes. Brother James Sause has been elected business agent and is doing very good work in Pittsburgh.

I then returned to Youngstown where I am at present engaged in trying to straighten out the tangle Secretary Bigler has gotten Lodge No. 49 into, due to his neglect. Trusting that this report will meet with the approval of all and with the season's best wishes to all. I remain fraternally, M. A. Maher.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. RYAN.

(Period, November 16th, to December 15th, 1925, Inclusive.)

Chicago, Ill., December 15, 1925.

Three Months of Insurance.

Through the courtesy of the International Secretary-Treasurer of the Brotherhood, I am privileged to edit this article, which I am certain will be interesting reading matter, to those of our membership who await the arrival of the Journal each month and who derive satisfaction from the contents thereof.

Lodge, Location.	Cause Death.	Pay- ment.
1 Chicago, Ill.....	(Illness)	\$1,000
6 San Francisco, Calif.....	(Accident)	2,000
6 San Francisco, Calif.....	(Illness)	1,000
9 San Francisco, Calif.....	(Illness)	1,000
11 Minneapolis, Minn.....	(Illness)	1,000
40 Louisville, Ky.....	(Illness)	1,000
85 Toledo, Ohio.....	(Illness)	1,000
99 Newark, Ohio.....	(Illness)	1,000
104 Seattle, Wash.	(Illness)	1,000
112 Mobile, Ala.	(Illness)	1,000
126 Winnipeg, Man., Can.	(Loss eye)	500
129 Clinton, Iowa	(Illness)	1,000
134 Montreal, Quebec, Can.....	(Illness)	1,000
199 Horton, Kansas	(Illness)	1,000
213 Logansport, Ind.	(Illness)	1,000
226 Salisbury, N. C.....	(Illness)	1,000
227 Chicago, Ill.	(Illness)	1,000
246 Terre Haute, Ind.	(Illness)	1,000
318 Pittsburgh, Pa.	(Illness)	1,000
380 Buffalo, N. Y.	(Illness)	1,000
450 Washington, D. C.....	(Illness)	1,000
505 Ft. William, Ont., Can.....	(Illness)	1,000

Total.....\$22,500

Twenty-two separate claims, paid to 21 subordinate lodges. It will be noted that there were 20 straight death claims, each of \$1,000, one partial disability claim of \$500 and one double indemnity claim of \$2,000, paid in the three months—September 15th to December 14th, inclusive—and our recent convention convened on the 14th of September as we all recall. Reiterating declaration in December, 1925, Journal, here we have indisputable proof that the action of our recent convention in adopting an in-

surance program is the best legislation we have enacted in years.

Referendum Proposal.

Had the proposed referendum vote which was defeated on roll call at the recent convention, been agreed upon, it would at this time be submitted to the membership and notwithstanding the result of same, the loved ones of the members who are included in the \$22,500 benefit payments tabulated on page one of this report, would have been deprived of this magnificent sum. Surely, there is not a member of the Brotherhood that would delight in a disappointment of this sort. Therefore, let us be grateful that the delegates ratified the insurance program recommended by your International Executive Council and that today, as we peruse this tabulation, we can reflect with pride upon our successful policy for the protection of those whom we profess to revere.

Keep in mind that this tabulation, from the office of Brother Flynn is limited to approved payments up to December 12th, 1925, date forwarded to the undersigned. Perhaps as you read this article several additional claims will have been paid.

Passing of Nineteen Twenty-Five.

The past year is gradually drawing to a close. We have survived the tribulations and obstacles we encountered. We have much to be grateful for as a Labor Union. We have not been absorbed, or destroyed, nor succeeded by any of the many methods of self-styled progressives and remain today, a Regular Craft Union, with ideals of our own. We can point with pride to our own magnificent office building headquarters, a respectable membership, loyal, progressive along regular lines and ready to regain lost ground at the first favorable opportunity. Nineteen twenty-six has almost arrived. Let us meet the New Year, ready to secure the best the future holds in store.

Appreciation.

May I at this time thank all of those through the columns of the Journal, who

have so kindly remembered me during my recent medical treatment and care. At this writing, I am pleased to report that I am gradually convalescing and hope to soon again be back on the job with my colleagues in office. To the membership who have loyally assisted me in my endeavors as your representative in the past fifteen years, I am sincerely grateful. May I ask your co-operation beginning with 1926 to the end

that the Brotherhood may derive the best possible results. As 1925 passes, and 1926 arrives, may I extend to you and yours, heartiest greetings for a Prosperous and a Happy New Year.

Fraternally yours,

JOS. P. RYAN,

International Vice-President.

7533 Vernon Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT McCUTCHAN.

(For the Period November 16th to December 16th, 1925.)

Montreal, P. Q., December 16, 1925.

At the time of making my last report for the Journal, I was in Saskatoon and I just made a brief reference to the situation in that vicinity. However, I am now in a position to state that about eighteen members either have paid their reinstatement or definitely agreed to do so in the near future, thus placing the membership of this Lodge in a better state than it has ever been.

Kamsack, Humbolt, Biggar, Hardisty and McLennan have been visited since I made my last report and at each one of these points we are not only holding all of our members, but have or will increase same from two to six members.

Several days were spent in Edmonton, where I found that the big majority of the members of this local were going to remain in the organization and a considerable number of them had already paid their insurance premiums for the month of November before the arrival of the undersigned in that district.

Only one of the active members of this local was raising an objection to the insurance program and to some extent influencing several others, but on account of the past loyal record of this member the writer feels quite sure that he too will appreciate the great value of our insurance program.

On November 7th, the writer received instructions from headquarters to proceed to Montreal and on his way east he met members of our organization. During the time they were changing engines at North Battle-

ford, Saskatoon, Regina, Brandon, Winnipeg, Sioux Lookout, Cochrane, and North Bay, and at each of these points, other than Brandon, in most cases, all, or nearly all, of our members were going along.

At Brandon, where the writer has as yet not had an opportunity to visit, there is some dissatisfaction, although quite a number have already paid their dues and insurance premium for November, but he feels that the members of this lodge like at other points in western Canada, will eventually accept the insurance.

Since arriving in Montreal, word has been received that at least eleven of the lodges in eastern Canada are accepting the insurance program and without a doubt the other lodges will also go along as they are visited by representatives of the organization.

In Montreal, where we no doubt have the most serious opposition of anywhere in the United States or Canada, a full set of officers, shop committees and delegates to the various affiliated bodies, were elected and installed for the year 1925, and who have pledged themselves to abide by the laws of our organization.

While for the time being, local Lodge No. 134, at Montreal, will lose some of its members and some of them may even attempt to form a national dual unit, however, it will not be long until all those who have left the organization will be again members in good standing.

Fraternally yours,

R. C. McCUTCHAN.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. McDONALD.

(Period of November 15th, 1925, to December 15th, 1925, Inclusive.)

Minneapolis, Minn.,
December 16, 1925.

At the conclusion of my last report, I was assigned to Minneapolis, Minn., under the jurisdiction of Lodge No. 11, in the work of trying to organize the men employed on the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad, and I am pleased to say that between November 15th and December 15th I was successful in securing several reinstatements with the assistance and co-operation of several of the active members of Lodge 11 and Brother Parranto, General Chairman of District No. 25. I am also pleased to state that during the past three weeks Brother Par-

ranto has visited several points on the M. & St. L. and has met with the very best of success and with a continuation of the work started at Minneapolis we should in the near future have practically a 100 percent organization on the M. & St. L. The work of organizing men these days is not an easy task and it requires the active support and co-operation of the local lodge members if anything is to be accomplished. During my assignment at Minneapolis I visited the homes of a number of men and after explaining the Insurance Laws of our organization, I am pleased to say that every man I talked to thought it was a fine thing

and our success in securing several reinstatements was in part due to the Insurance feature connected with our organization.

I desire to also report that during my assignment at Minneapolis I attended three meetings of the Central Labor Union and at one of the meetings addressed same and asked for their co-operation in the work of organizing the men of our trade. I also went to Hopkins, Minn., in company with a couple of members of Lodge 11, and located the treasurer of lapsed Lodge No. 695, who agreed to send in all lodge property and money, amounting to about \$100, to Brother Flynn, I. S. T.

During my assignment in Minneapolis I visited a pipe line job that is being put in by the city of Minneapolis and am pleased to report that every man employed on the job has a paid-up card in our organization and Brother Hugh Farley has general supervision over all this work with Brother George Ham as his assistant. With Brothers Farley and Ham in charge of this work I am satisfied that everything will run smooth. They have some very peculiar laws in Minneapolis in regards to men performing work for the city. One of them a non-resident law that provides that a man must be a resident to be employed. It is my opinion that our organization should oppose such a law, because some of the very best members of our organization would be barred if such a law was rigidly enforced. The only thing we as an organization should be interested in is that a man is a member of our organization and that the union scale is paid on the work to which he is assigned.

I also visited the Milwaukee shops and talked to the night gang during their lunch period in regards to our new insurance laws and while several seemed to be opposed to action of our convention I am inclined to believe that they will soon see the mistake they are making and agree to go along. On December 14th, attended mass meeting of the Milwaukee local federation and the men seemed very much dissatisfied with their present wage scale and passed a motion that authorized a committee to go to Milwaukee and meet their general chairmen to find out why the men were not entitled to an increase in wages.

I am also pleased to report that Lodge 2, has requested affiliation to the building

trade organization that is at the present time being reorganized in the city of Minneapolis. In company with Brother Huston, business agent of the building trades we visited the office of Mr. Kelly, heating and plumbing contractor, in regards to some work that belonged to the iron workers and boiler makers on a new (three million dollar) auditorium that is being erected by the city and while the boilers were built by the Bros Boiler Works, a Minneapolis firm, we were practically assured that the erection and installation of the breeching would be done by union men. I might state for the information of our members throughout the country that the Bros Boiler Works is an open shop concern and has for a number of years done every thing in their power to prevent organization in their shop. The wages they pay makes it almost impossible for a fair concern to compete with them. It is my understanding that this firm ships quite a number of boilers out of the city of Minneapolis and our members everywhere should be on the look out for these boilers and do every thing possible to point out to those who contemplate buying a boiler that the Bros boilers are made by men who are receiving starvation wages and are prevented from belonging to a labor organization.

This concludes my report up to December 16th and I trust that beginning with the new year that each and every member will pledge himself to attend at least one meeting a month and do every thing in his power to make our organization one of the best and strongest in the country. I am convinced that if our members had of been attending their local lodge meetings regular prior to the adoption of our new insurance laws that we would have not had so much misunderstanding and complaints from individual members. From the reports I have received from different individuals throughout the country it is apparent that the membership as a whole are beginning to realize the value of the insurance and what it really means to them and their families and are now going along with the action of our convention.

Wishing each and every member a very Happy and Prosperous New Year, I remain, Sincerely and fraternally yours, C. A. McDonald, Int'l Vice-Pres.

REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE DAVIS.

Brief of Statement Rendered by J. N. Davis, International Representative, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers of America, Before the General Review Board on Wages, U. S. Navy Department. November 17, 1925.

"In making these statements, unless there are objections from the Board, we will include all the allied trades coming under the jurisdiction of the Boiler Makers and Shipfitters. These allied trades or ratings are listed below for the information of those not familiar with them."

"Boiler Makers, Shipfitters, Flangeturners, Loftsmen, Electric Welders, Gas Welders,

Riveters, Chippers and Caulkers, Drillers, Tappers, Holders-on, Heaters, Punch and Shearers, Bolters, Helpers, Apprentices, Layers-out, Planners and Estimators, Inspectors and others assigned to special work from among the above ratings."

"In going over the awards of the local boards, and the data collected and submitted, we find in most every case, the boards have

failed to give the proper consideration to the data, the rules or orders of the department, and the laws governing the wages to be paid the employes of the Naval establishments. In fact, the boards have made recommendations, that with the exception of one or two instances, do not correspond in any manner with the data collected or obtained, or the averages obtained for the maximum rate as paid employes in the vicinity of the yards. Almost every average shows a greater rate than recommended. The boards have made recommendations that many of us are unable to understand. In fact they have not been consistent at all.

We find in some cases the data being secured from the same firms and covering the same workmen, all being rated alike and their pay being the same rate, recommendations have been made that vary from two to eight and ten cents on the hour. In other words, they have recommended a different rate for the several ratings when the work of these ratings is performed by the same workmen on the outside where the data was secured.

We find in other cases where the boards have divided the data secured among the different ratings, where there were no ratings employed. That is, they divided the number of men employed among the several ratings in the yard. Then they proceeded to recommend several different rates for the men employed in this class of work in the yard. Some of the data used shows a half man here and another half in another rating and etc., and these half men were used to determine the wages of the men in the yards.

We find again where the boards have used the intermediate and minimum rates of the outside to determine the maximum rate for the naval employes. This we feel should not exist, and we contend the boards should not have considered the lesser rates in determining the maximum rates. You will find by eliminating the lesser rates that the maximum is from five to twenty-five cents above the boards' recommendations per hour.

We find the boards obtained and secured data from firms that did not employ men at the ratings given the boards. Section 16 of the Departmental Order, clearly states that this data is not to be considered. However, these men were performing the work of our trade and as we contend, are really entitled to the use of the data in many instances. But where the boards divided the data and the figures were the same, we are of the opinion that the boards should have recommended the same rate for all ratings of the trade.

We find too, that some of the data used came from firms that employ on the piece-work or other task methods, and while they did not use the piece-work earnings they did use the hourly rates. These hourly rates are used solely for the purpose of establishing the piece-work prices and in other

instances for the guarantee price. In other words, it acts as a guarantee that the workmen will not receive less. Usually the piece-work prices are set so that the workmen earn about thirty per cent above the rate. We have the pay envelopes of these men which proves these men are actually earning as much as one hundred per cent above the hourly or day rate. These envelopes show from \$41.00 to \$74.60 per week, an average from eighty-five cents per hour to one dollar and sixty and one-half cents per hour. Imagine using the hourly rates of a company paying these piece-work prices.

We find other cases where the boards used the hourly rates when the men were employed fifty-six hours per week. This should have been divided by forty-eight hours, which would have increased the earnings of the men in these plants. It would have made several cents difference on the hourly rate.

We find some of the boards failed to submit data for certain ratings, saying "There was none obtainable," and recommended no "Change." The Departmental Order clearly states, "Inasmuch as data is obtainable somewhere the boards will not omit to submit data." These ratings are used in almost every shop of our trade in the country. However, this may be accounted for when one realizes that one rating performs all work in the outside shops. The men whom the board sought were the tradesmen and they failed to recognize them.

These preferred men usually get from ten to twenty-five cents per hour for their work. The methods used for the preferred work in the yards as at present, causes much misunderstanding. We respectfully request the present method be changed to the daily pay for this work, as much of the work performed requires several days to complete, and would make for better understanding among the men.

Inasmuch as many of the outside firms failed to give the wages of the Helpers, and as we know that many of the lower rates given for mechanical rates are paid for Helpers' work, we feel that an injustice is being done both the Mechanic and the Helper. We, therefore, request that these lower rates be used in determining the rates for the Helpers of our trades.

You will find the boards found the average pay of the Drillers on the outside comparable with that paid the other ratings of the mechanical trades in the yards, yet not one of the boards recognized these rates in making the recommendations for this rate in the yards. The Drillers are entitled to a much greater rate than they now receive. In fact, they should receive the same rate as that paid other ratings of the trade.

The Welders' rates on the outside usually range from ten to twenty cents per hour more than the other ratings. The average rate received from all sources show the rate for the Welder to center around the one dollar mark. Yet, in spite of these figures the

boards have recommended practically no increase for these men. It is our contention that since these men are forced, through illness contracted from the use of these machines and torches, to lose much time and usually are impaired physically, many times for the remainder of their lives, we feel that they should be given nothing less than the prevailing maximum rate on the outside. The loss of time usually consumes all of their sick leave. We are of the opinion that some allowance should be made for those who suffer from trade diseases, as regards to the thirty-day annual leave. Because of these handicaps the average mechanic does not want to risk his health at this class of work.

Another board has recommended the establishment of a new rating among the Welders, that of "Burner" at a rate much less in pay than that now paid for the established rates. This was considered by the last board of review and we were able not only to convince them that it was not the right thing to do, but were able to convince them it was not for the best interest of the yards and did not make for efficiency. We hope you will give this the same consideration and ignore the recommendation.

We find members of our crafts being required to perform the work of Planner and Estimator and not receiving the rate allowed for this class of work. Many of these men were assigned to the Planning Section and later returned to the shops, but were continued on this class of work, at the rate established for this trade; in other cases men who are receiving a higher rate are assigned to assist in this work and are forced to accept a reduction of pay while performing these duties. Something should be done to rectify these injustices. At present there is no incentive to inspire men to seek the higher class of work.

Last year the Review Board's attention was called to the rate of Holder-on, at which time it was pointed out, that the present method of riveting required a riveter on both ends of the rivet. We find now that these men are required to roll and drive their end of the rivet as on the outside of the plate. In yards now where they are doing a tight class of work, such as Submarine, they are working riveters on both ends of the rivets, as both ends are driven and must be driven from both ends at the same time. We suggest that the ratings of holder-on be raised to the rate of the riveter or abolished entirely. In the outside employment the Holder-on received only a few cents less than the Riveter, and almost every case receives more than the Riveter in the Navy Yards.

In reviewing these contentions, we feel that the framers of the Law of 1862 did not at that time even, intend that the men employed in the Navy Yards should be given a rate of pay equal to the lower rate paid on the outside. We maintain that, when the phrase "IN KEEPING WITH PUBLIC

INTEREST" was used, it was so the boards entrusted with these duties would be empowered with authority to maintain a fair wage, in keeping with the maximum paid outside workmen, and in keeping with the workmanship demanded by the Navy.

We contend the "Public Interest" can be served best by wages that will insure our workmen a living in keeping with the standards of our country, and in addition provide a surplus for emergencies and old age at this time. No wage is adequate or for the best interest of the public that does not provide for these.

You will find from the data collected and submitted that, our trades are entitled to from ten to twenty-five cents increase on the hourly rates, and feel that we should have nothing less depending upon the locality from which the data was submitted.

The term "Temporary Work" has been used in many instances by the local boards as reasons for not using the higher rates or averages. The work mentioned is known as year round work, and is as permanent as the work in the yards. For the past few years the work in the yards has been of the temporary nature itself, one never knowing from one week to the other when he would be out of employment. The difference is that the work these men are employed on, is job work, and move from one job to another, but usually all performed for the same company or corporation.

Some of the boards again used the state of organization as an excuse for not awarding the rate as prevailed on the outside. I quote "It is found the high rate of pay prevailing in some of the crafts on the outside is due to the high state of organization, while some of the crafts of higher skill received a much lower rate because of a low state of organization among their craftsmen." We contend where a trade can show a given rate or average on the outside, they should be recommended for such. The state of organization, the board has no jurisdiction over. Organizations are maintained by these workmen for their protection and the maintenance of a high rate of pay. Where men fail to recognize these facts and a lower rate prevails the board has no jurisdiction over such conditions. These boards failed to grant the proper rate of pay because they could not justify their actions in granting the same to the unorganized trades.

In conclusion we wish to suggest to the Department that, in the future the local boards be composed of at least one officer from among the Industrial Engineering, or Construction Officers. We believe this would be for the best interest of all, and avoid misunderstandings in the future.

Respectfully submitted, J. N. Davis, Int'l. Representative, Int'l. Brotherhood Boiler Makers, Iron Shop Builders and Helpers of America; Thomas Nolan, Int'l. Vice-President; Charles F. Scott, International Representative; J. B. Poor, Rep. Lodge 450; J. W.

Osman, Washington, D. C.; James P. Devlin, Rep. Lodge 43, Brooklyn, N. Y.; R. S. Hopkins, Rep. Lodge 19; G. T. Walsh, Rep. Lodge 331; Anthony Schuhl, Rep. Lodge 331, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. L. Parker, Rep. Lodge 428, Norfolk, Va.; W. B. Pope, Earl M. Brewer, A. V. Neblett, George A. Darden, Local 178, Norfolk, Va.

Other Locals represented — Local 467, Portsmouth, N. H.; Local 304, Boston, Mass.; Local 290, Bremerton, Wash.; Local 148, Vallejo, Calif.; Local 204, Pearl Harbor, Hawaia; Local 50, Charleston, S. C.; Local 23, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1925.

At time of last report was preparing to meet with the committeemen of the various navy yard lodges, to formulate our plan for presentation before the General Review Board of the Navy Department on Wages. We met with the Metal Trades Department in conference with all other trades for the purpose of outlining our procedure before the board, and to go over the general situation existing in the yards at this time. After general discussion, the following was agreed upon; President O'Connell of the Department was to make the general submission for all trades, after which each trade would be called according to their alphabetical order, which procedure was followed during the hearings. We later had conference in the office of the Brotherhood in the A. F. of L. Building and confined ourselves to mapping out some plans which we believed to be for the best interest of the members of the Brotherhood working in the navy yards.

Vice-President Nolan, International Representative Scott; Robert S. Hopkins of Lodge 19, Philadelphia; James P. Delvin of Lodge 43, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George J. Walsh and Antony Schuhl of Lodge 331, Philadelphia; J. B. Poor and J. W. Osman of Lodge 450, Washington; A. V. Neblett, Geo. Darden, Earl M. Brewer, W. B. Pope of Lodge 178, Portsmouth, Va., and Brother Parker of Lodge 428, Norfolk, Va. Lodge 57 felt Vice-President Nolan could ably handle their in-

terest in the presentation. Lodges 467, 304, 148, 290, 50, 204, 23 all left the presentation to the International officers who would be here for the presentation. From what I have been able to learn every lodge and delegate here feels that we did a good job. Of course the results have not been made known to date, the schedule however is now in the hands of the public printer and will be made known most any day.

At this presentation we were able to put up almost a united front, being about free of the "hat collectors" who have been coming each year and either disrupting the organizations locally or insisting upon making some remarks here before the board and contradicting the testimony of the local lodges and the International, thereby causing much concern as to the outcome of the report of the board. This year we had only two, who, while they spoke, confined their remarks to telling the board, "We had about said all that could be said and they were willing to let it go at that," so you can see these men while here could have served the purpose much more efficiently had they been members of the organization and we had been able to make a solid united front before the board. However, we had three delegates from the same yard and feel that the men in this yard who have been contributing to these "hat collections" will soon wake up to what is being done for them through organization.

Visited Lodges 450, 226, 143, and 369 since my last report and found them in splendid condition. Each lodge having good attendance and the spirit a militant one.

We have hopes of meeting with Mr. Noel Smith, general manager of the Alaska Railroad, before the month is out. I mention this for I feel our members on this road is anxious for any news that may be of interest to them. This submission in fact will be made jointly with the machinists' brotherhood as stated previously by me.

With best wishes for Xmas and the coming year, I am, Yours fraternally, J. N. Davis, Legislative Representative.

THE SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

December 4th, 1925.

Mr. J. A. Franklin, International President, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, 522 Brotherhood Bldg., Kansas City, Kansas.

My Dear Mr. Franklin:

I am respectfully referring you to a very important feature of our re-insurance contract, and I am quoting the following paragraph. I want you to make it as strong as you can to your membership: if they are killed, according to the provisions of this paragraph, they will receive Three Thousand (\$3,000.00) Dollars, instead of Two Thousand (\$2,000.00) Dollars.

"If 'such injury' is sustained by the insured while riding as a passenger within the

enclosed part of (1) any railway passenger car provided for the exclusive use of passengers and not attached to any mixed or special train and propelled by steam, or (2) while riding as a passenger on board a steam vessel licensed for the regular transportation of passengers, and should death occur as a result thereof within ninety days, of the time of such injury or accident, then the Company will pay double the indemnity otherwise provided for loss of life under this agreement.

"Blood poison or septicemia due solely to 'such injury' shall be considered as covered by the accident clause of this agreement."

Very respectfully yours, H. Rosenberg, U. S. Manager.

Correspondence

Peru, Indiana.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Kindly publish the following in the next issue of the Journal.

There seems to be a lot of dissatisfaction in various locals through the country about the Insurance Plan adopted at our recent convention. The members of Local 384 think that it is one of the best things that our International officers and delegates has ever done for the membership.

At first the members of 384 seemed to be in an uproar about it, but after we had several conscientious talks about it, and also our General Chairman Brother M. L. Wilcox (who happened to be one of the delegates to the convention) came to this point from Huntington, W. Va., and thoroughly explained it to us they began to see it in a different light. From then on till this time they kept falling in line with the majority up to the present time, and we now have the insurance adopted 100 per cent.

Now I think if the various locals will do as we have done, and give this careful consideration, and I think they will feel the same as we do.

Just think what insurance means to you brothers. Stop and consider. Wouldn't you rather leave your loved ones some means of support rather than at the mercy of some one else. Of course you would. So let's all throw away our hammer, and get our shoulder to the wheel. Be a booster, and not a knocker.

Trusting all that read this will give it the same consideration that we have. Fraternally yours, Geo. G. Road, Fin. & Cor. Sec'y.

Portsmouth, Va.

To the Editor of Boiler Makers and Ship Builders' Journal:

As a member of Lodge 57 having plenty of ink to spare, and having a few thinks on my mind because of our late convention, and came to the conclusion I better get them thinks in the columns of our Journal, for I have read carefully the printed proceedings of our last convention and must confess it was some convention and some business in shaping our Constitution on a sound and practical basis, for the future protection of the members we now have as well as the members who will take advantage of our up to date laws enacted at last convention, and delegates who will have the everlasting gratitude of our membership in the days yet to come.

First, the insurance program enacted is something we sure needed bad, and I desire to say that that legislation is a dandy as it protects the old as well as the young when that fatal time comes, either by accident or death, giving those we leave behind a suffi-

cient means to pay the undertaker and have enough left to face the trials of life after those they hold dear have been laid away, and if the delegates at last convention never enacted a law but the insurance of our membership, I would be compelled to say with all the power that is in me, well done, good and faithful delegates, for your efforts to benefit our members will be remembered long after you have gone to the great beyond, for when the new laws, known as the Constitution, is placed in the hands of the officers and members of our local lodges, the homes of our members will sound the praises of the delegates at the Fourteenth Consolidated Convention of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, as one of the best ever.

There was other very important legislation enacted at last convention, and I know that the reports of delegates in their lodge rooms have given all members the information desired, and because of that information it's not necessary to take up valuable space in the Journal, therefore, the insurance of our members establishes a new fact, and touched by its unselfish magnetic influence will bring about a bond of fraternal sympathy in drawing the members closer together as brothers in a humane interest one for the other, may that influence go on and on, as the desire of Man for protection and sympathy is as necessary as the air we breath to maintain human life, for on every side, and every condition of life, one will find that mutual dependence is the first essential as the history of our Brotherhood is proof of it.

I have received a copy of our Constitution as adopted at the Kansas City, Missouri, convention in 1925, and when I read the amount of death and disability benefits, namely, Insurance, Double Indemnity, Partial Disability, Total and Permanent Disability, as well as both group and voluntary insurance, that I feel that our members are well and amply protected in accident or death, and I say, hats off to the delegates at late convention as the pitiful sight of passing the hat in accident or death is gone but not forgotten, and never again will be used for a member of the International Brotherhood.

Now that the late convention is past history and will be recorded as one of the greatest trades union business ever held since our Brotherhood was organized and by delegates who went through a baptism of fire during the nationwide strike, and from that experience came to the late convention with a determination to put the organization and its members in a position that was long wanting, in order that there families might be protected when protection was needed, and the delegates did just what our thinking desired, as no member of our Brother-

hood after giving the insurance thoughtful investigation but will admit it's sound, and in line with good progressive insurance business and cannot be disputed otherwise.

Now the question of organizing the unorganized in an effort to protect them in accident or death, should be our duty if the proper disposition is shown to join with us to clear up a pretty rotten situation that exists in many of the railroad shops of our country, with hard-boiled operating officials, and soft-boiled shopmen, that both have brought a condition that appeals to every real American against such an inhuman system as is now going on in many railroad shops, when actual and mutual co-operation should exist between both, and must exist sooner or later in order to establish a system of doing to others as others would like to have done to them, and may have something more to say in our Journal later on in the hope that hard-boiled railroad officials will have more business tact and judgment, and soft-boiled shopmen will have the proper sense to realize where they are drifting in their opposition to what is known the world over, justice to labor and justice to the other interests as well, for that's real American protection, and no man can deny it no matter what foolish argument he or they put up.

Hoping for a better day, when fair play will be the watch word, is the hope of Lodge 57. Yours fraternally, Harry E. Phelps, Sec. Lodge 57.

Montezuma, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In looking over the convention reports

which Bro. Flynn was kind enough to mail me, I notice that Bro. Jim Donahue has laid a proposition before the membership that should be accepted without any argument.

This information which Bro. Donahue proposes to write for the Journal would no doubt be a great help in getting boilermakers appointed to state and federal inspection jobs which are now being held down by engineers, firemen and in fact, every class on earth but a boilermaker. Bro. Donahue has been through the mill and knows what he is expected to produce, if called on by the membership, concerning anything technical to the trade. I am sure Bro. Donahue's proposition would be a material benefit to all concerned if our officers see fit to adopt it.

Another thing, Bro. Casey, our International officers and organizers, when making a tour over the various districts should report the conditions of the trade at every point visited. Other organizations have been doing it. Why is it the boilermakers don't do it? A. J. Conway.

New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with deep regret that Local No. 21 of New York, reports the recent death of Mrs. Helen V. Yunckert, wife of Brother Yunckert, and the members take this means to extend to our brother and the relatives of the deceased one, our heartfelt sympathy in their recent bereavement. Committee: Edw. Devlin, Paul Solewin, H. L. Davis, S. L. 21.

In Memoriam

Notice of the following deaths of members and relatives of members have been received with suitable resolutions of sympathy.

Members.

Brother Andrew Gaslinski, member of Lodge 380, Buffalo, N. Y., died Nov. 16, 1925.

Brother Thomas Burzynski, member of Lodge 380, Buffalo, N. Y., died Dec. 1st, 1925.

Relatives of Members.

Mrs. Helen V. Yunckert, wife of Bro. Yunckert of Lodge No. 21, New York, N. Y., died recently.

Technical Articles

A STUDY IN METALLURGY FOR THE OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC WELDER.

O. W. Kothe.

In about the year 1900 or so, two very huge industries were added to the sum and substance of all there has been before. This is the Automobile and Oxy-Acetylene Welding. Most folks do not keep "proportions" well in mind, and because of this, they are

unable to properly gauge future growth. Hence they stay small.

Or, let us again say; that during these 25 years, or a quarter of a century, all what were then splendid industries, grand old trades and professions—each of these has

been split into innumerable subdivisions. Here, each worker followed what he could best do—with the least effort, the least worry and that assured him steady work. Still these men were broad enough to turn their hand to other lines of work with fair success, and so during slack periods in one line, men would seek work in another line.

But with the ushering in of a new crop of mechanics every three or four years this broad outlook has been lost, and each apprentice of young journeyman could only see that pet line of work his shop catered to. All that vast realm of other specialty lines allied with his trade was never taught him. But business grew still more, and specialized still further, making additional subdivisions of labor, and the men being confined to a still further refined routine of labor.

Boiler Makers used to be all around men, now we have specialty tube setters; specialty riveters, specialty chalkers, etc. Welding used to be done by the better mechanics, and many still do it. But the point we wish to bring out is: that within your midst a new craft has sprung up—called the “welder.”

It is not the boiler maker exclusively that is effected, indeed not, every industry having to do with iron and steel is effected. The steamfitter and the plumber who possibly were the monarchs supreme in controlling their trades and being able to impose conditions on the public such as no other tradesmen dared. Even here it is found a saving of 15 to 200 per cent can be saved by the welded pipe joint over the old familiar screw joint. Now where such economies and possible profits are open—it is evident there are men always going to enter and try their hand.

An outside welder who used to be employed in some factory in welding various steel appliances—he can step over his traces and weld boiler tanks, shells, etc. Or the boiler maker welder can step over his traces and dip his welding torch into a thousand different industries or business where welding by gas or electric is an economy and a service over the old process of bolts, rivets, forging, etc., etc.

Welding is being taught by nearly all Trade Schools, Vocational and Manual Training Public Schools as well as in many private sources. In most schools the classes are overcrowded. People without a trade or profession quickly recognize that welding is a new industry and that with a few months' training they can break in somewhere without serving the usual long apprenticeship.

This condition is forcing thousands of tradesmen to taking up welding as a side line to their regular work. It is recognized a man with a larger “service” has a greater opportunity for steady work. Thus, a mechanic who can do welding expertly, or who can do proficient laying out by rules of geometry, has a larger service than just the common mechanic. The big prob-

lem today is not so much to raise the standard of wages—but to maintain “steady work.” A wage of 8 to 12 dollars a day is very gratifying; but if we miss two or three days every other week or so with a month during the summer and two months during the winter—the high wages have lost their prominence. The next aim is to develop a service over and above your present work.

Welding is one of the aids why many folks maintain a larger period of steady work. By the members of the trades themselves taking up welding as a side issue—they effectively forestall outsiders entering the shop, and again; it will make the forming of an exclusive Welder's Organization more difficult. By each trade, as Boiler Maker, Structural Steel Workers, Sheet Metal, Electricians, Steam Fitters, etc., etc., fostering welding within themselves—it will induce each craft to fight for the welding their own work requires. This makes it much harder for a welder's organization to spring up, so that each shop must hire some men especially to do welding, and others to do the rest of the work. This condition of an exclusive welders' jurisdiction would again split the boiler work in half, since in time the riveting and calking of boiler shells and tanks will give away to welding. This would mean, the boiler maker lay off on many jobs while the welder secures the joints.

Things to Know About Welding.

Every mechanic recognizes there is a technical or engineering side to his trade outside of the physical or practical. Just so with welding, and while there are no doubts, thousands who can handle the torch—who have acquired that knack of operating the torch mechanically by practice, still we feel, their usefulness could be increased by knowing the fundamentals as well:

Now to know the conditions of welding, it is necessary to know the “make-up” of iron, steel, copper brass, aluminum, etc., etc. Here a good review in metallurgy and chemistry is very valuable. This enables a person to know the component parts of a metal and also the action of each, or the result of all the parts. It is of course, impossible for a person to know the proportion of ingredients in any sort of metal that is to be welded; but by knowing the action of each component part that enters such metal in a larger or less degree—the welder can tell during the welding if a proper fusion is made. Or, he can tell by experiments if it is too brittle or it does not fuse properly or a number of other conditions that may arise, he will know how to handle the case.

Then, there is the knowledge of how oxygen and acetylene is produced and how the mixtures take place and their action under peculiar conditions. The same holds true with electric welding. The mere mechanical preparation of the place to be welded and the actual process of welding is indeed

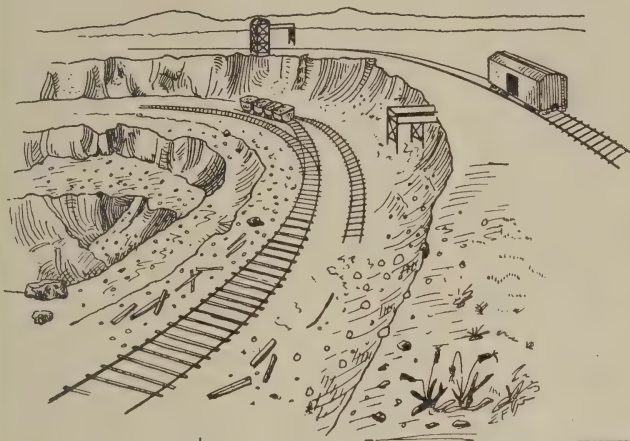


FIG. 1

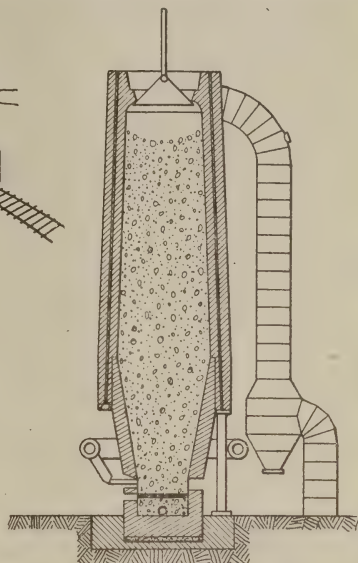


FIG. 2

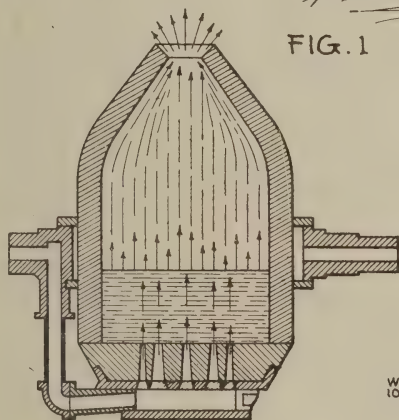


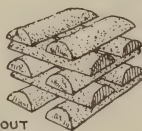
FIG. 3

WROUGHT
IRON

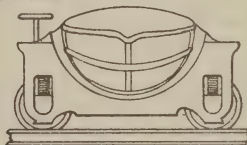


STEEL

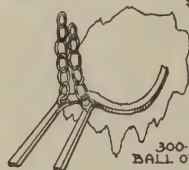
THE IRON ORE



PIG-IRON
WEIGHT ABOUT
100 LBS. EACH



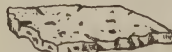
PIG IRON CARRIED IN A LADLE CAR



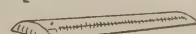
300-LBS.
BALL OF IRON



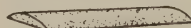
INGOTS WEIGH FROM
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ TO 7-TONS EACH



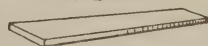
THE BLOOM



THE BLOOM



MUCK BAR



THE BILLET OR SLAB

THE COLUMN OF PICTURES AT THE LEFT SHOWS
THE DIFFERENT FORMS THE METAL TAKES IN
BEING MADE INTO WROUGHT IRON.
THE COLUMN AT THE RIGHT SHOWS THE FORMS
THE METAL TAKES IN BEING MADE INTO STEEL.

FIG. 4

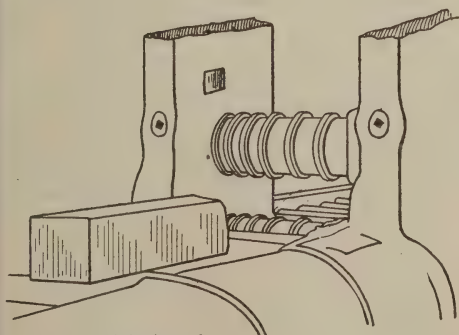


FIG. 5

simple after a little practice and developing the proper judgment or eyesight to know when fusion will take place.

In fact, welding cannot be underestimated; it is and will be a still greater specialized trade. The man who can apply the most wisdom through his welding apparatus—he will naturally be most successful. There is no doubt, many thousands of members whose ideas of steel manufacture is very vague and hazy. So no doubt the best procedure is to describe some of the processes of making iron or steel; taking up the metallurgy end of it to help enlarge and expand the reader's mind to larger comprehensions of the stuff he mostly works with.

The mining of the ore which is smelted into iron and worked into steel is secured in two different ways. The one method is to mine the ore in deep underground passages, much like coal, copper, lead and zinc is mined. Here shafts are sunk down to any level of from 50 to 2,500 or more feet, and the miner then digs the iron ore which runs in veins. In this way huge tunnels are built, and the men often work a mile or two away from the main shaft. This is an expensive method of mining because of the relatively slow progress to get at the ore which is mixed with earthy entanglements and so much be drilled and blasted.

This merely breaks the huge veins asunder, and the men must work the pieces out with picks, crow-bars and shovels, break up the larger pieces and load it on small dump carts. Here it is carted by man power if the hauls are short; by mule if further distant from the shaft, and by electric motor if long distances are met with. These dump carts run to the shaft on steel rails and dump their ore into a huge bucket or hopper connected to the gallow's frame. Then by means of powerful engines and cable rope drums this huge bucket is pulled up containing two or more cars of ore. Two buckets are used, one going up and the other going down, and the one going up is dumped automatically into large ore bins. Railroad ore cars are run along the siding and the gates or traps are opened and the ore rolls out into the cars. From here it is transported to the smelters.

The other method of mining the iron ore is by means of open pits such as are found at Hibbing, Minnesota, similar as shown at Fig. 1. Here in this vast iron region, huge beds of iron oxide or "rust" are located. Several years ago, the writer made a trip into this region with a view of seeing what the ore fields look like. The operations here are stupendous to stagger the imagination. At that time the Oliver Mining Co., a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, were carrying on mining in numerous places. There are also other companies operating in this locality.

One place in particular, was an open pit, which could have been one of the ten thousand Minnesota lakes; it being three quart-

ers of a mile wide and about one and three-fourths of a mile long. The top layer of earth comprising some 50 feet or so was skimmed off by means of steam shovels. This top layer consists of clay and such other surface strata; but below this is a vast bed of iron oxide. This ore is like iron rust and is scooped up with steam shovels. In this one pit, the writer counted about seven steam shovels, each located in a different position and filling ore cars of the railroad hopper type. In addition there were some 13 locomotives used in hauling the ore cars out and switching new cars in place, while the filled ore cars were run on a siding where full train load lots were made up.

A train of these cars are then hauled to the company's docks at Two Harbor and also at Duluth, Minn. Here the entire train is run over a huge elevated tressel under which are the ore bins. The ore cars are dumped, and the ore falls into bins, so that ships laying alongside of the storage bins can be loaded by gravity flow also. These ships hold from 10 to 15 thousand tons of ore and are loaded in a few hours by allowing ore to flow from the bins from several gates at once. These ore docks are of a length so that two ships can be loaded at once. When loaded the ships are propelled through the waters of the great lakes to the ore docks on the receiving end. Here huge hoisting bucks are used for removing the ore and either loading it on railroad cars or placing it in huge piles for winter consumption. These ore trains then proceed to the smelter.

So vast are these operations in this region that later reports have it, and students have also verified it, that the entire city of Hibbing is being moved some $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its old location by the ore mining companies. The city of Hibbing had a population of some 15 to 18 thousand people. But the city was located on a huge bed of ore, and so was cheaper to move the city, skim off the surface of from 35 to 60 feet and utilize the ore—than to let the city rest in peace and the ore be undisturbed. Subterranean mining of this loose ore at such close levels with the surface is quite dangerous; especially where a bed of ore covers a wide pocket. It would be expensive to maintain supports to prevent the crust crumbling in, and then operations are slower and more costly. For this reason the surface is skimmed off and several steam shovels are put to work with several trains for increasing production.

Metallurgy of Iron.

Iron is first mentioned in the first book of Genesis, Chapter 4, of the Bible, where Tubal Cain was an artificer in iron and brass. How long before that it was known, no one knows; but it is reasonable to suppose that Tubal Cain made some very important advances in the working of iron into new and more useful purposes. It is

also quite apparent that he was an instructor and did not hide his craft in dark secret caves; but taught others the use of iron and brass working and that is how his name has gone down in history. It was only in the last century or so that the chemical analysis of iron could be taken, and by this knowledge mix other properties which has developed the numerous iron materials we have today. Iron is an element, found largely as an ore, combined with rock or other earthy entanglements.

Iron ore is never found pure, and so must be smelted, mixing the ore with limestone and coke as fuel. The limestone acts as a flux for the flow of the iron, while the impurities combine themselves with the limestone. The more general forms of iron and steel, we have to deal with is cast iron, wrought iron and steel. Each of these are the result of the original iron ore being especially treated.

The blast furnace, Fig. 2, is the greatest devouring inferno we know of today. Many blast furnaces have a capacity of smelting 500 to 750 tons of iron ore per day. In olden times this molten iron ore was run in ditches dug in the sand. These ditches resembled the back-bone and ribs of a fish. This main ditch or channel which, in the early history of iron founding was called a "sow," and the smaller streams of molten iron that branched off into smaller ditches were called "pigs." The trade name has been continued and eventually the lumps, or blocks, or ingots were also called "pigs." And that is the meaning of iron that we speak of as "pig iron." It has been poured out of the furnace into ingots or casts where the molten metal cools enough to solidify. After this it is reworked and it is turned into other forms and is no longer "pigs."

The largest modern steel plant have overcome the cost of re-melting the pigs, and so many run the molten iron into ladle cars or large ladles mounted on trucks. The melted iron is then hauled to the place for the next operation which, in the making of steel work, is the "mixer," where the iron is thoroughly mixed as we shall see under steel.

Cast Iron. The conversion of pig iron into cast iron is accomplished by a process of mixing and melting in a furnace or cupola. The hottest portion of a furnace is near the bottom and the melting of the iron occurs at that point. This molten iron is then poured into "molds" and this is cast iron. The composition of cast iron is:

Iron.....	92.0 to 95.0%
Carbon.....	2.2 to 4.0%
Silicon.....	.5 to 3.0%
Sulphur below.....	.10%
Phosphorous.....	.2 to 1.25%
Manganese.....	.3 to 1.0%

Possibly some explanation should be made of the above properties so the reader will understand how these properties effect the steel or iron which must be welded.

"Iron" is an element that constitutes a single property, as gold, silver, lead, zinc, etc.

Carbon is also an element and is found in two distinct forms, (a) the diamond, and (b) the graphite. It is the graphite form of carbon which materially effects iron and steel. Carbon is a widely distributed property throughout the animal and vegetable kingdom, being a constituent of every living tissue. By the action of heat on such tissues produces carbon in the form of charcoal, lampblack, coke, etc. It is a property that is brittle, strong in compression and weak in tensile strength.

Silicon is a non-metallic element, and is next to oxygen, the most abundant element in nature. It is found only in combination, chiefly with oxygen forming silicon dioxide or silica which, combined with bases, makes up the larger part of the rock crust of the earth. The amount of silicon in cast iron may range from 0.5 to 3.5 per cent. It is a very important element in the iron because of its marked tendency to cause the cementite to decompose into ferrite and graphite, thus increasing softness and lessening brittleness. It aids in securing sound castings by the fact that it lengthens the time of fluidity of the molten iron and allows the gases a greater chance to escape. It also acts as a deoxidizer, increasing the strength of the iron by the reduction of the metallic oxides.

Sulphur is an element which occurs in nature as a yellow, brittle, crystalline solid, with resinous luster. In gray cast iron of good quality the sulphur may range from 0.03 to 0.10 per cent. It is the most active of the impurities in its effect upon the condition of the carbon. It opposes silicon, keeps the carbon combined, and it is generally considered that one part of sulphur will neutralize the effect of 15 times as much silicon in this action on carbon.

Sulphur makes the molten iron sluggish, thus aiding in the formation of gas flows or "blow holes." It increases the shrinkage, hardness and depth of "chill." Some of the sulphur occurs in the iron in the form of an iron compound, ferrous sulfide, which has a low melting point. Sulphur is said to cause "red shortness" in iron, because when red hot iron is put under strain, the ferrous sulfide being molten, allows the iron to be parted where the sulfide exists.

Phosphorous, is a solid non-metallic combustible substance. In ordinary cast iron, the amount of phosphorous usually does not exceed 1.00 per cent; but it may vary from 0.2 to 1.25 per cent. One of the most important effects is that it allows iron to remain fluid at lower temperatures, thus increasing the time of fluidity. In this way it helps silicon to throw out graphite by lengthening the time during which silicon can act. The direct effect of phosphorous itself is to keep carbon combined, which tends to harden iron if silicon is low, and tends to soften it if silicon is high. Phos-

phorous causes iron to be easily broken by shock or vibration stresses.

As phosphorous increases the time of fluidity, irons high in phosphorous are selected for making their castings, which naturally cool quickly, and if phosphorus were absent might solidify before the iron had completely filled the mold. Because of the brittleness produced by phosphorus, thin castings, which are necessarily high in phosphorous, are quite brittle.

Manganese is a metal which closely resembles—but differs from it in that it is very hard and brittle. The amount of manganese in cast iron may vary from 0.10 and 2.00 per cent, but it should not exceed 1.00 per cent as a rule. It exists in iron in combination with either sulphur or carbon. Primarily it combines with the sulphur, but if there is an excess above that required to convert the sulphur into manganese sulfide, the remainder unites with carbon, forming manganese carbide. Then, whether manganese softens or hardens iron, depends upon the amount of sulphur present.

Manganese aids in preventing gas flaws or "blow holes" in iron castings. The manganese sulfide formed is largely taken up by the slag, so that the sulphur is to a considerable extent removed from the iron. Thus the sluggishness that sulphur produces is lessened and the gases can more readily escape, with the result that sounder castings are produced.

Cast iron has carbon content that varies from 2.2 to 4 per cent, and is not malleable at any temperature. It is crystalline in structure, porous, very strong in compression, but is weak in tension. Cast iron fractures range in color from dark gray to white. Dark gray iron is usually soft and easily machined. White iron is hard and brittle. Iron suddenly cooled is likely to be white and hard because the amount of combined carbon is influenced by the rate of cooling. Sulphur in large quantities also produces white, hard, brittle iron, full of blow holes.

The melting point of cast iron ranges from 2,200 degrees Fah. for gray iron to 2,000 degrees F. for white iron. Average values given for strength are 15,000 to 20,000 lbs. per square inch in tension or pulling apart forces, and 80,000 to 140,000 lbs. per square inch for compression, where crushing or bearing is resisted.

Malleable Cast Iron or malleable iron as it is usually called—is produced by heating white iron castings in some material which absorbs a portion of the carbon and changes the remainder to a graphite form, called temper carbon. The castings are packed with the iron ore in air tight iron boxes and kept at a red heat for several days, after which they are allowed to cool slowly. Good malleable cast iron has a tensile strength of 35,000 to 60,000 lbs. per square inch, averaging about 40,000, with an elongation of 5 to 10 per cent in two inches. Data on compressive strength are meager

and inconsistent. Tests on small specimens have shown compressive strength as high as 165,000 pounds per square inch.

The reader will remember that most boiler front furnace doors, grates, etc., are made of cast iron, and most elbows, tees and other cast fittings are of malleable iron.

Wrought Iron. Pig iron is converted into wrought iron in a puddling furnace. The process removes most of the carbon and impurities from the pig and leaves a nearly pure, fibrous iron mixed with slag. The puddling means to work the iron in its plastic state; thus working out the carbon and other impurities.

Wrought iron has a distinct fiber, similar to, but finer than the grain in timber. The tensile strength, parallel to the fiber, is 45,000 to 55,000 lbs. per square inch. The elastic limit varies greatly, according to the thickness of the test specimen and may be given as 20,000 to 40,000 lbs. per square inch, decreasing as the thickness of the specimen increases. Wrought iron is very ductile, the elongation running as high as 25 per cent in 18 inches.

Like all ductile materials its compressible strength is not well defined; but is about 30,000 to 50,000 lbs. per square inch, according to various authorities. Wrought iron may be forged and welded easily, but it cannot be hardened or tempered. The chief uses of wrought iron are in rivets, boiler tubes and staybolts, water and steam pipes, and roofing sheets.

Steel manufacture is largely made by four different processes, the Crucible, the Bessemer, the Open-Hearth, and the Electric. The main difference of steel from iron is in its reworked condition; most of the impurities, carbon, slag, etc., are removed, and the metal forged into a dense compact unit. The Crucible and Electric steel is largely for fine tool steel manufacturing, while the Open-Hearth is best for most structural steel work. The open-hearth furnace is similar to the puddling furnace, but on a larger scale. Open-hearth furnaces are built in capacities ranging from 5 to 100 tons per charge, the usual size being about 40 to 60 tons.

Here heat is required from 6 to 12 hours, depending largely upon the proportion of pig iron in the charge. At the conclusion of a heat the carbon content of the bath has usually been reduced below that desired in the product—that is the carbon and slag have been burned out.

The Bessemer Process is most popular in the more low grade steels. In a huge pear shaped vessel, Fig. 3, the molten iron is charged, which holds from 12 to 15 tons. Air is then blown through this metal from the bottom of the vessel or converter and burned in contact with the iron.

This raises the temperature of the mass rapidly, and the intense heat attacks first the silicon, which passes off in a brown cloud. Next the manganese which is oxid-

ized, producing a beautiful violet tinged flame; finally the carbon in the iron is oxidized, passing off in a flame with slightly green tinge. When the carbon has burned out, the flame becomes white and the operator knows that the purifying process has been completed, and there remains in the converter nothing but steel. Such a process of making steel requires only about 10 minutes for purifying the 15 tons of liquid steel. Observe this is much easier than working the impurities out of the steel by long hammering and forging as used to be done.

This large converter full of steel is then emptied into a series of huge molds or casts which makes the ingot, each weighs about from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 tons, as the right, Fig. 4. Here they are left to cool sufficiently to solidify when they are taken, a whole train load at a time to the blooming mill. Here the external molds are slipped off and the ingots are gripped in huge cranes and placed into pits where an even temperature is maintained.

From here they are taken one by one and put through huge rolls, Fig. 5, and are passed back and forth, first one side then the other. This reduces the size of the ingot, but lengthens it.

This rolling process is kept up until the huge ingots are worked down to the desired size of flat bar, round bar or square bar. These long serpentine shapes are then cut up into billets or slabs as at Fig. 4, each size of billet is sufficient to make a steel rail, beam, column or plate, or a steel sheet,

whatever it is used for. These billets are then sent to the rolling mill, where they are reheated a high temperature and then passed through certain sizing rolls. In the case of steel plates, whether thin metal or thick plates, the billets are passed through the rolls until the desired thickness is secured, and this also has lengthened and spread out the width for making the sheet.

For thin sheets the long thin strips are folded over and several thicknesses of this is passed through the rolls in a cold state, which serves to take out the buckles and hardens the sheet. After this the edges are cut off in a huge power shears. For thicker plates, they are also passed through the rolls cold, which serves to give them uniform thickness and to harden the surface, after which they are sheared to stock sizes, inspected and ready for shipment.

For the skilled welder a keen knowledge of the compositions of metals is important, and while we cannot treat the entire manufacture as fully as we should desire; still, by careful reflection, the reader can visualize things pretty well. In later articles as further treatises on metallurgy will be worked in with the text for welding. There is so much to be explained in a general way to start with, that the above treatises should be read and re-read in order to expand the mind to the greatest working range possible. In our next article we shall take up the different form of gases and equipment, which will pave the way for getting down to the actual welding data to observe and avoid.

Co-Operation

UNIONS ATTACK DISEASE THROUGH MEDICAL AID.

Many great unions have adopted insurance and mortuary schemes which safeguard the disabled worker or recompense his widow and children in case of death. But two progressive unions have taken a step in advance of other labor bodies by attacking disease before it becomes fatal. Recently the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers established a health department under the direction of its insurance and pension organizations and is offering its members a health protection service by means of periodic urinary analysis in addition to giving free advice on health questions by a competent medical adviser.

One of the pioneer unions in the health protection field, the New York Ladies' Garment Workers, has just celebrated the fifth anniversary of its Health Clinic by moving into bigger quarters.

Because of the sedentary nature of an engineer's work, officials of the Brotherhood's insurance department found that a

large number of their death claims arose from preventable diseases which could be discovered by quarterly urinary analysis and corrected by proper medical attention. Arrangements were made to perform this service for members at cost, coupled with the assistance of a medical adviser to counsel members on health problems and the installation of a Health Department in the Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

Similarly, the officers of the Garment Workers' Union observed that many members, confined by their jobs to stuffy rooms in the big clothing shops, were subject to lung and stomach troubles and other occupational diseases such as rheumatism, broken arches and flat feet. Unable to afford the highest type of medical service, many of the unionists fell into the clutches of unscrupulous fakers who fattened off their distress. It was then that the union decided to take matters in hand by establishing a co-operative medical clinic employing only the best physicians and

charging merely what the service cost. So gratefully was this welcomed that the growth of the clinic is best shown through its expanding budget, \$6,700 in 1920 and \$37,000 last year. The budget for 1927 will show more than \$50,000, it is expected.

A complete drug store has been established where prescriptions are filled at cost, and X-ray, dental and optical departments are also operated on the co-operative plan. The dental clinic now does over a larger business than the medical clinic.

CO-OP BEATS RIVALS WITH FOOD SHOW.

How a co-operative store can out-smart private stores in aggressiveness and attractiveness has just been illustrated by the Soo Co-operative Mercantile Association of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. When Canned Goods Week was held, this co-op decided to hold a canned goods show which would make "Soo" sit up and take notice. A special show room was rented for this display and each department was placed in charge of an expert demonstrator. Thousands visited the show, sampled the products on display, and learned much about foods while enjoying music by a jazz band.

This Michigan co-op claims the distinction of being one of the largest retail grocery, meat and bakery enterprises organized under the Rochdale plan in this coun-

try. Last year its business exceeded \$500,000. This year estimates show that its sales will be nearer \$600,000. A \$12,000 addition is being added to the two-story and basement building so as to enlarge the bakery and warehouse.

This flourishing co-op also has an Employees' Club which is now planning to organize a credit union, taking advantage of the recently enacted Michigan law.

"Can you wonder why we grow?" W. H. Closser, director of the Mercantile Association, asks the All-American Co-operative Commission. "Under our motto, 'Profits to Those Who Make Profits Possible,' we have paid back to our stockholders and patrons almost three times our original outstanding capital stock."

FARMERS SAVE THOUSANDS BY CO-OP INSURANCE.

Unique in the annals of insurance companies is the record of the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., operating in the wheat and corn belt of the west. Organized but three years ago, it is already paying dividends after making colossal gains in assets. In one year, between June 30th of 1924 and 1925, assets doubled to \$150,000 while insurance in force increased \$1,400,000. Nearly \$10,000, it is expected, will have been paid in dividends by this co-operative insurance company by the end of the year. This is the most exceptional part of the

Farmers Union Company's records, for the general run of insurance firms consider themselves fortunate to have a surplus built up for distribution before the end of the seventh year.

The best news of all, so far as the farmer is concerned, of course, is that the co-operative's premiums are lower than the private companies'. This is perfectly natural, inasmuch as the farmers insurance company does not have to pay profits and fancy salaries to financiers and their agents.

DOCTOR OPERATES AS FARMERS CO-OPERATE.

Nearly everybody sees the connection between tonsils and operation. Not so many see that tonsils and co-operation can be related to each other in such a way as to cut down materially on doctor and hospital fees.

Undoubtedly it was because the farmers of Askov, a little community in Minnesota, have the co-operative habit of selling their wheat and buying their groceries together that they also banded together into a "de-tonsilization" co-op. A surgeon was hired

for a day, all the children in the community with diseased tonsils were brought to him, and by evening 26 little ones had been severed from the disease-breeders.

The Askov folks also believe co-operation is a good way to hold chautauquas and other community enterprises. Now 29 of them are co-operating with the Minnesota Experiment Station in maintaining a statistical route to study production costs in dairying, potato growing and poultry raising.

News of General Interest

PIONEER YOUTHS ORGANIZE IN QUAKER CITY.

Pioneer Youth of America organized a Philadelphia branch at a conference of 160 Philadelphia Trade Union delegates, includ-

ing representatives of the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, on Monday, No-

vember 30th, at the Machinists' Temple

George Creech, chairman of the United Textile Workers District Council of Philadelphia, was elected chairman of the Executive Committee consisting of twenty-five. Among the members of the committee are Frank Burch, Secretary of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union, Joseph Ritchie, organizer of the American Federation of Labor; James Maloney, President of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, and Francis Fisher Kane, well-known Philadelphia sympathetic with labor's aims. Mrs. Aida J. Creech was elected secretary of the committee. A temporary office has been opened at 228 East Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia.

In his address to the conference Joseph

Ritchie, organizer of the American Federation of Labor for Philadelphia, said: "Labor has sadly neglected acquainting members of our families with our movement. The Chambers of Commerce know better Junior Chambers of Commerce have been established right here in the West Philadelphia High School, Northeast High School and elsewhere, in which our children are taught to view industrial conditions from the employers' point of view and are trained to oppose the labor movement.

"Pioneer Youth is very important to labor, and every trade union parent should become interested in bringing their children to the winter clubs and summer camp which will be part of the work of the Philadelphia section of Pioneer Youth."

CHILD MANAGEMENT.*

By Dr. D. A. Thom.

4. SOME "DON'TS AND DO'S FOR PARENTS."

Some parents greatly fear that their children will get hurt (which, by the way, is not an unreasonable fear in the crowded tenement sections) or that they will associate with children of undesirable neighbors and perhaps pick up profane or obscene language. Even so, it may be better to take a chance than to cripple a child's life by allowing him no opportunities to learn independence and develop initiative. The child who is closely tied to mother's apron strings is deprived of all chance of really learning how to live with his neighbors. When the time comes to break the home ties and enter school he is lacking in strength, courage and resourcefulness. This lack may handicap him through life.

Very early in life the child must learn that things can not be his simply because he desires them. Do not try to give him everything he demands or wishes; he must develop the habit of foregoing certain of his wants, of giving when he would like to take, and of dividing and sharing his toys. He will not understand why he should do these things, but even a little child can appreciate that such acts bring approbation and praise and make other people happy. In this way he will grow to manhood with courage to face the disappointments and failures of everyday life.

Always avoid bribing and do not make promises which you know you cannot or do not intend to keep. So often we hear, "Now, Johnny, be a good boy and mother will buy lots of candy," or "Do this and mother will give you a penny." Soon Johnny will no

longer be satisfied with one penny, and you must give him two and then three. A child with a little determination can easily work this method to his advantage. Or again, if a reward has been promised and the little girl or boy has made a great effort to do as asked, do you carelessly disregard the just demand for the reward?

Threatening a child is a common method of setting out to obtain control. It is, however, useless and inexcusable. The simple statement of what will follow if a child persists in disobeying can not be considered a threat if the promised results really follow. But many parents indulge in meaningless threats. "Be good or the doctor will cut your tongue out," "Stop or I'll go for the policeman," "Be quiet or I'll lick you," or "The old man with the bag picks up little girls who don't mind their mothers, and they never come home again"—these and many others are in everyday use, with one of two results. Either the child is controlled by terror, which may have a far deeper and more disastrous effect than is apparent, or he senses the fact that none of the promised happenings takes place and develops an utter disregard for them. Either results is unsatisfactory and should never be brought about.

*This article is part of Publication No. 143 of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. The entire bulletin may be secured free by writing to the bureau.

REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF A. F. OF L.

The American Federation of Labor legislative committee has made the following report to President Green on measures of interest to labor:

The first session of the 69th Congress which meets December 7 has brought forth

many prophecies as to what legislation will or will not be considered and when it will adjourn. Speaker-elect Nicholas Longworth, according to newspapers, informed President Coolidge that the revision of the taxes will be taken up immediately and completed by December 31. Then the appropriation

bills will be considered and Congress will be ready to adjourn not later than June.

Members of Congress who have arrived in the city say that they have been informed that very little legislation will be enacted; that Congress will be as quiet as possible because of the elections next fall.

But the members of Congress have measures which they intend to introduce and to press, and while the leaders may be able to prevent action on them the discussions in the hearings by committees will be interesting.

The action of the cotton and woolen industries in reducing wages although the highest protected in the United States has aroused many of the members and they intend to voice their opinions on the floors of both house and senate.

The ways and means committee will not consider any change in the tariff law, according to those best informed. But the question of tariff will come up while the revision of the income tax laws are under consideration. The debates will be particularly interesting when the bill which will pass the house reaches the senate, as it is proposed by a number of senators to direct the attention of the people of the country to the amazing reductions in wages made since 1920 by the cotton and woolen textile industries.

Desperate efforts will be made to enact a conscription law. While the propaganda in its favor includes conscription of material resources the real objective is the conscription of men and women in industry in peace time as well as in war. The proposed legislation gives one man the power to decide where there is a "national emergency" and to order a draft of all persons between any ages he may determine.

Labor contends that conscription should be resorted to only in a defensive war, and will vigorously oppose any effort by Congress to enact this legislation.

There is also a feeling in congress that propaganda in favor of the sales tax will be interjected in the taxation debate. Newspaper organs of the sales-tax senators have begun a campaign for its adoption. It is not expected, however, that anything will be done, as the purpose is simply to keep the subject alive so that at the proper time in the future this most vicious method of taxation will be placed upon those least able to bear it.

Various agencies that propose to attack the immigration law have found little comfort so far, as it appears that the house immigration committee itself will discourage any change in the law. The most important changes sought are to place the Japanese under the quota law and provides for the fingerprinting and registering of all aliens in the United States and those who may come in the future. It can be said, however, that there is no sentiment in favor of these changes.

Notwithstanding the intention of the

leaders to suppress as much legislation as possible labor intends to make a vigorous campaign in favor of the following legislation:

Prohibiting the issuance of injunctions by federal courts in labor disputes.

Providing that prison-made products shipped into a state shall come under the laws of that state the same as if manufactured therein.

The Howell-Barkley railroad bill.

Liberalizing the civil service retirement law.

Prohibiting the use of wooden baggage and express cars.

Abolishing the "bureau of efficiency."

Providing for the transfer of the classification board to the United States civil service commission.

Minimizing unemployment throughout the United States by developing public works during periods of depression.

To create a department of education.

Making Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday in the District of Columbia.

Prohibiting transportation of labor in interstate commerce to points where a lock-out or strike is in progress without advising the persons so transported.

Reenactment of the Pittman silver act.

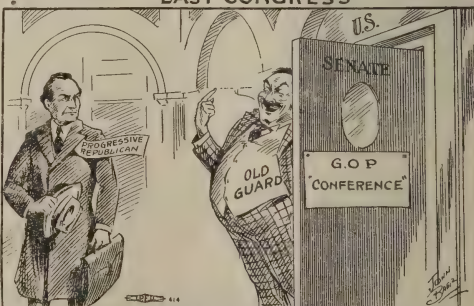
Providing for naming the first school building erected hereafter in the District of Columbia the "Samuel Gompers School."

Providing a civil form of government for the Virgin Islands and their release from the control of the navy department.

Providing for full citizenship and self-



LAST CONGRESS



THIS CONGRESS
QUITE A CHANGE!

government for the people of the District of Columbia.

Workmen's compensation laws for the District of Columbia and for longshoremen.

Amending the trade mark law to permit the registration of the labels of all national and international unions.

Providing for relief of the employees of the Canal Zone because of conditions taken away from them through the Harding executive order, or a differential in compensation because of the more onerous conditions under which they work.

Providing that all federal contracts for public works shall provide for an eight-hour day and the payment of the prevailing union wages in the locality where the work is done.

Mothers' pensions for the District of Columbia.

Providing for a national conservatory of music.

Appointment of a committee of members of the house and senate to visit Porto Rico to investigate the deplorable industrial conditions as well as the general governmental affairs of the island especially the living and working conditions of the masses of laborers, the land and financial resources as well as violations of the federal and organic law of the island by big financial interests.

Other measures which will be opposed aside from these heretofore mentioned are:

Amending the constitution to make it more difficult to change that document.

Sunday blue law for the District of Columbia.

Governmental reorganization that will weaken the Department of Labor.

Department of education and relief which will be dominated by military bureaus.

Prohibiting picketing in the District of Columbia.

Providing officers of the United States, civil and military, including retired, may be specially assigned to duty in any branch or division of the government whenever authorized by the president.

Establishing a federal court of "conciliation" having power to hear and determine industrial disputes affecting operation of interstate commerce, the court to be composed of three judges to be appointed by the president.

Transferring police power from the states to the federal government in controversies in which aliens are involved.

Blanket "equal rights" amendment, which, if ratified, would make null and void all laws for the protection of women in industry.

Any form of ship subsidy.

Any attempt to eliminate day work on federal public works.

Your committee sincerely believes that despite the pressure being brought to bear on members of congress to refrain from passing bills there will be some remedial legislation enacted.

At the same time all the grievances held by the members of congress since March 4, 1925, will be given vent. Whether they are able or not to break down the bars against legislation they will stir things up as never before.

W. C. ROBERTS,
EDWARD F. McGRADY,
EDGAR WALLACE,

Legislative Committee,
American Federation of Labor.

TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Department of Labor.

Brazil.

Concessions to Workmen's Dwellings.—Article 1 of Law 1,487, of September 25, 1925, provides that exemption will be granted for twenty years from all existing imposts, excepting the paying and cleaning taxes, and those which may be created, for workmen's dwellings constructed in accordance with plans approved by the Prefecture and in groups of a minimum of ten houses.

Canada.

Quebec Shoe Strike.—Eighteen hundred people were directly affected and 30,000 indirectly by a strike which began November 16, 1925, in 14 of the 30 shoe factories of the City of Quebec.

Denmark.

Unemployment.—During the month of October, 1925, unemployment increased greatly in Denmark, the unemployment total at the close of the month having been

35,124, as compared with 28,412 at the close of September, 1925.

Guatemala.

Contract Labor.—On October 19, 1925, the Government of Guatemala and the Mexican and General Corporation, Limited, entered into a contract which permits the Corporation to bring a maximum of 3,500 natives of India to Guatemala to work as laborers on the Corporation's plantations.

India.

Cotton Mill Strike.—According to Bombay newspapers, 150,000 cotton mill workers are continuing their strike, with the resultant continued close-down of all but one cotton mill.

Spain.

Reduce Shipyards Personnel.—Because of a scarcity of work in the Naval shipyards at Ferrol, the company operating the yards had to discharge part of the personnel. This action has resulted in much complaint by those affected.

PRISON LABOR FOR PRIVATE PROFIT.

By Kate Richards O'Hare.

The greatest crime that prison labor for private profit commits against the citizens of this country is that it closes the doors of the prisons to all of the achievements of modern science, and retains the conditions of the Dark Ages. The most generally accepted standards of common decency, physical and mental hygiene, psychiatric and medical treatment are lacking in practically every prison in the country where prison labor contractors rule. They simply will not permit scientifically trained men to enter the prisons to make necessary surveys and do important research work, nor will they permit sane and rational treatment of physically and mentally diseased convicts. They know that only in secrecy and darkness can they exist, for their methods will not stand intelligent study. So they see to it that all intelligence is shut outside the prison walls.

There is nothing in my prison life that I remember with so much loathing as the inexcusable methods of handling communicable diseases. The bathing facilities gave me my first introduction to prison horrors. At the time I entered the Missouri State Penitentiary there were but two old, cracked rusty bath-tubs in the women's department, which we were all forced to use. Naturally among women so largely recruited from the underworld venereal diseases were common. There was no effort to segregate the clean women from the infected, and treatment was given. I found that we were all expected to use the same tubs, and I was ordered to use one just vacated by a woman who died shortly after with syphilis. When I protested that it was a social crime to expect me to use the tub without any sort of sterilization, the matron shrieking and cursing told me I would use what was provided, or she would "break me in the hole." I knew she had the power and the temperament to do it—she had "broken" Minnie Eddy a few days before—and Minnie had been carried out in a pine box. I stepped into the bath-room and turned on the taps—but I did not bathe. That night I got a letter out underground telling my husband of these conditions. He reproduced it and sent it to a thousand influential people, it was published in newspapers and magazines, and a storm of protest was raised all over the country. In less than two weeks we had shower baths.

I was able to rout the common bath-tub, but I was never able to prevent the diseased women from handling our food. Every woman in the dining-room was tubercular or syphilitic, and were used in the dining-room because they were too ill to work in

the shop. I have seen the food the women were forced to eat handled by women with pus oozing from open sores, and it was a common thing to have our food sprayed with tubercular germs by coughing convicts. The great majority of the women needed hospital care, but absolutely none was provided. There was an empty hospital room, but neither furniture nor equipment. Five hundred dollars intelligently expended would have equipped the room fairly well, and provided the facilities demanded by common decency. The women convicts earned hundreds of thousands of dollars in the workshop, but not a penny of it had ever been spent to make them physically fit to make their way in the world when they were released.

But we have nothing to do with these degraded creatures, they are nothing to us, you say. But you simply cannot escape responsibility so easily. They are human beings and no one ever did, or ever will, build a wall high enough, or made bars strong enough to break the tie that binds us all together for better or worse. Their lives are what we in our ignorance and indifference permit, and they are generous, these convicts. They will return to us all we give—and with usury. It is scientifically true, as well as ethically true, that we are our brother's keeper—but what is more important to us—he is ours. And surely as night follows day, whatever we send into the lives of our brothers will come back into our own.

We dare not forget that the convict can strike back at us by what he sends to us through the avenues of commerce. Prison made goods are practically all made in surroundings that reek with the vilest diseases known to medical science. The girl who sat next to me in the shop had both syphilis and tuberculosis. There were great open sores on her mouth from which the pus dripped continually, and she coughed and sprayed her work with tubercular germs all the time. She made children's playsuits and she used them to wipe her lips, then tossed them in the pile of finished garments. Other women suffered with all sorts of diseases that are bred in poverty, ignorance, squalor and filth.

These filthy and disease laden garments went to great wholesale houses and were labeled with the names of respectable firms, and were then distributed to merchants all over the country. These merchants might have been deceived by false labels, or they might have been willing to sell convict made goods for the few pennies extra profit. But in either case they were handled by clean salesgirls, purchased by clean American mothers, and put on the bodies of helpless and innocent children.

You do not like to think of that sort of

stuff coming into your home, do you, Mr. Farmer and Mr. Wage Earner? The only way you can be sure that it is not is by being sure that every garment that enters your home carries the union label.

Whenever any widespread demand comes for more sane, scientific and humane handling of prisoners the prison labor contractors, the politicians, and all too often the newspapers they control, raise the cry that sentimentalists want to coddle the prisoners; that the woes of the convicts are paraded, but that nothing is said about the viciousness of their crimes, and the suffering they have caused.

There is nothing sentimental about the average American farmer or trade unionist, nor is coddling wrong-doers their weakness. On the whole they are pretty "hard-boiled," and their interests in the prison problem is the broad one of social service and efficiency. They are more interested in what the prison system and the convict does to them, than what society does to the criminal. The average producer is not concerned with the prison system because of his sympathy for criminals, but because of a hard-headed, common-sense interest in self protection. He might take the position that every man behind prison walls is guilty, and that no sympathy is deserved. Yet intelligent self interest makes him deeply concerned in whether or not the prison does efficiently the job of protecting law-abiding citizens, reducing crime and reforming criminals. Since it is the producer who pays all the bills, he certainly is interested in getting the worth of his tax-money.

If every convict were sent up for life, and never came back to mingle with respectable folk, intelligent men might be less concerned. But in reality only a few convicts are sentenced for life, and fewer still fail to secure a pardon or parole. The average length of the prison terms served is less than two years, and the vicious abuses of the pardon and parole makes it easy for real criminals to secure release from prison, even though they may have been sentenced for long terms. In the end practically all convicts come back, and the prison fails, even in segregating the criminals.

And certainly we have the right to expect that from our prisons will come back convicts who will be better citizens than when we shut them behind the walls. And in this the prison fails. The convicts enter our prisons, stay a year or more, and have grafted on their abnormalities of body and mind the degenerating results of prison life. They come back branded with the stigma of shame, the lawful prey of harpies, penniless, ill-clad, anaemic from under-feeding, broken by slave labor, and contaminated with sex perversions and loathsome diseases. The released convict brings back from prison all the dangerous characteristics which he took to prison, and a lot more he acquired there, and with all his anti-social traits and crim-

inal tendencies set and hardened by stupid handling and brutalities.

And in the final test of efficiency—reducing crime—the prison fails also. The criminal population of this country is increasing rapidly. Criminal courts are everywhere so crowded that speedy trials are impossible. Innocent persons charged with crime must bear the stigma for months, often forced to remain in filthy jails for months or years before trials are possible. And guilty persons escape because witnesses scatter or die of old age. And the continually money cost of crime makes the taxpayers groan under the crushing burden of taxation.

In all possibility the reason prisons fail to reform criminals is that "good" people are usually normal people, whereas "bad" people are almost always sub-normal. And our prison system ignores this fact. My study of convicts convinces me, and this opinion is verified by every prison survey ever made, that the large proportion of prisoners are abnormal in some way. Many are feeble minded, ranging all the way from borderline cases to real imbecility, and most of the others are either demented or psychopathic. And so far as any one knows brutality, torture, starvation and slave labor never provided cures for feeble mindedness. There is no evidence that a "bat" ever pounded intelligence into a stupid brain, or that a nit-wit ever found a supply of intelligence in the "hole." A power sewing machine and a brutal overseer grinding out a task and a dose of cat-o-nine tails or "water cure" never healed a sick brain, nor stabilized an unstable soul.

The brutalities that are the very foundations of our prison system may gratify the old, savage instinct for revenge; they may satisfy our desire to inflict social vengeance, but they do not reduce crime, nor do they cure the criminal of his abnormalities. We are face to face with the hard, cold facts that our prison system is punitive, but that it is not curative. And because we merely punish the criminal, we must administer punishment again and again. And each time the uncured criminal is punished we dig down in our pockets for the taxes to pay the costs. It is estimated that it costs the taxpayers \$1,500 to send each convict to the penitentiary, on the average, and that is a stiff price to pay for failure. There is a never ending stream of uncured criminals coming from our prisons every year, and most of them go back again by the long expensive and futile path of re-arrest, re-trial, re-sentence and re-commitment. We do not seem to learn that if one sequence of arrest, trial, sentence and prison term does not cure, another will be just as expensive, and more useless. And all this waste of money and human life is the price we pay for permitting prison labor contractors to run our penal institutions. And every time you buy a prison made garment you are shouldering your share of the responsibility.

BEFORE AND AFTER TAKING UNIONISM.

President O'Connor Tells of the Fight to Humanize the Telephone Industry.

By Julia S. O'Connor.

President, Telephone Operators' Department,
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.



MISS JULIA O'CONNOR.

President Telephone Operators' Department,
International Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers.

The story of trade unionism among telephone operators testifies anew to the beneficial and powerful economic influence of organized labor, even when administered in small doses. Telephone operators are more or less omnipresent personalities; everyone knows at least one or two. The telephone exchange is as ubiquitous in America as the filling station.

Better than most women wage earners, the telephone operators accept organization for its own sake. They work together in large numbers under almost uniform conditions. Their gregarious instincts are developed above the feminine average; teamwork and co-operation are bywords of their occupation. Moreover, unfolded daily before their eyes, is the most competent and perfect example of super-organization that the world of organized capital affords, the American Bell Telephone System.

Before Unionism Came.

The before-and-after device is as effective a means as any to depict a changed condition. The first union of telephone operators came into being in April, 1912. Fortunately, for the purpose of our comparison, just two years before this, an investigation of telephone companies was made by the United States Bureau of Labor. (Re-

port, Senate Document 380, Feb. 24, 1910). We have, therefore, official information as to conditions throughout the country in relation to wages and hours, a veritable cross section of the economic status of telephone operators in 1910, just two years before the first union was organized.

The investigation reports that no organization existed among the operators. We had, therefore, in the telephone business in 1910, a condition under which wages and hours were completely unaffected and uncontrolled by any union influence.

This is the "before taking" side of our picture. Every other element which could have been a contributory cause toward wage impoverishment, except unionism, was present. The companies' generosity and good will could freely operate. No union dead-levels need be maintained, so efficiency and merit could be freely rewarded. Public opinion, that slender reed upon which public employes are being constantly advised to lean for their salvation, was as potent as ever.

Even then the problem of labor turnover, the habit the operators had of leaving as soon as they were trained, was a harassing one, and doubtless our old economic friends, supply and demand, were making comparatively higher wage bidding necessary to the maintenance of a reasonably well trained operating force. The cost of living, of course, had not made its abnormal jump, but the trend of living costs had been having an upward tendency even for the years previous to the war.

The Gruelling Nature of Switchboard Work.

Three years before, the Report of the Royal Commission of Canada on the health effects of telephone work had been made, with its dramatic recital by physicians of the dangers of overwork and excessive hours for telephone operators. Its almost unanimous verdict was that five hours' work at a telephone switchboard ought to constitute a reasonable day's work, if the telephone operator, working at high tension during that period, was to be protected against the extraordinary nerve and health hazards of the industry.

Note, therefore, what effect these influences had on the wages and hours of telephone operators before any union had yet been organized to raise its voice on behalf of better conditions.

The nine-hour day, according to the report, was universal, and the nine and a half-hour day not uncommon. The split tricks of those days were formidable ordeals of endurance. They stretched in some cases over 14 hours, beginning at 8 in the morn-

ing and ending at 10 o'clock at night. Night tricks covered 12 hours, with a few hours' sleeping time off during the night, the tour beginning at 7 p. m. and terminating at 7 a. m.

Overtime was declared to be an integral part of the schedule of hours, operators not only being requested to take their turn at working extra hours, but in some companies a regular extra period being assigned each operator each week for certain days. The operator was virtually compelled to do this extra work under pain of incurring the displeasure of her superior.

The era of the day off for Sunday work had not arrived. The seven-day week was fully accepted as the natural inheritance of the operators, and neither Sunday nor holiday work carried any additional compensation. The much advertised disability plan of the American Bell and associated companies, providing for the payment of wages during disability, and for pensions and insurance, had not yet been established.

Humanization of Telephone Industry Profitable.

The report puts its finger with amazing accuracy on what was then, and very largely now is, the weakest point in telephone industrial relations:

"In no industry does the human element enter more largely into the question of service rendered. The money value to the companies and to the public of the fine spirit which actuates telephone girls, is beyond reckoning. Its preservation is worth many times the cost of removing the causes of complaint that exist, . . . the elimination of unnecessary overtime, of curtailment and unnecessary irregularity of lunch and relief periods, and above all, the elimination of unsympathetic supervisory control.

"While theoretically an operator may carry her complaints from supervisor to chief operator and on up to manager, yet in practice there is a frigidity about the official air in many exchanges that makes the operator fear to do this. Low as wages are in most places, the operators like their work and are afraid of losing their position, or chance of promotion, if they complain.

"In one or two places this had smouldered for months until, as one girl put it, 'All we need in this town is a leader, and every telephone girl in the city would go on strike.' Strange to say, considering the low wages, this spirit is not economic. It is not a demand for more wages, but humanistic in its source and nature. Nowhere does the humanization of industry mean so much to the public, the employers and the employes as in the telephone exchange."

Equally as depressing as the inhumanly long hours, are the schedules of wages, as indicated by the Government Report of 1910. Operators began to work in Boston at \$4 a week; in New York, \$5 a week; in Salt Lake City, 11 cents an hour; in Philadelphia, 81 cents a day; in Pittsburgh, 50 cents a day; in Indianapolis, \$17 a month;

in Washington, D. C., \$3 a week, and in Louisville, Nashville and New Orleans, for 25 cents a day. These figures apply to new operators. I take them at random from the report, merely making selections to give geographical scope.

After Unionism Came.

This was the picture upon which the first union opened its eyes in 1912—low wages and long hours, and overshadowing this structure of poor working conditions, was an industrial despotism as perfect an example of its kind as American industry has produced.

No competent right of appeal existed from the decision of any superior, however arbitrary. There was no machinery, or indeed no opportunity, to present grievances, personal or general. The entire human-relation side of the telephone business was a negation, and the union, when it began its work, had to struggle against the old psychology, the slave find idea, the theory that discipline could only be maintained by fear.

The first union, organized in Boston in 1912, a spontaneous inside movement of revolt against conditions, was affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and immediately began to regulate conditions. The eight and a half, and the eight hour day were achieved in rapid succession. Almost as soon as these reforms were established in the union in Boston, they were immediately extended by the company to the unorganized sections, the company obviously hoping in this way to stem the tide of unionism.

Then followed the establishment of the seven hour day for undesirable hours, including the split trick; wage differentials on assignments of undesirable hours; allowance for car fares on the split trick; time and a half for Sunday work; double time for holiday work, and numerous other important changes now taken for granted in the service, but each and every one of them attributable to the union's initiative.

Seniority rights for promotion and in the selection of hours, relief from petty tyranny and favoritism, the establishment of direct machinery for the adjustment of grievances—every phase of the operators' life and work ran the gamut of union influence and control. Up went wages, year by year, always upon demand and agitation by the union, until today the weekly wage of the operator is not far below what she was paid for a month's work in the dark days of pre-unionism.

Never-Better-Than 10-Per-Cent Organization.

Through all the period while working conditions in the telephone business were being fairly revolutionized by unionism, there has never been more than 10 or 15 per cent of the telephone operators of the country enrolled in membership. The American Bell Telephone Company, and practically every one of its associated companies, have pursued a policy of relentless hostility to the

unions, and has subjected them to every device of intimidation and persecution.

The companies have frequently succeeded in stamping out organization by the simple devices of wholesale dismissals and discriminations, and in addition to all its other little monopolies, the telephone company enjoys a job monopoly. A telephone operator must work for the telephone company if she is to work as a telephone operator at all.

And so, disabled by at least as many handicaps as shackle the efforts of any

other labor movement, and compelled to battle with the largest corporation in the world, telephone operators' unionism has written some worthwhile history into the record of labor achievement.

It has enjoyed to an unparalleled degree the confidence and support of the labor movement in general. It faces the second decade of its existence undismayed by its temporary failures, and encouraged by its significant progress toward the goal of fair standards or work, of wages, and of human consideration for its constituents.

SECRETARY OF LABOR COMMENTS ON PROGRESS OF LABOR.

The record written by and for the wage earners of America during the fiscal year just reviewed is one of achievement, not because of any spectacular advances but because of fundamentally sound accomplishments for the welfare of all our people, 90-odd per cent of whom belong to the ranks of the gainfully employed and their direct dependents. It has been a year of harmonious prosperity. With exceptions of a few localities and special conditions prevailing in certain industries, the volume of employment is greater than a year ago, the average increase being 7.4 per cent, with a total payroll advance of 14.5 per cent. The wage level in general has been raised an average per capita of 6.6 per cent; the building of homes continued on a large scale, thus further relieving the housing situation which was so much of a problem in the early years following the World War.

Immigration, through the operation of the act of 1924 was reduced, and when compared with the number of petitions for naturalization granted during the same period, we find that our alien population, if not reduced during the year, at least was not increased by any appreciable number. Because of certain preferences in the immigration laws for families of citizens the proportion of naturalization may be still further increased.

The studies and investigations made by those agencies of the department which confine their activities to women in industry and the families of wage earners indicate a growing appreciation of the things which make for a fuller home and national life. On the whole, we can congratulate ourselves that not only has labor kept step with the progress of past years but has been able to do so with less effort. The movement for the betterment of conditions of the wage earners generally seems to have gathered momentum.

At such a time as this, when the things that workmen cherish are realized as a matter of course, it is a good thing to take stock of where we stand; otherwise we are apt to become too much accustomed to the advantages we enjoy in the present and are prone to take them for granted. We need to look back and down to gauge the heights where we now stand.

So far as I know, no historian, modern

or ancient, has ever told the story of the beginning and rise of wages or has ever taken the trouble to find out. One of the leading men of today has written an outline history of the world, and in all its hundreds of pages there are just four references to labor. The workingman, his daily life, his troubles, his aspirations, and the part he has played in creating the world we live in has never been even mentioned until quite recent date.

One of the first steps labor ever made was in the days of Nimrod, the mighty king of Genesis, when slaves were first allowed to buy their freedom and own themselves. The people of that time regarded that as a highly risky thing. This was the beginning of individualism, the right to express personality and to do, that one might enjoy the right of liberty and ownership of the product of his labors. Strange to say today we hear many misguided and misinformed men advocating that society go back 7,000 years by taking away the right of ownership of property by individuals, taking away the incentive to produce, and making men mere slaves of government. Such is the effect of communism—men would become slaves of the State. The Romans of the time of Nero permitted the same thing, and again man thought the world was coming to an end. No Greek thought an artisan possessed a soul. The Romans withheld the vote from any man who worked. In the ages of feudalism the man who worked was still a serf. In days as recent as those of the reign of Queen Victoria, when machinery was first invented and the factory system came in, the worker was as ruthlessly exploited as he was in the days when the stones were being rolled up for the pyramids.

Take the everyday matter of wages. Throughout history they have always moved upward as regularly as the ticks of a clock. The first steps were slow, as, for instance, it took 750 years for the British carpenter to move up from a daily wage of 5 cents to \$5. The same process has gone on in every country at every time in the past wherever men have worked and tried to better themselves. Step by step the worker of the dim past won from his fellow men some benefit for himself. Little by little he added to his rights, his enjoyments, his dignity. But every time the worker improved

his own condition, he bettered the condition of humanity as a whole. Most truly has it been said that "the rise of man is the rise of the worker." The story of what our modern civilization owes to this age-long struggle of the workman to improve himself is a story that yet remains to be told. It is a story, however, which can not be attempted in a report of this character, though it suggests the position of dignity and power that the workers enjoy today, especially in the United States.

The fact, however, that the worker of today enjoys the highest wages ever paid in history, the shortest hours, the highest standard of living, and the respect that is now paid to the man who works, does not

mean that all the ideals for which labor has been struggling for 7,000 years have been realized. If they had, there would be no need for such an institution as the Department of Labor, organized to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. In the comment and recommendations which follow, relating to the work of this department, it is my purpose to point out a few ways in which the purposes for which the department was created may be further accomplished.—Extract, Secretary of Labor Davis' Annual Report.

SESQUICENTENNIAL HISTORY SKETCHES.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence will be observed by the Sesquicentennial International Exposition, which opens at Philadelphia, June 1, 1926.

Washington at Valley Forge.

Twenty miles to the northwest of Philadelphia is a tract of land that has been converted into a spacious park. Thousands of persons visit it each year, but beginning June 1, 1926, when the Sesquicentennial International Exposition opens in Philadelphia, it is expected to prove a mecca for visitors from all parts of the country.

The tract is Valley Forge, where during the winter of 1777-78 Washington and the Continental Army encamped and endured hardships and intense cold in the cause of liberty.

Valley Forge has become one of the greatest shrines of American patriotism. Its roads and lawns are well kept now, and monuments to the brave men who suffered there dot the landscape, but in spite of this the ground is much the same as it was when Washington and his troops were encamped there.

The Schuylkill River still flows by in imperturbable serenity, and Valley Creek still ripples past the grey stone building that was Washington's headquarters.

Midway up the valley of the creek, a half-mile from the river into which the creek flows, is a small building which, before revolutionary days, was occupied by a blacksmith and an iron founder. Valley Forge gets its name from this old building.

The forge is reputed to have been the first built in the province of Pennsylvania. Further up the stream is a grist and saw mill. The British, prior to their occupation of Philadelphia in 1777, burned the saw mill, but permitted the forge to remain unharmed, believing that they might be able to put it into use for the casting of cannon and other war-time metal working pursuits.

The story of the winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge is one of dreadful hardships borne with unconquerable spirit. There was a desperate shortage of clothing and food, and

many of the Continental soldiers were forced to go without shoes.

Somehow, by bravery, self-sacrifice, endurance and fortitude the dreadful winter months were passed. Spring approached and the men became cheerful. Then came the news that the British had evacuated Philadelphia. On June 21, 1778, the little army crossed the Delaware in pursuit of the invaders, who were hurrying to New York. They fell upon them in upper New Jersey and the Battle of Monmouth followed.

Thus ended the occupation of Valley Forge, but the park which now marks the spot of the historic encampment will remain as a perpetual reminder of the heroic sacrifices of Washington and his men.

Washington's Crossing of the Delaware.

The tale of one of the most heroic and significant chapters in American history, that of Washington's Crossing of the Delaware and the resultant victories at Trenton and Princeton, will be told in terms of stark realism to the millions of visitors to the Sesquicentennial International Exposition which opens in Philadelphia, June 1, 1926.

In the exhibit of New Jersey, which embodies the reconstruction of the Hessian barracks at Trenton, will be portrayed the site of the battle that marked the turn of the tide of American fortunes during the Revolutionary War.

The winter of 1776 marked the darkest days of the Colonial cause. When the fate of Independence seemed doomed to disaster, when the colonists felt that theirs was a struggle without gain, and when faith gave way to dismay, it was Washington to whom the people looked for hope and courage. The tale of his crossing of the Delaware has become an epic.

Howe held Philadelphia, Cornwallis was at Princeton, and Rall with 1400 men, mostly Hessians, was at Trenton. The small

army at Valley Forge, challenged by the hardships of a severe winter, endured the ordeals of starvation and cold. Weary, half clad, poorly-shod men responded to Washington's orders to advance. In a cold and blinding snow the army began its march to Trenton. Undaunted by the distance the soldiers trudged the white snow for twenty miles, leaving behind a trail in their footprints of blood.

On the night before Christmas, 1776, on the west side of the river and nine miles above Trenton, Washington determined to attack the force of Hessians quartered in that city. He divided his forces into three columns and ordered them across the Delaware. Two columns were forced to turn back because of the difficulties of the passage. A terrific storm and an ice-filled river demanded every atom of strength. It remained for the third column,

with which Washington himself marched, to cross the river to the north bank, advance eight miles through sleet, and surround the Hessians.

On Christmas morning in the midst of the revelry of the Hessians, who, boasting of their prowess and invincible strength, were celebrating the Yuletide, Washington made his surprise attack. He forced them to battle and captured a thousand men. Rall was killed in battle and the Hessians were taken to Pennsylvania as prisoners-of-war.

With renewed impetus, Washington and his forces recrossed the Delaware and again faced the enemy, who concentrated a strong force at Trenton. Leaving the camp fires burning brightly, he slipped away during the night, passed the British flank, and on the morning of January 3, 1777, defeated a strong force at Princeton.

GIRLS ORGANIZE A UNION.

A. F. of L. Publicity Service.

How a union of the employes of a non-union book bindery was organized and gained great benefits is told in "Labor's Reward," the moving picture which is creating such enthusiasm among the wage earners of the states in which it has been shown under the auspices of the Union Label Trades Department and the American Federation of Labor in their organization and education campaign.

When Mary's friend met the other girls next day and told of the talk she had with Tom and his advice that the girls should organize a union they one and all agreed to meet in the evening for that purpose.

Mary's friend was a beautiful girl of strong personality, and she opened the meeting by a rousing speech in favor of organization.

She invited Tom to the rostrum and he recounted the benefits to be gained through trade unions. He explained the meaning of collective bargaining; how conferences were held between the employers and representatives of the employes chosen by themselves; how these conferences decided upon a wage scale, hours of work and working conditions.

When signed, he told them, it was an assurance that they would be treated humanely, and because of the contentment ob-



tained from working under union conditions they would happily perform their duties in a more efficient manner.

The girls drew up a statement of the wages, hours and working conditions they desired and the next day presented them to the employer.

The latter fumed and raged and tore his hair and threatened all sorts of punishment for the temerity of his formerly oppressed girl workers. He told them emphatically that under no circumstances would he recognize the union or deal with it in any way.

When this was made known to the girls they one and all gathered about the bindery.

There they remained on picket duty, one of the scenes during the strike being shown in the picture herewith presented.

The employer obtained the services of an anti-labor lawyer and he applied for an injunction against picketing. The application was made at a secret midnight meeting at the home of the judge. Only the judge and lawyer were present.

But it did not stop the picketing.

The strike was won, and in a few days the girls were all back at work in a clean, healthful shop under wages and conditions of which they had previously dreamed but never believed possible.

THE WORLD'S CHILDREN.

Compiled by the U. S. Children's Bureau.

Children in Institutions, New York.

Of the 27,815 children who on December 31, 1924 were being cared for in institutions supervised by the New York State Board of Charities, only 8 per cent were orphans, according to the bulletin of the board. Nearly half had both parents living.

Prize Health Play.

A prize of \$100 will be awarded by the National Tuberculosis Association for the best health play written and presented by high school students, according to a recent announcement. Last year's prize play "Clean Up" has been printed by the Association, with words and music.

Diphtheria Clinics, Baltimore.

Baltimore has established 12 new diphtheria immunization clinics for the purpose of immunizing children before the age at which the disease is most fatal—from 2 to 5 years. The Municipal Journal reports that from 50 to 100 babies attend these clinics each week.

Hard-of-Hearing Children, Chicago.

Fourteen thousand, four hundred Chicago children have ear disease and 1,000 are sufficiently deaf to need instruction in lip reading, if conditions found in six Chicago schools hold good in the city as a whole. Seven thousand, five hundred thirty-eight children were examined, and of this number 3.6 per cent were suffering from ear disease in some form.

Health Work, New Hampshire.

The New Hampshire Tuberculosis Association has adopted a program providing for the examination and treatment, when

treatment is necessary, of all children in the state who are under weight and suffering from malnutrition, according to an announcement of the bulletin of the State Board of Health.

During the year ended in June, 1925, the association made one complete demonstration at Nashua. All children 10 per cent or more under weight, all who had been in contact with cases of tuberculosis in their homes, and all who were in poor physical condition from unknown causes were examined. Physical defects, such as diseased tonsils, enlarged glands, goiter, heart affections, and malnutrition were discovered in a large majority of the children examined. The examinations resulted in the treatment of 59 cases of glandular tuberculosis, in a large reduction in the number of cases of malnutrition, and in the correction of other physical defects.

Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Bill, Great Britain.

About 15,000,000 wage earners, (approximately 30,000,000 persons, including dependents) are affected by "The Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Bill" passed recently by the British Parliament, some provisions of which come into effect January 4, 1926. These provisions include weekly payments to widows, with additional allowances for children up to the age of 14 (if children are attending school, up to the age of 16) and an allowance for orphans under the same age.

The insurance is compulsory for all wage earners except non-manual workers earning more than 250 pounds a year.

NOTORIOUS ANTI-LABOR JUDGE HOLDS ILLINOIS INJUNCTION LIMIT BILL UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

By Joseph A. Wise.

Staff Correspondent, International Labor News Service

Chicago.—Superior Judge Dennis E. Sullivan, Chicago's notorious anti-labor injunction judge, has broken loose again. He has declared the injunction limitation act, passed by the last session of the Illinois General Assembly, to be unconstitutional.

He brands "peaceful picketing," provided for in the act, to be "a contradictory phrase" and all picketing unconstitutional.

Case Hinges on Clerks' Strike.

The case at bar revolved around a strike of the Retail Clerks' Union against the

Ossey Brothers' department store, Halsted and Maxwell streets. Judge Sullivan also dished out the following fines and sentences: Tom McGregor, Sam Waller, Sam Krakow, Frank Boskey, and Sam Pessis, ten days in jail and \$50 fine; Morris Segal and Sidney Goldblatt, ten days in jail and \$75 fine; Harry Winnich, leader and organizer of the others in the picketing, 30 days in jail and \$200 fine; Dora Entin, the one woman named in the picketing charges, \$25 fine, suspended during good behavior.

This decision makes the score stand one for the injunction limitation act and one against it, Superior Judge Charles M. Foell having declared the act to be constitutional in a lengthy decision handed down in another case a few weeks ago.

Labor to Ignore Sullivan Ruling.

It is a foregone conclusion that organized labor here will give little heed to the Sullivan decision, for it is notorious that Sullivan only reflects the viewpoint of the powerful financial interests which have been fighting organized labor in Chicago and in the State of Illinois for many years.

Judge Sullivan was elected on the Democratic ticket, but he was backed by Charles G. Dawes, Republican vice-president of the United States, and the crowd that Dawes trains with.

It was Dawes and his friends, with their comic opera organization, the Minute Men

of the Constitution, who put Sullivan on the bench. There was no secrecy about this support. Dawes was out in the open and gloried in what he was doing.

Labor Confident Law Will Stand.

The Sullivan decision will have the effect of complicating and beclouding the issue in the minds of the public, but there is no lack of confidence as to the constitutionality of the injunction limitation act on the part of responsible trade union officers in this state.

It was anticipated from the beginning that some judge of the caliber of Dennis E. Sullivan would defy the will of the people of the state of Illinois, as expressed through the General Assembly, and declare the act invalid.

Highest Court to Pass on Law.

That was considered as a foregone conclusion and it has been the tacit understanding that in such an event a case would be carried up to the Supreme Court if necessary. That is, organized labor would bide its time until a clear-cut case should present itself—one where there could be no doubt that the strikers were clearly within the law and their constitutional rights—and then carry such a case up to the highest court to determine whether the act is good law. Whether the present case involving the Retail Clerks' Union is to be the one to be carried up remains to be seen.

SENATOR NORRIS WILL LEAD FIGHT TO PROTECT NATION'S WATER POWER SITES.

By International Labor News, Service.

Washington, D. C.—A determined fight will be launched immediately in Congress to prevent private interests from grabbing every available waterpower site on the upper Tennessee river, and Senator George W. Norris will lead the attack.

The Federal Government, the Senator declares, stands ready to make a gift to four private combines of options on 14 dam sites capable of developing 1,000,000 horsepower in Tennessee.

"The same thing is going on throughout the country," says Norris, "but we must center our fight in Tennessee because if the interests are given these options they will virtually control the Muscle Shoals waterpower project. All of the proposed dams lie above the Shoals, and with private interests in complete control we should never be able to develop more than 200,000 horsepower there. The Government could practically be forced to sell the dam."

SECRETARY OF LABOR URGES VIGOROUS FOLLOWING UP OF ACCIDENT PREVENTION WORK.

By International Labor News, Service.

Washington, D. C.—Directing attention to the need for accident prevention work, Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, in his annual report to Congress for 1925, says: "The industrial accident-prevention work, which was the subject of the meeting I called early in December, 1923, should be vigorously followed up. I have been able to do very little in connection with it up to the present time owing to lack of funds. State contracts have been made in a number of instances, but owing to the fact that I have but one man to handle this entire problem the progress is entirely unsatisfactory.

"The fact that industrial accidents caus-

ing a loss of wages for one day or more in 1923 were practically two and a half million, of which 23,000 were fatal, should be sufficient emphasis upon the importance of this work, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics should be put in a position to employ several experts to place the machinery of accident prevention in operation as rapidly as possible.

"In order that a definite step forward may be taken in this work, I recommend that a division of labor safety be created in the Bureau of Labor Statistics and that funds be provided for its maintenance and development. Such a division would bring into uni-

formity State legislation along accident-prevention lines and uniformity in the gathering and compilation of accident statistics, so that the Commissioner of Labor Statistics will eventually be able to bring these together on a national scale and show the actual number of accidents and be able to compute accident rates in all the principal industries.

"It has been pointed out in rather ex-

pressive language that 'for the fiscal year 1925, \$716,260, and in 1926 \$788,860, was spent by the Government to enforce the pure food and drugs act, though it is exceedingly questionable whether 2,500,000 persons were made sick and 23,000 people died per year as the result of the use of all the food and drugs that have been made more hygienic through the enforcement of that law.'

CRIME: WHY? IS THERE A CURE? STRIKING REPLIES BY LABOR MEN.

National Inquiry Brings Flood of Letters Which Will Be Published Week by Week Throughout Nation.

The number and the variety of opinions expressed by labor men in commenting on the crime situation, at the request of this newspaper, in association with International Labor News Service and its associated newspapers, show that the prevalence of crime is stirring deep and widespread interest. It is apparent that everywhere thoughtful men and women are studying present-day crime and seeking to find the causes for it.

Labor men, who are in closer touch with the great masses of the people than are most so-called "crime experts," are observing the crime situation, watching its effects and trying to see beneath the surface to find out the whys and wherefores.

Their answers, as here published from week to week, will be presented to the National Crime Commission for the consideration of that body.

Here are two more interesting responses from men at the head of international unions. There will be more next week.

MAHON REPLIES: WAR AND VOLSTEAD!

By W. D. Mahon

President, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

In my opinion there are two distinct and clear causes for the recent increase of crime. One is the economic results of the recent war, and the other is the adoption of the Volstead Act.

First, as an effect of the war, the cost of living and necessities of life were raised as it were, to the clouds, and with the cry of patriotism the worker was kept down to the lowest possible wage that he could exist on. As a result of the war thousands of millionaires, many who were unknown and had nothing prior to the war, took advantage of the unfortunate conditions that confronted their country and became millionaires. When the war was over these new captains of industry took the same advantage of the worker that they had taken of their country in its hour of distress, and have wherever possible reduced wages while the costs of living and the necessities of

life have been kept up to the highest point and in some cases increased. The disregard for patriotism, for law, for honor, on the part of these, and their treatment of the worker, the returned soldier included, has had a great effect in breaking down law and order and encouraging crime.

Second, the Volstead law, which attempts to regulate the appetites of the people by law, has been the other great demoralizing effect. The great majority of our people have no respect or consideration for this law. It has produced armies of bootleggers and persons who have engaged in violation of the law to handle and sell liquor. Their acts, I repeat, are encouraged by millions of our people.

As a result of the illicit trade in intoxicating liquors another army of men have fallen into wealth to a disregarding of law and order. It has produced a class of law violators who have grown criminally harder day by day, and, as I stated before, have been encouraged in this work until today owing to these conditions thousands of people have come to disrespect and disregard all laws.

These are my views as to the recent increase of crime in the United States.

YARROW REPLIES: ECONOMIC INSECURITY!

By W. J. Yarrow

President, International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America.

I can positively prove that the present crime wave is attributable to the intensity of economic insecurity on the part of the general public.

For some time I have critically investigated. The various states I have visited coupled with the opportunity of mixing with very much varied expressions of human activity compels this conclusion.

The profound expression of excuse for criminal acts on the part of those not yet criminal reveals the reflex of economic fear.

I continually discuss this acute modern phase of criminality. Frequently I have spoken of the police view, such as stopping the use of the parole, etc. I have been startled by the incredulity in the laughter or the viciousness in the snarl of both

worker and business man thus approached on the subject.

To business men who are boosters, the type who hitherto were known as the "smile, damn you, smile" sort of animal, I have suggested business was good at a certain point in the conversation and was immediately challenged by, "Yes, but for

heaven's sake, how long?" I have gone among the most conservative and steadiest of the skilled artisans. I have said, "You seem to hold on very well," and invariably the retort is, "Yes, I have, but I guess it isn't for long."

Everywhere economic insecurity, and coupled with it the excuse for crime.

COAL.

A Reading List Prepared for the American Federation of Labor by the Workers Education Bureau of America.

General Discussion.

"Coal," by Edward T. Devine, American Review Service Press, 1925.

A study of the coal situation by a member of the United States Coal Commission. Contents: Part One, the Characters in the Drama of Coal; part two, the Anthracite Industry, labor, working conditions, wages and income, standards of living, wastes, capital, margins, and profits; part three, the Bituminous Coal Mining Industry; part four, the Transportation and Marketing Coal; part five, What Can Be Done.

"The Coming of Coal," by Robert W. Bruere, Associated Press, 1922.

A romantic story simply and graphically told. Contents: The challenge of power, the coming of coal, the drama of civilization, coal in America, the awakening of the miners, the struggle for organization, rise of democracy, the rivals of coal, the technical revolution, the strait gate.

"What the Coal Commission Found," by E. E. Hunt and other members of the staff of the Coal Commission. Human Relations Series, 1925.

Analyzes the coal problem in both bituminous and anthracite fields; wages, hours and earnings; how the miners live; labor relations; processes and problems of management, competition and combination; what the Commission recommended.

"The Case of Bituminous Coal," by Hamilton & Wright, MacMillan, 1925.

This inquiry is concerned with the question of how adequately the prevailing form of organization enables the industry to do the things which the community may reasonably expect from it.

"The Anthracite Combination in the United States," by Eliot Jones, 1914.

The Problem from Labor's Point of View.

"The Miners' Fight for American Standards," by John L. Lewis, Bell, 1925.

By the President of the United Mine Workers of America. A telling analysis of all phases of the question as the miners see it.

"Strike for Union," by Heber Blankenhorn, Wilson, 1924.

A study of the non-union question in coal; the problems of a democratic movement, based on the record of the Somerset strike of 1922-23. A very readable setting-forth by an eye-witness of the psychological

factors that determine mass action among miners.

"The Anthracite Question," by H. S. Raushenbush. Wilson, 1924.

Contents: The organization of the industry; the conflicting desires of the five groups in the industry; the underlying assumption; the essential problems; the job before the Coal Commission; the job before the country. A scholarly statement of the problem from personal experience in the anthracite region.

"The Miners' Freedom," by Carter Goodrich. Marshall & Jones, 1925.

A description of the miner's life and the effects of technical change in the life of the worker.

The Problem from the Point of View of Management.

"A Four-Hour Day in Coal," by Hugh Archbald. Wilson, 1922.

A study by a mining engineer of the relation between the engineering of the organization of work and the discontents among the workers in the coal mines. A valuable discussion of practical problems.

"The Coal Industry," by A. T. Shurick. Little, Brown Company, 1924.

A study based upon reports of the Coal Commission and presented from the point of view of the operators. Contents: The coal fields mining methods; distribution of coal; economic and sociological conditions. Give a simple, non-technical description of the processes of mining.

Economic and Political Aspects.

"America's Power Resources," by C. G. Gilbert and J. E. Pogue. Century, 1921.

The economic significance of coal, oil and water power.

"Coal, Iron and War," by Edwin C. Eckel. Holt, 1920.

Living and Working Conditions.

"Health of Illinois Coal Miners"—Report of Illinois Health Insurance Commission, Springfield, 1919. Emery R. Hayhurst.

"Health of Ohio Coal Miners"—Report of Ohio Health and Old Age Insurance Commission, 1919. By Emery R. Hayhurst.

"The Welfare of Children in Bituminous Coal Mining Communities." U. S. Children's Bureau.

U. S. Women's Bureau, "Home Environment and Employment Opportunities of Women in Coal Mine Workers' Families."

Bulletin No. 45. An analysis of some of the material from reports obtained by the Coal Commission.

Articles, Pamphlets and Reports.

"The Anthracite Controversy," by John L. Lewis. An address before the Anthracite Scale Committee, August, 1925.

"The Coal Miners' Insecurity," by Louis Bloch. Published by the Russell Sage Foundation.

"Coal: Mines, Miners and the Public." The Survey Graphic, March, 1922. Articles by various writers on the coal problem.

"Competitive Conditions and Their Effect on Labor Relations in the Coal Mining Industry," by F. G. Tryon, Coal Review, November 28, 1923.

"The World Coal Situation," by Frank

Hodges. American Federationist, October, 1925.

"Coal Mining and the Business Cycle," by W. L. Crum and H. B. Vanderblue. Harvard Business Review, October, 1925.

A technical discussion showing correlation between coal prices and fluctuations in business conditions.

"Wages, Hours and Working Conditions in the Bituminous and Anthracite Coal Fields." A symposium. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, January, 1924.

"The Mind of the Anthracite Miners," by Robert W. Bruere. Survey Graphic, October, 1925.

Report of the United States Coal Commission, now available in five volumes.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, NOVEMBER, 1925.

U. S. Department of Labor.

The retail food index issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor shows for November 15, 1925, an increase of almost three and a half percent since October 15, 1925; an increase of about eleven and one-half percent since November 15, 1924; and an increase of fifty-nine and a third percent since November 15, 1913. The index number (1913=100.0) was 161.6 in October and 167.1 in November, 1925.

During the month from October 15, 1925 to November 15, 1925, 13 articles on which monthly prices are secured increased as follows: potatoes, 41 percent; strictly fresh eggs, 15 per cent; canned red salmon and storage eggs, 3 percent; flour, 2 percent; evaporated milk, butter, oleomargarine, cheese, rice and oranges, 1 percent; and wheat cereal and coffee less than five-tenths of 1 percent. Nineteen articles decreased: pork chops, 4 percent; round steak, lard and granulated sugar, 3 percent; sirloin steak, rib roast, chuck roast, hens, onions, canned corn and canned tomatoes, 2 percent; bacon, ham, navy beans, canned peas, raisins, and bananas, 1 percent; and vegetable lard substitute and tea, less than five-tenths of 1 percent. The following 11 articles showed no change in the month: plate beef, leg of lamb, fresh milk, bread, cornmeal, rolled oats, corn flakes, macaroni, cabbage, baked beans, and prunes.

Changes in Retail Prices of Food, by Cities.

During the month from October 15, 1925, to November 15, 1925, the average cost of food increased in all cities as follows: Butte, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Springfield, 5 per cent; Bridgeport, Chicago, Columbus, Denver, Detroit, Fall River, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Manchester, Milwaukee, Mobile, New Haven, Omaha, Peoria, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., Richmond, Rochester and Scranton, 4 percent; Atlanta, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Memphis, Minneapolis, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Norfolk, Portland, Ore., Providence, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Fran-

cisco, Savannah, and Seattle, 3 percent; Birmingham, Boston, Charleston, S. C., Houston, Little Rock, and Washington, 2 percent; and Dallas, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake City, 1 percent.

For the year period November, 1924, to November, 1925, all of the 51 cities showed increases: Cincinnati, Jacksonville, and Savannah, 15 percent; Louisville and Minneapolis, 14 percent; Atlanta, Detroit, Kansas City, Omaha, Peoria, and Philadelphia, 13 percent; Buffalo, Denver, Indianapolis, New Haven, St. Louis, St. Paul, Scranton, and Seattle, 12 percent; Boston, Bridgeport, Chicago, Columbus, Norfolk, Pittsburgh, Richmond, San Francisco, and Springfield, Ill., 11 percent; Baltimore, Butte, Cleveland, Fall River, Little Rock, Manchester, Memphis, Newark, New York, Portland, Me., Providence, and Rochester, 10 percent; Birmingham, Houston, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Mobile, New Orleans, and Washington, 9 percent; Charleston, S. C., and Portland, Ore., 8 percent; Salt Lake City, 7 percent; and Dallas, 6 percent.

As compared with the average cost in the year 1913, food in November, 1925, was 76 per cent higher in Chicago and Richmond; 74 percent in Washington, 73 percent in Baltimore, Buffalo, and Detroit; 72 percent in New York; 71 percent in Birmingham, Boston, Philadelphia, and Scranton; 70 percent in Providence; 69 percent in New Haven and St. Louis; 68 percent in Atlanta and Pittsburgh; 67 percent in Fall River; 66 percent in Charleston, S. C., Cincinnati and San Francisco; 65 per cent in Jacksonville; Louisville, and Manchester; 64 percent in Cleveland, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and Omaha; 62 percent in New Orleans; 61 percent in Indianapolis; 60 percent in Newark; 59 percent in Dallas; 57 percent in Los Angeles and Seattle; 56 percent in Little Rock and Memphis; 52 percent in Denver; 50 percent in Portland, Ore., and 43 percent in Salt Lake City. Prices were not obtained from Bridgeport, Butte, Columbus, Houston, Mobile,

Norfolk, Peoria, Portland, Me., Rochester, St. Paul, Savannah, and Springfield, Ill., in

1913, hence no comparison for the 12-year period can be given for those cities.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY WILLIAM GREEN, PRESIDENT OF THE A. F. OF L.

Newark, Ohio,
December 17, 1925.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, delivered an address tonight before the Newark Chamber of Commerce which was participated in by business men, representatives of organized labor and employers and employees.

President Green said that many meetings of the kind were being held throughout the country and they augured well for the establishment of a closer relationship between employers and employees. He quoted a speech made recently by Judge Parker in which the latter had said that the United States is the only country in the world today where such a conference could be held.

"The significance of Judge Parker's statement," he said, "is that we live in a country where class distinction and class hatred can have no place in the industrial and social life." This behooved all, employers and employees and those not directly associated with industry, he said, to encourage in every way the formulation of an industrial and economic policy which well tend to foster and promote a co-operative relationship between employers and employees and at the same time strengthen and protect our American institutions.

"It is unfortunate, indeed," he said, "that we find employers of labor who would, if they could, destroy labor organizations. Such representatives of industry are doing more to injure industries managed in a humane way than the worst revolutionists or extremists who can be found."

If trade unions were destroyed, he said, those responsible would risk the formation and organization of a destructive force which would manifest the same spirit in America as is shown in Europe, "the spirit of revenge, of hate and of destruction."

He appealed for justice and fair dealing for the great American labor movement.

The full text of President Green's speech follows:

"In every community throughout our land organizations are formed for the purpose of promoting the special interests of different groups of people. These organizations represent the business, economic, religious, social and fraternal enterprises of the community and provide the means and methods through which group expressions may be made.

"While each organized body serves in a special way in dealing with subjects and questions in which the membership is particularly interested all the groups, if combined in close cooperation, can greatly advance and influence the fortunes and the welfare of the community. With this thought in mind we can appreciate the significance of this meeting. Here are assembled the representatives of the business and commercial interests, the Chamber of Commerce, and the representatives of organized labor, the Central Labor Union of the City of Newark.

"It is quite appropriate on an occasion of this kind to discuss the subject of 'Business and Organized Labor.' In each city and town there are ever present the problems of business and business management

and the problems of labor and labor organizations. The problems of one are considered by the Chamber of Commerce or the Manufacturers' Association and the problem of the other are considered by the Local Unions and the Central body.

"Experience teaches that in the consideration of these problems there comes a time when they merge into problems of joint and mutual interest. The correct and just solution of such joint problems can only be brought about through personal contact, sympathetic understanding, the manifestation of a spirit of fair-dealing and a proper regard for the rights of all concerned.

"If this relationship is established between the representatives of the business and commercial interests and the representatives of organized labor then the groundwork is laid for sincere and earnest cooperation in dealing with questions of civic betterment, civic welfare and community life. The material, spiritual and moral welfare of the community is promoted just in proportion to the degree of coordination which these organizations develop.

"We must always bear in mind the fact that success cannot be established and maintained by one group at the expense of the other. We must be fair in our dealings with each other. We must realize that our individual interest is inseparably associated with the interest of the community at large. A part of the community should not be exploited for the benefit of individuals or groups of individuals, either within or without the community. Such action would breed discontent and unrest.

"In addressing you this evening I am speaking as a representative of a great cause and an established American institution. Approximately five million men and women are associated together in the furtherance of this great cause and in the maintenance of this institution. Their avowed purpose is to promote their economic, social, moral and spiritual welfare through organization, education and cooperation. They seek understanding of their praiseworthy purpose and they offer service and assistance in all the work of human welfare and human betterment.

"In the furtherance of this desire I am glad to be here this evening and in my representative capacity to aid and assist in carrying forward the purpose for which this meeting was called. One of the significant developments of this period is the participation of business men, representatives of organized labor, employers and employees, in meetings of this kind in various places throughout our country.

"It is a healthy sign and augurs well for the establishment of a closer relationship

between employers and employees. This development is peculiar to the United States and to the cities and towns throughout this republic. Such meetings as this and those to which I have referred are not held in many other countries or in many other lands.

"At an industrial round table conference held in New York recently, the Honorable Alton B. Parker, chairman of the conference, made the following amazing statement:

"I wonder how many of us appreciate the fact that ours is the only country in the world today where such a conference as this could be held."

"The conferees were representatives of capital, industry and labor. The six hundred or more men who were in attendance represented many millions in capital and many millions of workers. They were assembled for the express purpose of discussing two topics of profound interest, 'Eliminate Industrial Waste — Minimize Industrial Controversy.'

"Judge Parker, in enlarging upon his statement, said:

"In France, in Germany, in Italy, in all the Balkan States, The Netherlands and Scandinavia, there is little in common between the employer and the employee groups. There capitalism is regarded by one class as a monster always to be attacked, and labor, by the other class, as an element of the population which must be held in check. In England the situation, while somewhat different, is nearly as bad in its operation. The British labor party is a socialist party, and so many of its important leaders are bolsheviks that it is difficult to classify them. But the American labor movement is neither socialist nor bolshevist, thank God."

"If we, as American citizens, properly appreciate the significance of this statement, we must feel deeply gratified when we comprehend the fact that the American Labor Movement is sound and constructive and that we live in a country where class distinction and class hatred can have no place in the industrial and social life. The organizations of labor in America have never been committed to a policy of making war on capitalism. They have accepted the existing social order, recognizing the right of private ownership and the rights of private property. We have never believed that the relationship of capital and labor must necessarily be of an unfriendly character or an unfriendly nature. Our position has been that both capital and labor are essential to the development of industry and to the needs of our progressive civilization.

"While organized labor in America has occupied this position we are not unmindful of the fact that organizations in many countries, composed of working men and women, are committed to a policy of class hatred, class antagonism and class war. The spokesmen of these groups boldly declare that the system of capitalism must be destroyed, that the ultimate aim and purpose of the organization for which they speak is the destruction of capitalism and the substitution of socialism and the socialistic state. These groups devote a large part

of their time to political organization and to political activity for they assert that through this method they can capture control of government and can accomplish their purpose to destroy capitalism, private industry and private endeavor.

"A proper understanding of this situation and its consequences will lead the average citizen to think solemnly and make serious comparison between the industrial and economic conditions of Europe and of America. Certainly, any loyal American or any good citizen would not have any reason whatsoever to contribute by his individual action toward the substitution of the industrial situation which prevails in Europe for the existing and prevailing situation in America.

"If this reasoning be sound and correct then it behooves us all, employers and employees, and those not directly associated with industry, to carefully consider America's industrial status and then aid and encourage, in every way, the formulation of an industrial and economic policy which will tend to foster and promote a cooperative relationship between employers and employees and at the same time strengthen and protect our American institutions.

"We are living in an age of organization, at a time when all human activities are furthered and advanced through collective and group action. This is obviously true in the religious, fraternal, political and industrial field. Nothing of any consequence is accomplished except through organized and concentrated effort. In view of this fact it is but natural that the working men and working women of our country would unite and organize for the purpose of promoting their economic, industrial and social welfare. They are no different than other groups except that for economic reasons they are inspired by a greater incentive. When we consider the fact that in their organized efforts they are moved by considerations of humanity we can better understand the high and lofty sentiments which actuate them.

"Organizations of labor are committed to the policy of collective bargaining, of meeting with employers for the purpose of negotiating wage agreements. They believe in conference, in understanding reached through conference, and in the establishment of a cooperative relationship between employer and employee which will promote their mutual interests. Labor feels it has a right to be heard and occupies an equal position with capital in determining the terms upon which service and compensation are based. It is an important factor in industry because it constitutes the producing unit without which industry must necessarily fail. It insists upon an equality with capital where the question of wages and working conditions is involved. Labor holds its rights to organize, to have its organizations recognized and to deal collectively, are fundamental rights which should be conceded. It has fought and struggled for the exercise of these rights. It will continue the

conflict where the exercise of these rights is opposed or denied.

"But, while labor vigorously contends for the enjoyment of these rights it freely concedes to capital the right to own and manage industry and to the receipt of a fair return upon its investment. It is my firm belief that a proper recognition of these simple rights on the part of both capital and labor will go far in bringing about peace and co-operation in industry.

"It is unfortunate, indeed, that we find employers of labor who would, if they could, destroy labor organizations. These employers are inspired by selfishness and hate and pursue a narrow policy which does not take into account the public interest and the great human element of labor. Such representatives of industry are doing more to injure legitimate industries managed in a humane way than the worst revolutionists or extremists which can be found. The opposition of these short-sighted employers to organized labor serves to promote the growth and influence of anarchistic organizations which are seeking to gain a foothold in America.

"While organization of labor as now constituted in America cannot be destroyed through any opposition which may be directed against it by employers' groups nevertheless, for the sake of comparison, suppose it were possible to destroy the bona fide labor movement of America. Who would suffer most? Would working men and women remain passive and unorganized? What would be their state of mind as a result of the destruction of the labor organizations which they have worked so hard to create and build? What do you think would be their reaction when the economic pressure became so intolerable and unbearable, following the destruction of their economic defense? I ask in all seriousness would you, if you could, destroy a rational, constructive, patriotic, business-like organization of labor and thereby risk the formation and organization of a destructive force which would manifest the same spirit in America as is shown in Europe—the spirit of revenge, of hate and destruction?

"The business men of America and the

employers of labor must choose between these two forms of organization. Human experience, as well as history, teaches us that working men and working women will organize and unite. If this be true are we not concerned in the form of organization which shall be recognized and encouraged? This is a problem which affects us all and in which we are deeply interested. In determining the proper course which we should pursue we must not be influenced by extremists on either side of the question—the one among employers who would destroy labor organizations because he is influenced by his desire to service his private and personal interests, and the other among those who labor, who advocates the substitution of direct action, violence and revolution for the existing, recognized, orderly processes of organized labor.

"I cannot believe that the employing interests and the business men of this community, active in the affairs of business and finance, would permit themselves to be misled or influenced by error or design. The fine spirit manifested in this meeting leads me to the conclusion that you prefer industrial peace to industrial strife. You want order in industry and the development of your industries to the highest point of efficiency and productivity. This can be brought about through understanding and the establishment of a right relationship between employers and employees. It cannot be accomplished through antagonism or through the practice of industrial autocracy. I covet your understanding and good will for the millions of men and women who toil so faithfully in your industries and in the service of this community. I ask you to study organized labor, study its philosophy, examine its record, observe its policies and procedure and judge it by its accomplishments and its achievements. I appeal to your sentiments of justice and fair dealing for your support of our great American labor movement for I assure you, in the giving of such support, you will contribute to the happiness and welfare of the workers, to the stabilization of industry and to a proper appreciation of those principles which underlie our American form of government."

Compilation of Labor News

WILL CHEMISTRY CHANGE INDUSTRY? SENSATIONAL UPHEAVALS PREDICTED.

By the A. F. of L. News Service.

New York—"The chemist is revolutionizing industry," says Hugh Farrell, financial editor of the New York Commercial, in a 100-page pamphlet entitled "What Price Progress?" that is circulated by the Chemical Foundation.

"The chemist is developing new products and new ideas every hour of every day. As a result of his work flourishing industries are being scrapped over night.

"Yesterday belonged to the mechanical

engineer, but today and tomorrow belong to the chemical engineer.

"The spectacle of a bunch of tin and iron going in one end of a hopper and an automobile coming out at the other is a wonder to behold, but this process does not compare in magic with the plucking of solid substances out of the thin air or the waters of the sea."

The pamphlet is intended to warn investors of revolutionary changes in industry. The writer says:

"Wake up, Mr. Investor; the business in which your money is invested may already be on the skids.

"There is no business today whose welfare and interest are not bound up with chemistry. Chemistry is the science of the transformation of matter, and that is what industry must ultimately become. There is no industry—not one—that is not in danger of waking up tomorrow and finding that the chemist has made a discovery that might revolutionize it."

The author submits these questions to those who believe their industry is on a solid foundation:

"What is happening in the American wood alcohol industry as a result of recent chemical discoveries?

"What effect will household and commercial electrical refrigeration have on the ice industry?

"What evolution is under way in automobile motor engineering?

"What evolution is under way in high pressure steel boilers, and what will be the effect on the iron and coal industry?

"What changes are being effected in combustion engineering and what will be the effect on coal investments and public utility investments?

"What will be the effect of the Coolidge

X-ray tube on the manufacture of steel and on the practice of medicine?

"What changes are under way in the public utility field?

"Will alcohol take the place of gasoline?

"What are the possibilities for rustless iron and steel?

"What are the possibilities of the marvelous new alloy steels which are beginning to displace the cheaper tool?

"Will aluminum displace iron? What metallurgical evolutions are under way in magnesium, chromium, tungsten, nickel and zirconium?

"What effect will rayon have on cotton and wool?

"What effect will bakelite have on the paint industry?

"What effect will pyroxylin have on white lead?

"What is the field for pyrex?

"Will cement fondu revolutionize the cement industry?

"What revolutionary process is under way in the fertilizer industry?

"How about synthetic rubber?

"What is the future of radio and what industries will be affected?

"What is the relation between the vacuum tube and the telephone?

"What are the possibilities of the mercury boiler?

"What about the telautograph and printing telegraph?"

The author rejects the widely accepted view that the American chemist is not equal to those in Germany.

"The notion that Germany excels in chemistry because of the superior aptitude of the German mind is silly," he says. "The Germans outdistanced the world because German industrialists had sense enough to give German scientists a free hand and unlimited financial support."

"YOUNG BOB" LA FOLLETTE DEFIES POLITICAL BOSSES.

Washington—"Young Bob" La Follette, senator from Wisconsin, defied stand-pattism and machine politicians at a dinner in his honor given by Labor, official newspaper of the sixteen railroad trade unions and brotherhoods.

Senator La Follette left no doubt as to where he stands on the issues being urged by the progressive elements in the political parties of this country. He gave notice that threats, propaganda and loss of federal patronage will not change his course.

"I will not yield an inch in the fight for the principles of my father," he said. "We are enlisted for life in the struggle to bring government back to the people. We will not quit and we will not compromise. Our task is great, but our cause is greater."

Senator La Follette had previously made public a letter he forwarded to Senator Watson, chairman of the senate committee on committees, in which the Wisconsin senator gave notice that if he is appointed on any

committee as a Republican it must be with the understanding that he will not change his announced policy or abandon any principle urged by his father.

The dinner was attended by members of congress and trade unionists.

Edward Keating, editor of Labor, and former congressman from Colorado, was toastmaster. The speakers, in the order named, were: James P. Noonan, president Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Senator Shipstead; Frank Morrison, secretary A. F. of L.; Edward P. Costigan, member United States tariff commission; Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer National Federation of Post Office Clerks; Senator McKellar, Senator Norris, Congressman Cooper, dean of the house, and Mrs. Burton K. Wheeler, wife of the senator from Montana.

Other members of congress present were: Senators Wheeler, Walsh, Dill and Howell; Congressmen Frear, Barkley, Schaefer,

Schneider, Howard, La Guardia, Huddleston, Wefald, Beck, Lambert and Kvale.

Regrets were read from Wm. Green, president of the A. F. of L., and several execu-

tives of international unions, who were unable to be present. All extended their well wishes to the guest of the evening for a long and honorable career.

ITALIAN WORKERS CAN'T STRIKE; BOSSES ARE GIVEN FREE HAND.

Rome, Italy—Dictator Mussolini has forced the chamber of deputies to adopt a law which outlaws strikes and provides for compulsory arbitration. Industrial employers objected to compulsory arbitration and an exception was made for them, though the system will apply to agriculture. Mussolini made this concession because the employers are organized and have banking connections. The compulsory feature will be "optional" in industry for the present.

Under this jug-handled law the workers cannot strike, no matter what their grievance is, and the employers are free from government interference.

Fascisti trade unions will be the only labor organizations recognized by Mussolini. No other union will be permitted to speak for the wage workers.

Because of the strict newspaper censorship all opposition to the law has been silenced. After the employers secured their amendment the act was passed by practically a unanimous vote.

With grim humor Mussolini announces that the purpose of the law is "to elevate the workers morally by throwing responsibility for a greater share in running the nation upon them."

WORLD COURT FAVORED BY ORGANIZED LABOR.

Washington—In reminding organized labor that the A. F. of L. is committed to the principle of a world court, President Green includes a pamphlet covering this subject. He suggests that "those particularly interested in this question constitute themselves a group to hold a special meeting for the purpose of reading this pamphlet and discussing it together."

The world court question was referred to the executive council by the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L. The council adopted the following:

"Inasmuch as former conventions of the A. F. of L. have endorsed a world court, we reaffirm our adherence to the principles of a world court; that we urge continuance of study by President Green of all proposals submitted on this subject to the United

States congress; that he, President Green, keep the executive council continually advised and informed of his progressive studies, and that he be authorized to further the participation and adherence of the United States in a world court, on such conditions and with such reservations as in his judgment and that of the executive council shall deem best to protect American wage earners and all our citizens, and at the same time promote international concord and world amity through a world court.

"That all city and state federations of labor be advised of this action; that they be continually informed of subsequent decisions of the executive council on this subject, and that they be requested not to take any action on this subject contrary to the decisions of the A. F. of L."

NEW TRUSTS FORMING; REPLACE OLD SYSTEM.

Washington—"American industry is passing through another period of trust making comparable to the earlier one of from 15 to 30 years ago," says the bulletin of the department of social action, National Catholic Welfare Council.

"The difference now is that the newly formed trusts are called mergers and holding companies. When the trust is a compound of various individual concerns, it is called a trade association, some of which, however, have not yet entered the price-fixing stage.

"The result to the consumers, both in city and country, is that they pay the higher prices which monopoly power can exact. To the small business man the result is that they are either pushed out of business by competition or they hang on the coattails of the larger companies. To the small investor, the result is that they more definitely lack control over their investment.

And to labor there comes a still greater difficulty in organizing effectively because of the greater strength of the company or companies they work for.

"The earlier age of trust making was followed by a period of trust breaking, which continued up to the war. During the war the equivalent of trusts was encouraged for purposes of foreign trade, and when we entered the war business understandings, associations, etc., were encouraged, but at the same time a check was put upon rising prices by government fixing of prices. Since the war price fixing has been abandoned and yet, with rare exceptions and some ineffective agitation, the encouragement has been all the greater to form trusts under one name or another for domestic trade."

The churchmen hint that if private monopoly becomes so strong as to withstand the government, "government-owned concerns might be in order."

A. F. OF L. CHIEF URGES PAN-AMERICAN UNITY.

Washington—In a letter to the presidents of national and international affiliates of the A. F. of L., William Green, president of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, suggests that they appoint representatives to the Pan-American congress, which convenes in Panama next June. This date is the centenary of the first Pan-American congress, called by Bolivar, the South American liberator.

"These congresses," said President Green, "are primarily for the purpose of advancing the cause of human freedom, and I assume it to be the aim of every nation to strive to achieve that end through the instrumentality of these recurring gatherings

of international delegations.

"I am convinced that it would be a striking illustration of the progressive spirit of the American nation if, in the delegation of our country to the forthcoming epoch-making congress, there could be representatives of the wage earners, chosen from the bona fide labor movement.

"All too often the great masses of the people are unrepresented in international gatherings. Only the voice of the professional diplomat is heard in all too many cases, and the aspirations of the multitudes are left unvoiced. Likewise, their yearning for friendship and understanding with their neighbor nations fails of expression."

LABOR'S PICTURE SHOWS PLAYING TO CAPACITY.

Washington.—"Continued success" summarizes reports on labor's organizing and educational campaign that are being received by John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. Union Label Trades department.

This report comes from the unit operating in southern Illinois: "We are showing to crowded house every night and the picture is praised by everyone. In Benton we showed to 1,500 people and had to put on two shows. The manager of the theater said he never saw such a crowd in front of his theater."

Secretary Manning said similar reports are being received daily from the northwest and middle west. "These meetings," said Secretary Manning, "have awakened workers to what the trade union has accomplished, and also to the power of our organized dollars when we insist on the union label. It is significant that many persons heretofore antagonistic to our movement change their attitude when trade unionists cease spending their union-made dollars with foes of organized labor. It is surprising how quickly our opponents can appreciate labor's position when labor stands for its principles."

ALLEGED REPUBLICS RULED BY DICTATORS.

Washington—Five so-called "republics" below the Rio Grande are controlled by the dictators who deny every right to workers, according to information received by the Pan-American Federation of Labor. The countries are Nicaragua, Guatemala, Venezuela, Ecuador and Bolivia.

"These nations have lost their constitutional form of government through military rebellions and high political treachery," said

Santiago Iglesias, Spanish-language secretary of the federation.

"Reports to this office," said Mr. Iglesias, "urge that the state department at Washington inform Wall street financiers who are connected with the politicians and militarists of these countries that no sympathy can be expected from the state department in these attacks on constitutional government."

AMERICA IS LAGGARD IN SCIENTIFIC LORE.

New York.—"This country lags behind a majority of European nations in fundamental scientific knowledge," said Secretary of Commerce Hoover at the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

"A list of the awards of the Nobel prizes to men of various nationalities reveals the small proportion of first minds that we support," said Mr. Hoover. "Other tests lead to the same conclusion, namely, that the number of first-rank investigators in the United States is far below what our population, education and wealth would lead one to expect."

The reason for this condition, the speaker said, "results partly from the fact that

American civilization is only beginning to emerge from the pioneering stage, and partly from the financial and other inducements which so often lead talented men reluctantly to accept well-paid industrial positions instead of poorly-paid academic and research posts.

"Not only is our nation today greatly deficient in the number of men and equipment for this patient groping for the source of fundamental truth and natural law, but the sudden growth of industrial laboratories has in itself endangered pure science research by drafting the personnel of pure science into their ranks, depleting at the same time not only our fundamental research staff but also our university faculties, and thus to

some degree drying the stream of creative men at the source. Thus applied science itself will dry up unless we maintain the source of pure science.

"The day is gone when we can depend very much upon consequential discovery or

invention being made by the genius in the garret. A host of men, great equipment, long, patient, scientific experiment to build up the structure of knowledge, not stone by stone but grain by grain, is today the fundamental source of invention and discovery."

PROPOSED RAIL MERGER IS DEBATABLE SCHEME.

New York.—The uniting of this country's railroads into a few large systems is of doubtful value, according to Sir Henry Thornton, head of the Canadian National railways, a government owned system.

He said it would be wise "to think twice" before acting on the suggestion of those who favor the regional grouping of railroads.

"The danger is," he said, "that you will get the railway system so big it will lose all human contacts.

"It seems to me that a railroad must have human contact between the administration and the men in order to succeed. After a road gets to a certain point in growth the contact between the management and the men begins to diminish. Some of the smallest roads are most efficiently operated. That

is because they concentrate on human contacts."

Sir Henry said the feeling in England was that the grouping system has not been a success, and that persons whose opinion was respected were thinking about some form of nationalization as a remedy.

In explaining the success of the Canadian National system in the last three years, Sir Henry said he believed it was due to excellent crops, the whole-hearted support and co-operation of employees, and the good will of the public, as well as increased efficiency.

The Canadian national system, he said, was an interesting experiment and demonstrated that state-owned railways can furnish just as good service as private roads, and in some ways better service.

WEARY WORKERS TAX ON INDUSTRY.

New York.—Mistakes by over-tired workers constitute one of the great losses in industry, according to a report submitted to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

"It is being realized more and more," said the report, "that one of our greatest industrial wastes is the waste of human man

power, and that unnecessary fatigue is one of the principal factors in causing this fatigue.

"It would seem that there is no scientific and experimental research that could be taken up by industry that would be so profitable and far-reaching in its results as one on industrial fatigue."

WASTE IN COAL MINES REACHES HIGH FIGURE.

Baltimore.—At an open forum in this city John Brophy, president of anthracite district No. 2, United Mine Workers, said that the waste of coal was "almost unbelievable." He said that 500,000,000 tons have been irrevocably and needlessly lost because of faults in the organization of that industry.

"A difference of from 10 to 20 cents a ton has meant the leaving of millions of tons which never can be redeemed because under the present competitive system that difference would have to be sacrificed by the mine owners," he said.

"The talk of our 'inexhaustible supply of coal' recalls that heard a few years ago about our timber resources. The effect of such loose talk will be more disastrous in the case of coal than it has been in the timber industry because in time we can grow more trees, while lost coal is gone forever.

"The accident rate in American mines is a crying shame. We have twice the number of fatalities reported in the British mines with half the number of miners employed. In the bituminous mines of Pennsylvania alone about 500 men are killed annually and even more die in the anthracite mines."

ARE THE "TRUSTEES" CHEATING?

Certain business men who control resources like to assure the public that they are "merely trustees for property interests that have been placed in their care," and that their only aim is to serve the dear people.

This is intended to be the last word, the final alibi, when other defenses for exploitation fail. In the mine workers' strike of 1902 the operators' spokesman—George F. Baer—said:

"The rights and interests of the laboring

man will be protected and cared for, not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of the country."

This theory is the czarist and kaiser doctrine transferred to the industrial field. It is as strong today as in the days of the late Mr. Baer.

But like all other autocrats, the operators decline to answer questions. Just as did the czar, they profess a holy zeal in serving the

people, but the people must not ask: "How about your profits?"

In the present anthracite strike Governor Pinchot suggests that the operators' books be examined to ascertain if higher wages can be paid.

The operators refuse to open their books.

These "trustees" are willing to serve, but their benefactors must not be inquisitive.

Some doubting Thomas may ask: "Are the 'trustees' fearful they will be caught cheating those whom they serve?"

FINANCIERS WRECK ROAD.

New York—High finance methods were revealed in a suit of minority stockholders for \$200,000,000 against former directors of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The plaintiffs charge that the directors permitted default on \$50,000,000 interest charges of the Western Pacific. This default, it is stated, was part of a conspiracy to wreck the Western Pacific and the Denver & Rio Grande and wrest control from the stockholders.

Among Our Exchanges

YOU PAY, DO YOU RIDE?

Each time you buy a motor car you pay for five things in which you never can take a ride.

That statement is made in an advertisement of one of the leading American cars—and one of the best. The five items are set forth as:

War tax, freight charge, factory's profit, dealer's profit, and salesman's commission.

Why stop there? The statements are made in order to convince prospective buyers that they should secure this car as it is good for a five year run without a change. It is sound argument and all it says is true.

But, why stop at that point? You are exploited at every turn in your operation of your car. You are exploited at every turn even if you have no car.

A gallon of gasoline for your kitchen stove has as much "overhead" as a gallon of gasoline for your car. You burn gas. All right, you eat groceries. You buy the gasoline that brings the delivery car to your door. But gasoline is the least, smallest and most unimportant of your day's exploitation.

If you light a match, bite an apple, inhale a bowl of soup or surround a bean sandwich at your noonday lunch at your favorite pie foundry you are paying rent, interest, taxes—overhead on all sorts of things, and you

are lucky if you get back to your desk without paying war taxes, freight charges, dealer's profits and other overhead on somebody's car.

During your day's work—if you do a day's work—you will help, by your surplus and uncollected earnings, to pay somebody's "five things" in which they can't ride—and you can't and won't either.—Ind. Oil & Financial Reporter.

There is a vast difference between revolution by evolution and evolution by revolution. The former is the American way of progressing, while the latter is—well, just "agin" God, country, home, an' ever'thing.—Ex.

Every trade union, local, national or international, ought to be fortified with a fund for emergencies, which sooner or later are bound to arise in the life of the organization. The accumulation of a fund for special protection purposes in times of peace, constitutes an element of caution and foresight in the face of approaching dangers. This may eliminate the necessity of levying heavy assessments at a time when the members view the payments in the light of a hardship.—Superior Labor Journal.

Book Review

"The Constitution At a Glance," by Henry B. Hazard and Margaret D. Moore, published by Henry B. Hazard, Washington, D. C. Price, 75c.

This is an analytical study of the Constitution of the United States in the form of a chart, which groups the constitution into five divisions; the first is headed the Federal System, and shows the relations between the Federal and State governments; the second gives the preamble and bill of rights; the third gives legislative branch; the fourth gives the executive branch, and the fifth, the judicial branch.

Each group is printed in columns with a different color of ink, and an ingenious system of under-scoring of various sections in each group, with the color of ink used in the division to which they have a bearing, shows at a glance. The whole is printed on a large folder, which can be used as such or as a wall map. On the reverse side of the sheet is printed the constitution as a whole. For students and those desiring to study our system of government, "The Constitution At a Glance" will be found of much service to them.

Smiles

TIT FOR TAT.

He was engaging a new stenographer and he bit off his words and hurled them at her in a way to frighten any ordinary girl out of her wits.

"Munch chocolates?" he asked.

"No, sir."

"Talk slang?"

"No, sir."

"Make eyes at the fellows when you're not busy?"

"No, sir."

"Know how to spell such words as 'cat' and 'dog' correctly?"

"Yes, sir."

"Gossip through the telephone half a dozen times a day?"

"No, sir."

"Usually tell the office staff how much the firm owes, and all the rest of its private business you learn?"

"No, sir."

He was thinking of something else to ask her when she inserted a spoke in the wheel, and put a few queries:

"Smoke cheap cigars when you're dictating?" she asked.

"Why—er—no," he gasped.

"Take it out of the poor stenographer when you have a row at home and come off worst?"

"Certainly no—not."

"Throw things about and swear when business is bad?"

"N—never."

"Go for your employes when they get hung up on the elevated in the morning?"

"No, indeed."

"Think you know enough about punctuation and grammar to appreciate a good stenographer when you get one?"

"I—think so."

"Want me to go to work, or is your time worth so little that—"

"Look here," he broke in enthusiastically; "kindly hang up your things and let's get at these letters."—Ex.

NOT GUILTY.

Mandy: "Mose, is yo' sho' yo' didn't marry me fo' mah job?"

Mose: "Co's Ah didn't, gal! Lawsy, no! Yo' jes' go ahaid an' keep yo' ol' job!"—Ex.

HE WAS PREPARED.

The train, as usual, crawled along and then stopped dead.

"Conductor," shouted a jovial passenger, "may I get out and pick some flowers?"

"Afraid you won't find many about here," said the conductor, good-humoredly.

"Oh, there'll be heaps of time," commented the jovial one. "I've brought a packet of seeds."—Ex.

A NATIONAL INQUIRY.

Impatient Passenger on Branch Line—Is this called a fast train?

Conductor—It sure is.

Passenger—Well, in that case would you mind my getting off to see what it is fast to?

HE WASN'T WORRIED.

He entered a crowded railroad coach and placed a heavy box—almost a small trunk—on the rack.

A nervous passenger eyed the precariously balanced package for a moment and then ventured:

"I say, do you think that's safe?"

"Oh, yes," said he cheerfully, "it's locked."—Ex.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF CHANGE.

"A hundred years ago today 'a wilderness was here,

A man with powder in his gun went forth to hunt a deer;

But now the times have changed somewhat, are on a different plan,

A dear, with powder on her nose, goes forth to hunt a man."—The Critic.

SYMPATHETIC.

Mrs. Newlywed (who has been hearing news of an old sweetheart, whom she jilted): "And when you told him I was married did he seem to be sorry?"

Her Companion: "Yes, he said he was very sorry—although he didn't know the man personally."—Exchange.

A RAPID PRODUCER.

Lary—Tobe, I'm sorry to hear your wife got a divorce.

Mose—Yessum, she done gone back to Alabama.

Lady—Who will do my washing now?

Mose—Well, mum, Ise co'tin again, and I co'ts rapid.

NOT A SHELBY ECHO.

First Pugilist—"Call yourself a champeen? I'd knock your block off for 2 cents."

Second Pugilist—"Yeah. That would look like a big purse to you."—Ex.

A man was being questioned by an employer on his suitability for a fairly important job as a mechanic.

"But," said the employer, "are you an all-round man—a thoroughly trained mechanic?"

"Oh, yes," the man assured him; "for six years I had experience at the Ford works."

"And what did you do there all that time?"

"Well," said the man, "I screwed on nut 467."—Ex.

HIS METHOD!

Young Dentist: "What do you do when a patient thinks his bill is too large?"

Older Dentist: "Give him laughing gas, and collect before the effect wears off!"—Ex.

TRUE ENOUGH.

"Young man," said the boss, "you told me yesterday afternoon you had an engagement with your dentist."

"Yes, sir, I did."

"Well, I saw you at the ball game."

"Yes, sir. The tall man sitting next to me was my dentist."—Boston Transcript.

DOUBLE DISAPPOINTMENT.

Rural Magistrate: "I'll have to fine ye a dollar, Jeff."

Jeff: "I'll have to borrow it off'n ye, Jedge."

Rural Magistrate: "Great snakes! It was

only to git a dollar that I was fining ye. Ye ain't guilty, anyway."—Regina (Canada) Leader.

PATIENCE.

A would-be humorist having submitted several of his efforts to an editor, with trembling hands tore open the envelope which contained the editor's reply. It read: "Dear Sir: Your jokes received. Some we have seen before; the others we have not seen yet."—Home News.

Workmen were making repairs on the wires in a Norwood school house one Saturday, when a small boy wandered in.

"What you doin'?"

"Installing an electric switch," one of the workmen said.

The boy then volunteered. "I don't care. We've moved away, and I don't go to this school any more."—The Watchman-Examiner.

Poetical Selections

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

(Joaquin Miller.)

Is it worth while that we jostle a brother,
Bearing his load on the rough road of life?
Is it worth while that we jeer at each other—
In blackness of heart that we war to the
knife?

God pity us all in our pitiful strife.

God pity us all as we jostle each other;
God pardon us all for the triumph we feel
When a fellow goes down 'neath his load on
the heather,
Pierced to the heart; Words are keener
than steel,
And mightier far for woe than for weal.

Were it not well, in this brief little journey
On over the isthmus, down into the tide,
We give him a fish instead of a serpent,
Ere folding the hands to be and abide
Forever and aye in the dust at his side?

Look at the roses saluting each other;
Look at the herds all at peace on the
plain—
Man, and man only, makes war on his
brother,
And laughs in his heart at his peril and
pain—
Shamed by the boats that go down on the
main.

Is it worth while that we battle to humble
Some poor fellow down into the dust?
God pity us all! Time too soon will tumble
All of us together, like leaves in gust,
Humbled, indeed, down into the dust.

FORGET IT.

Forget it, my dear boy, forget it,
That's the very best thing you can do;
It will do you no good to remember
The mean things that are said about you.
This life is too short to get even
For every mean act that you know;
So forget it, my boy, forget it,
Forget it, and just let it go.

Forget it, my dear boy, forget it,
For you see every knock is a lie;
Be decent, and never repeat it—
Just forget it, and let it pass by.
You may think that the story is funny,
But to tell it you've nothing to gain;
So if it's a knock just forget it,
And never repeat it again.

Forget it, my dear boy, forget it,
For knocking's a very poor game;
It never made one fellow happy,
But causes much sorrow and pain.
When you chance to hear some fellow knock-
ing,
If he's knocking a friend or a foe,
I want to impress this upon you—
Forget it, and just let it go.

Some say that a knock is a boost, boy,
Forget it, for that is not so;
A boost is a boost, and a knock is a knock.
It's the same thing wherever you go.
So when you hear somebody knocking,
Let them know that their knock is in
vain;
For as soon as you hear it forget it,
And never repeat it again.

Many good men have been ruined
And many good, pure women, too,

By a knock starting a rumor,

And not a word of it true.

So if you hear some fellow knocking.

A man's or a woman's good name,

Just bet it's a lie, and forget it,

And never repeat it again.

—George W. Hibbard, in Seattle Argus.

RING OUT THE OLD! RING IN THE NEW!

And now we hear the tolling bell,
That sounds the Old Year's dying knell,
And safe within the fleeing past
Its good and evil will be cast,
To oft return, in future hour,
Brought by retentive memory's power.
And what the New Year, ere its close,
May have in store, no mortal knows.
But if all men were good and true,
And would their Christian duty do,
The world would seem to hear again
"Sweet peace on earth, good will to men!"
Then all could shout, the whole world
through,
"Ring out the Old! Ring in the New!"

Oh, think of those bound down by sorrow,
Now longing for some glad tomorrow
To lighten up the heavy load,
That they must bear upon life's road,
Who journey on from day to day,
Along life's cold and rugged way,
Still longing, as they onward tread,
For deeds undone or words unsaid,
Though friendly smile or kindly hand—
Two things at every one's command—
Would help to soothe the gnawing pain,
Or break the links of sorrow's chain.
So, Christian friends, your duty do—
Ring out the Old! Ring in the New!

Within a learned land like this
Some think that ignorance is bliss,
While ruthless hands and scheming fools
Make rule or ruin their vicious tools;
With no respect for God or man,
Destructive methods are their plan;
Not using reason for defense,
Resort they to fool's violence;
Imaginary wrongs they'd right,
By senseless torch or dynamite.
Oh, rulers of our mighty land,
Check this vile scourge with firmer hand!
Then tranquil peace will come in lieu—
Ring out the Old! Ring in the New!

Bear this in mind, what e'er befall,
The hand Divine rules over all.
And when we greet the glad New Year,
With all its joy and social cheer,
Let each resolve his best to give,
That this old world may better live.
And as we go but once this way,
Let's shed sweet sunshine's golden ray,
And bring good cheer to hearts bowed down
By adversity's cold, sullen frown.
Then when the sands of life are run,
We'll hear the welcome, "Well, well done!
Come, reap the joys prepared for you!"
Ring out the Old! Ring in the New!

—George W. Armstrong.

Lodge Notices

Wants a Job, Badly.

Bro. J. L. Brooks, a boilermaker, member of Lodge No. 4, writes to say he has been out of work for more than a year, and that he has a wife and three small children, that he is badly in need of work, and appeals to all our members to aid him in securing a job. Says he has had considerable experience in railroad and contract work. He will greatly appreciate any information that will aid in securing a job. Anyone knowing of an opening, write to J. L. Brooks, 92nd 3rd Ave., Pratt City, Birmingham, Ala.

Dyner—Lodge No. 520.

Any secretary taking up the card of W. E. Dyner, Reg. No. 84593, will please hold same and notify the undersigned, as this brother left here owing a small clothing bill, that Lodge No. 520 went good for. P. J. Gallagher, S. L. 520.

Mechanics! Make MONEY

quickly and easily in spare time selling EVERYBODY'S HAND SOAP to fellow-workmen. There's no better cleanser made. Every can creates a customer. Users keep right on buying. Fine profits. Write at once for full particulars.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPLY CO. 164 Milk Street Boston, Mass.



DON'T SUFFER LONGER

The Brooks Appliance. Most wonderful discovery ever made for rupture sufferers. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No plasters. No lies. Durable, cheap. Many imitations. None equal.



SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE.

THE BROOKS CO.

115C State St., Marshall, Mich.



Radio

The LIFELONG

ONLY 4.95

CRYSTAL VARIOMETER RECEIVER

Now you can have this genuine variometer tuned crystal receiver for only \$4.95 ready to hook up to any electric light socket. We guarantee, by following factory instructions, that you can listen in on stations from 1 to 50 miles away and hear perfectly. Why wait when you can have this amazing set now for only \$4.95? or \$6.70 complete with ear phones. **SEND NO MONEY.** Just pay postman small C.O.D. Charges after approving this amazing Radio. Take no chances but mail your order for the famous **LIFELONG Radio** today on an absolute guarantee of success.

THE LIFELONG RADIO COMPANY

1752 Coit Avenue

E. Cleveland, Ohio

THE BOILERMAKERS' and IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

— OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE —

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS
IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA**

VOL. XXXVIII

KANSAS CITY, MO., FEBRUARY, 1926

NUMBER 2

Office of Editor-Manager, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kas.
Published monthly at 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Price, \$1.00 per year.

PRESIDENT GREEN DISCUSSES QUESTION OF WAGES.

Wages should not be based on the "cost of living," a "living wage," or a "saving wage," declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the Chicago Forum Council today.

These bases are too intangible, too indefinite and too susceptible to conflicting interpretations, he said.

"The developments of modern industry," he continued, "have inevitably placed the basis of wage demands and wage theories upon the eternal principles of equity, justice, fair-dealing and frankness. People are discarding the old theory of wages based upon a fluctuating labor market and governed absolutely by the law of competition and supply and demand. Society has found that the old concept of low wages and reduced costs must be changed to the new concept of high wages, efficiency, elimination of waste and increased production as a means through which lower costs in commodity production can be accomplished.

"Wages must be maintained upon a high level so that the purchasing power of the masses will correspond with the producing power of the workers. Unless this principle is recognized and accepted the worker would find himself penalized because of his genius, skill, efficiency and faithfulness."

The full text of President Green's address follows:

"It is fitting and appropriate that consideration be given, on this occasion, to the question of wages, the income of the workers, a question which so vitally interests the great consuming classes of our country. At this time there is no problem of universal interest which calls for greater thought and study. Various groups of society have devoted themselves to the arduous task of evaluating human interests and material interests and placing them in their true relation to each other.

"The convention of the American Federation of Labor which was held recently in Atlantic City made a most important declaration upon the subject of wages and this pronouncement attracted a great deal of

public thought and attention. It contained these compelling statements:

"We hold that the best interests of wage earners as well as the whole social group are served, increasing production in quality as well as quantity and by high wage standards which assure sustained purchasing power to the workers and, therefore, higher national standards for the environment in which they live and the means to enjoy cultured opportunities. We declare that wage reductions produce industrial and social unrest and that low wages are not conducive to low production costs. We urge upon wage earners everywhere; that we oppose all wage reductions and that we urge upon management the elimination of wastes in production in order that selling prices may be lowered and the wages higher. To this end we recommend co-operation in study of waste in production which the assay of the Federated American Engineering Societies covering important industries has shown to be 50 per cent attributable to management and only 25 per cent attributable to labor, with 25 per cent attributable to other sources, principally managements in industries producing commodities for any single industry under consideration.

"Social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages, the purchasing power of their wages, coupled with a continuing reduction in the number of hours making up the working day are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production."

"This expression of the duly accredited delegates to the Atlantic City convention demonstrates the fact that laboring men and women are giving earnest thought to the economic changes which are taking place and are keeping pace with the development of social progress and human well-being. These changes are not only of a material character but consist also of those intangible changes of the thoughts, viewpoints and conclusions of individuals.

"The tremendous increase in our facilities for production and distribution is largely traceable to the great improvement in machinery, the development of electricity and the extension of rapid transportation. While these industrial changes are material variations of fundamental agencies they have progressed so quickly and silently that they have almost been unnoticed. Now they have become firmly established and they are making more evident and convincing the power they will exercise over human destinies.

"As a direct result of this fact we find there is a decided change in the mental attitude and judgment of men regarding the rules and laws which apply and govern in the payment of wages. People are not thinking in the same terms and along the same lines their thoughts formerly used. They are discarding the old theory of wages based upon a fluctuating labor market and governed absolutely by the law of competition, of supply and demand, which was so religiously accepted years ago. Society has found from experience that the old concept of low wages and reduced costs must be changed to the new concept of high wages, efficiency, elimination of waste and increased production as the means through which lower costs in commodity production can be accomplished.

"Labor's official declaration upon this great economic subject of wages was hailed by the press and by many students of social science and political economy as Labor's new and advanced position upon this subject. It was freely commented upon and in many instances the comment given was most favorable.

"The fundamental position of organized labor coincides, perfectly and consistently with the official declaration made by the convention. From the very inception of organized labor its spokesmen have courageously fought for the establishment and maintenance of high wage levels.

"They did not claim to be authorities upon the subject of social science nor did they assume to speak as academic economists but out of their study of this problem and their knowledge of industrial problems they were irresistibly drawn to the conclusion that the economic salvation of our country and its wage earners rested upon the basis of high living standards and perfect co-operation between all the forces of production. Well-informed wage earners always fully comprehend the potential forces of production which, if properly directed and used, would make for economies in output and production. They consist of the application of saving processes, through the elimination of waste and duplication of effort; the utilization of mechanical power and mechanical processes; the proper recognition of the human element; the protection of the worker from accident and occupational disease and the development of the latent qualities among the workers and

management in industry. They knew that by the employment of these means and methods the quantity and quality of the commodities produced could be immeasurably increased.

"Some of our foremost economic writers have held that the wages of workers were regulated by the immutable law of supply and demand. They reasoned and argued that the law of supply and demand was a natural law and that it automatically governed wages. They further asserted that wages could not be modified or controlled by the application of any new process or theory. These economists did not realize that it was possible and feasible for manufacturers to compete in the markets of the world and at the same time pay high wages. They believed that the only manufacturer who could successfully market his manufactured articles or the commodities he produced was the manufacturer who paid lower wages than his competitor or, at least, no higher than his competitor paid. On many occasions this fallacious argument was effectively used in forcing the workers to accept reductions in wages and the attendant lowering of their living standards. The persistent attempt to impose this unsound theory upon the workers resulted in the formation of trade unions.

"The workers united in trade groups and in this way mobilized their economic strength, using it as a protection and a resistant force against the imposition of wage reductions. As labor organizations grew and multiplied the members began to think about ways and means through which they could promote and advance their economic interests. They realized that their trade unions could be used not only for defensive purposes but also for constructive work which would greatly increase their material, social and economic welfare. As a result of careful planning and organized effort they have, in many instances increased wages, reduced the hours of employment and brought about the establishment of humane and tolerable conditions of employment. Their accomplishments have been salutary. The benefits accruing to the organized workers and their families have influenced the wage rates in non-union establishments to such an extent that the entire wage level of the country has been substantially raised. This achievement has forced those who adhered to the old wage policy to change their viewpoint and to seek a new theory compatible with existing circumstances. They can no longer successfully maintain their position nor can they survive the torrent of public opinion which is carrying industry forward on its crest. They must find a way by which they can adjust themselves to all of the requirements of the new economic order.

"The trade unions, having successfully proven that low wages are characterized by inefficiency and waste, are gratified to observe that the whole economic trend is toward the maintenance of high wage levels and high living standards. This is shown

most conclusively in the statements of many enterprising managers, in government reports, and in the actual results achieved in many progressive manufacturing industries and transportation lines. A short time ago Mr. Gerald Swope, an eminent business man, the manager of the General Electric Company, made the positive statement that 'lower selling prices and lower costs do not mean lower earnings for workingmen. It is quite consistent with lower costs to have increased earnings on the part of workingmen. Lower costs do not even mean the same earnings but greater earnings.'

"Others prominent in the industrial life of our country have expressed in definite and unequivocal statements the efficacy of this doctrine.

"It is not difficult to understand the theory upon which this doctrine is based. It embraces the application of simple methods and simple rules which many people have followed in the ordinary, every-day affairs of life. Its fundamental elements are frankness between all the producing factors in industry, a right understanding and the establishment of a co-operative relationship, the adoption and recognition of social justice principles, the study and control of causes of waste, the development of efficiency in workmanship and in management, the increase in the productivity of the enterprise and all the units connected therewith and a proper regard for the human values involved.

"In this age of amazing mechanical development the figures show that the efficiency and productivity of the worker have been appreciably increased. The wage earner of today is more efficient and produces more than did the wage earner of ten or twenty years ago. The average worker today has increased his productive capacity 50 per cent since the year 1900. The increase in the use of improved machinery has resulted in the standardization of output and an increase in production. Greater skill and efficiency are acquired by the workers. A modern, well-equipped manufacturing enterprise properly manned is a marvel of our industrial skill and genius.

"This leads to an exposition of the thought now uppermost in the minds of labor and laboring men. It is the question of labor sharing the benefits resulting from increased efficiency and productivity. If each additional unit in mechanical power, in conjunction with the skill and genius of the worker, produces an increase in production and a corresponding decrease in manufacturing costs then the worker should rightfully share in the financial benefits which follow. It is conceded that power, machinery, manufacturing plants would be of little service without human skill and guidance. The worker, therefore, is an important industrial factor and for that reason he is justified in asserting his moral claim for the enjoyment of a just share of

the ever-increasing benefits his labors have produced.

"Labor is basing its demand for high and still higher wages upon reasons that are clearly basic and fundamental. It courageously and boldly lays claim to a just and equitable share of the products of industry. It contends that labor's reward shall not be merely enough to meet the requirements of the family budget but that, in addition, it shall be representative in full measure, of labor's contribution to industry. This shifts the whole wage basis from the places where it has been erroneously placed, namely, the cost of living, a living wage or a saving wage. All of these bases are too intangible, too indefinite and too susceptible to conflicting interpretations. The developments of modern industry have inevitably placed the basis of wage demands and wage theories upon the eternal principles of equity, justice, fair-dealing and frankness.

"We now approach consideration of a most important phase of this all absorbing economic problem. Wages must be maintained upon a high level so that the purchasing power of the masses will correspond with the producing power of the workers. Unless this principle is recognized and accepted the worker would find himself penalized because of his genius, skill, efficiency and faithfulness. The workers, their wives and their children constitute a very large and important part of the consuming public. The elevation of their living standards, and the requirements of modern social life have created within them both a desire and a demand for better living surroundings and for the enjoyment of the benefits and blessings which have grown out of our civilizing processes. As the workers want more they are willing to pay more and as they are given an opportunity they will buy more. In order, therefore, to avoid a period of over-production, during which the manufacturer would find no market for his goods and the merchant would find the volume of his sales curtailed, the purchasing power of this great mass of wage earners must be maintained through the payment of high wages at a point where he may buy his share of the quantity approximating the output of industry. Through this process the wheels of industry can be kept moving and all groups of people may feel the stimulating effect which is bound to radiate from the maintenance of a high purchasing power among the consuming public. It is a historic fact that high wages and prosperity are inseparably associated while low wages and industrial depression are affinitive.

"It was the force of logic and the power of reason, which arose from a consideration of these things, that inspired the congress of the great American labor movement to unanimously declare that 'Social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages, the purchasing power of their wages, coupled with a continuing reduction in the number of hours making up the working day are

progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production."

"We have constantly with us the serious problem of un-employment. It is menacing and wasteful. I know of no problem which is more pressing or which cries more loudly for a real remedy. I wish we might create such an orderly condition of society, so well-balanced industrially, that every person could find a secure profitable employment. We cannot view this problem complacently and say that because it has always been with us it must ever remain. We cannot tolerate the continued existence of an aggravated condition which threatens the security of our social life. We must grapple with it. We must seek its correction and cure. Intermittency in employment, seasonal employment and unemployment give challenge to our ability and sagacity. We must take up the gauntlet. We must not shirk our responsibility by seeking to evade the consideration of such stupendous questions. We must face facts and with unswerving zeal we must seek to conquer them.

"Organized labor is committed to a definite, concrete program. It will use its influence and its economic power in the promotion of the material, spiritual and moral welfare of its membership and the great mass of the people. It is irrevocably committed to the maintenance of high wages and high living standards. If given the opportunity it will co-operate earnestly and sincerely in all efforts to promote efficiency in management and the high standard of American workmanship. In advancing the material interests of the workers and their families dependent upon them the membership of organized labor is looking above and beyond the accomplishment of this commendable and praiseworthy purpose. It seeks to attain a high spiritual and cultural development. Through the medium of high wages, shorter hours of

employment, and healthy environment we seek opportunity to satisfy the longings and the yearnings of the human heart and soul for the enjoyment of higher and better things. This ideal cannot be reached where depression and poverty reign. It can only be attained where the industrial sky is bright with the glow of fair-dealing, justice and freedom.

"Our country has become great in many ways and though comparatively young it has excelled in industrial arts, social progress and economic advancement. With all of this progress has come the establishment of what is commonly called 'the American standard of living.' This standard can only be maintained through the payment of high wages to working men and women. It is inconceivable and unthinkable that it will ever be lowered. Our advancement and our further industrial expansion will depend upon the maintenance of a high standard of living and a high standard of workmanship. The industrial supremacy of America must be upheld. We take great pride in it and regard it as an essential American characteristic. We cannot hope to secure our share of the markets of the world through the imposition of low wages. We can only achieve greatness in these endeavors by virtue of our ability to conduct the affairs of labor and management in such a way as to produce manufactured articles of high quality and in large quantities, through the medium of the labor of well-paid, highly trained, efficient workmen.

"We are proud of America's greatness. We want to increase that greatness. We want it to be known not only as a mighty nation, powerful and glorious, industrially supreme, but as a land where the human element is paramount and the common principles of honesty, humanity and righteousness are recognized as the rule of human conduct and human relationship."

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT YOUR GOVERNMENT?

How the People Rule in the United States and Canada — Two Systems Compared.

By J. A. P. Haydon.

Labor's Canadian Correspondent.

Trade unions, like trade itself, cross international lines, especially in North America, but political systems stop at the boundary. Canadian and American workers feel entirely at home in the same union, but not one in ten on either side of the line understands the system of government prevailing on the other side.

The governments of Canada and the United States have many things in common. Both are free countries—there is little left of lawful arbitrary authority on either side of the boundary.

Both are federal countries; that is, each

is made by the fusion of a number of smaller units, which in Canada are called provinces, and here are called states.

Both have written constitutions, that of the United States bearing that name, and that of Canada being the "British North America Act of 1867."

Both have the British common law for the basis of their legal systems, but in Canada, Quebec is a partial exception to this rule, just as Louisiana is in the United States.

One might think that with these and many lesser agreements, the governments of the two countries would be substantially



CANADIAN PARLIAMENT BUILDING AT OTTAWA.

Building rebuilt since 1916 when fire nearly destroyed it; "Victory Tower" in center completed only a few months ago. Senate entrance on right; House of Commons on left.

alike in all particulars. In reality, the differences are very great.

Delegated Powers.

First of these is the form of the union. In Canada, the central government is supreme, and holds all powers **not specifically delegated to the provinces**. In the United States, the central government has only the powers **specifically granted to it by the states**, and all powers not so granted, in the language of the constitution, "are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people."

In the United States, criminal administration, save in special cases, is a state matter. In Canada, it is a federal matter. The man who commits a murder north of a certain imaginary line is not dealing with New Brunswick or Manitoba, he is dealing with the Dominion of Canada. This may not be the reason why he generally gets a sprained neck over there, and seldom suffers more than a few years imprisonment here, but it is worth noticing.

The next great difference between the two countries is in the division of governmental powers. Canada, like Britain, has the cabinet system. The executive and legislative branches of government, as Yankees would call them, are united: more correctly, the executive is merely a committee of the legislature, chosen, of course, by the dominant party.

In the United States, the president wields

the executive powers and congress the legislative, and the two are kept as separate as possible. With this general statement in mind, the details are easier to grasp.

Governor General Versus the President.

In Canada, the nominal head of the government is the Governor General, appointed by the King of Britain. He has no real powers. He summons and prorogues Parliament, assents to bills, but he doesn't veto them. Theoretically, he has that power, but no governor general has vetoed an act of the Canadian Parliament since the Dominion was formed. He cannot even pardon a man without the "advice" of the cabinet.

In the United States, as we all know, the president has enormous powers. He holds a four years' mandate directly from the people, for though nominally chosen by the electoral college, that outworn body merely registers a decree already given by the voters. The president chooses his own advisers, and by custom, these are always confirmed. He conducts foreign relations, hampered, it is true, by the fact that the senate can and often does reject treaties. He vetoes bills, and it takes a two-thirds vote in both houses to pass them over his veto. He pardons whom he pleases, and his direct administrative powers are very large.

One writer summed up the difference between Britain and America in this regard by

saying: "Great Britain is a republic with an hereditary president; the United States is a monarchy, with an elective king."

Parliament Compared With Congress

The Canadian legislative body is called **Parliament**; the American legislative body is called **Congress**. The upper house in both countries is called a senate.

The Canadian senate consists of 96 members; 24 from Quebec, 24 from Ontario, 24 from the Maritime provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island) and 24 from Western Canada, (Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.) Canadian senators are not elected, they are **appointed** for life. When vacancies occur, the government of the day—controlled by the dominant party—names men to fill the ranks. Thus the present Liberal premier has appointed 11 senators, and these will hold office until death, no matter how many conservative administrations come and go in the meantime.

Bills of parliament, to become law, must pass the senate, and that body has blocked a good deal of social and labor legislation. There is a good deal of agitation in Canada against the senate, some wishing to make it elective for relatively short terms, some to abolish it altogether.

The United States senate, oddly enough, is likewise composed of 96 members. Two are **elected** from each state, New York, with over 10,000,000 people having the same number as Nevada, with 77,000. Each senator is elected for six years, and one-third of the total number are elected every two years.

The Canadian Year Book for 1924 says: "The part played by the King's representative (the governor general) and the upper chamber of parliament in the country's legislation has been in Canada, as in the mother country, a steadily declining one."

This does not hold good in the United States. There have been ups and downs, but taking any long term of years, the power of the United States senate over legislation has been increasing steadily, at least since the Civil War. For example, the constitution provides that revenue bills must originate in the House, but the Senate makes them over so freely that the House hardly recognizes them when it gets them back.

The house of commons of Canada is the real mainspring of Canadian government. It is elected by popular vote. Quebec has always 65 members, so the unit of representation is found by dividing Quebec's population by 65. At present, the house of commons has 245 members.

Government Controlled by House of Commons Majority

The ministry, or cabinet, is the executive committee of the house of commons. The dominant party, or alliance of parties, chooses the premier, and he chooses the other cabinet members from the ranks of the house or senate. This ministry holds

office only so long as it is backed by a majority in the House of Commons. If it is defeated in a vote on a government policy, it resigns, and a new cabinet is chosen, or an appeal is made to the country, and a general election is held.

It is impossible to have a deadlock in Canada like that often occurring in America when the president belongs to one party and Congress, or at least one house of Congress, belongs to another. In Canada the party which controls the house of commons runs the government.

The house of representatives of the United States is much less powerful in this government than the house of commons is in Canada. Our house now contains 435 members, elected, not by states, but by congressional districts, each containing a certain minimum of population, save that each state, no matter how small, has one representative. Each member of the house is elected for two years, and the entire house can be changed at any election.

Perhaps this short term is one reason why it has lost ground in the long rivalry with the senate. A congressman, though theoretically supposed to be occupied with national questions, is to a great degree the business agent or envoy of his district at Washington, and if he neglects this side of his task, he does not stay long in the capital.

Senators and commons in Canada get \$4,000 per year each and free railroad transportation. Members of the cabinet receive in addition \$10,000 per year, the leader of the opposition (or minority party) \$10,000 per year, and the premier or prime minister \$15,000 per year.

Senators and representatives in the United States receive \$10,000 per year each and a mileage allowance in traveling between their homes and the national capital. The vice-president, who presides in the senate, and the speaker of the house receive \$15,000 per year. The president receives \$75,000 per year. Members of the cabinet who, strictly speaking, are aides to the president rather than separate parts of the government, receive \$12,000 per year each.

Judicial Systems

In Canada, the premier and his cabinet, representing the House of Commons, appoint all judges, federal and provincial, and they hold for life. In this country, the president names all federal judges, but they must be confirmed by the senate. They too, hold for life.

In the United States, the final word upon the constitutionality of an act of the national legislature is spoken by our supreme court. In Canada, it is uttered by the judicial committee of the King's Privy Council, which thus in a sense, becomes the supreme court of Canada, and that council can nullify an act of the Canadian parliament as our court can nullify an act of congress.

The sharpest of all differences in the two countries is in the method of choosing

men to conduct the government, particularly the method of nominating candidates for office.

In Canada, a political party is a private association, with which government has nothing to do. A party holds a national convention when it pleases, but neither Liberal nor Conservative party in Canada has held such a convention since 1919. Local conventions follow two main lines.

One can be illustrated by a Conservative convention in Ottawa, summoned by the Conservative association of that district to choose a candidate for parliament. This convention is really a mass meeting, and only paid up members of the Conservative party of at least six months standing in the association have the right to attend. Cards are taken up at the door, which keeps out members of other parties. Nominations are made in writing, and each nominee must sign a pledge to abide by the vote of the gathering and support the chosen candidate.

When nominations are closed, the nominees have the right to address the gathering. Then balloting begins. If no choice results on the first ballot, the low man is dropped, and this continues on each succeeding ballot until some man has a clear majority of all the votes. This man then is the official candidate of that party in that district.

In the district of Carleton, a different system prevails. The voters of the party in each "polling subdivision" (Americans would call it a "precinct") choose five delegates to a district convention. This is very much like the old convention plan formerly prevailing in the United States. Once the convention is reached, however, the method of voting is the same as that of Ottawa, and the successful candidate must receive a clear majority over all rivals.

Government-Supervised Political Parties.

In the United States, a political party is a public utility, and its candidates are chosen under government supervision. This is done at what is called a primary. There are almost as many forms of primaries as there are states, but the main facts are the same in all.

The United States comes pretty near having a monopoly of this system. It is not found in any other country.

The primary is held at least two months before the election of officials in November. Each party has its own ticket of competing nominees, and the voter can vote only for the candidates of one party.

Theoretically, the Republican is supposed to register his choice of Republican candidates, the Democrat his choice of Democratic ones, and so on. Practically, it doesn't work that way.

In some states, the voter when he goes to the primary, is not even required to announce his party; in others, this requirement is made, but there is no effective means of checking up his statements. He can call himself a Republican though he may have voted the Democratic ticket all his life, and vice versa.

This is one reason why third parties have such a hard time in the United States. The voters of a district or state feel they can take possession of one of the old parties and name its candidates at the primary whenever they see fit. Why go to the trouble of organizing a new party, they say, when the law authorizes us to utilize the old in any way we see fit? Largely as a result of this condition, the labor movement never has taken the form of a political party in the United States.

This also accounts for the lack of "party discipline" in our politics. Office-holders are accountable to the people, and not to a political organization.

One Official at a Time.

In Canada, the government orders an election when it chooses. It must order one every five years, that being the legal limit for a parliament, but only twice in 60 years has a parliament lasted that long.

In the United States, elections are regulated by the almanac, at two and four year periods.

In Canada, only candidates for parliament are voted on at a general election. In the United States, the voter records his choice on nearly everything at the same time, from president to dog catcher.

This is one place where the superiority of the Canadian plan is not open to question. The Canadian in a national election deals with only one office,—his representative in the House of Commons. It should be easy for him to make up his mind.

In this country, at a national election, the voter is frequently called on to help fill fifty or sixty offices, and much confusion naturally results, with a most distracting conflict of interests, and an amazing lack of reliable information concerning the candidates.

In Canada, any man 21 years old may run for parliament. He need not even live in the district from which he is a candidate, a notion taken over from England.

In the United States, a member of the House of Representatives must be at least 25 years of age, a Senator 30, and a president or vice-president 35. The president must be native born, and the senator and representative must live in the state from which he is chosen.

Canada has no provision for absentee voting, though "advanced polls" are established for railroad men and commercial travelers, thus enabling voters to cast their ballots ahead of time.

In the United States, many states permit their citizens to cast their ballots outside the states, and mail them to the local election officials. One hot congressional election during the World War was decided by the ballots of soldiers in the trenches.

In Canada, any man may become a candidate for parliament by presenting a petition signed by ten qualified voters, and depositing \$200 for an expense account. If he polls ten per cent of the total vote at the election following, this deposit is returned to him.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' JOURNAL

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

JOHN J. BARRY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Send in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. J. Barry, Editor, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kans.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co.



Kansas City, Missouri.

GREETINGS.

At the last convention of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America held in Kansas City, Mo., I was elected editor and manager of the official Journal. I desire to express my appreciation of the honor conferred and to return thanks to the delegates for the confidence they have placed in me. In assuming my new duties I ask the hearty co-operation of all members of the Brotherhood in making the Journal more interesting and valuable. It is essential to the success of our organization that all members read the official organ of their trade in order that they may keep in touch with the movement and learn what work is being done by your International Officers and your fellow members in other parts of the country.

My constant aim and ambition shall be to make the Journal better, brighter and more indispensable to our members and make it a welcome visitor to your home each month. In order to do this I must have the co-operation of the International Officers, as well as the entire membership. Therefore, this is to assure you that any articles, or suggestions, sent to the office will be given serious consideration.

ORGANIZATION OUR ONLY HOPE.

We have lost members in the past five years due to the vicious attacks made upon the Organized Labor Movement by the American Shop Plan organization, the most powerful organization of capital that ever existed in this country. They used every means at their command to weaken and if possible destroy the entire labor movement. But we have demonstrated to them that labor cannot and will not be crushed. Our organization will come back, because all the marvelous achievements of the human race have been possible by organization. Civilization itself is due to co-operation and organization among people of the same neighborhood, the same city, the same state, the same nation and finally, because there has been mutual co-operation between nations. Without organization the world would be a field of strife and destruction, and primitive savagery would reign supreme and the same can be said of the largest part of our citizenship, the producers of our country. It is only through organizations owned and controlled by them that we can have peace and harmony on the railroads and in the industrial plants of our country.

One of the worst obstacles that we will have to contend with during our rehabilitation period is the paid spy. They are to be found in the shops, also in our ranks. These unscrupulous disruptionists crept into all labor organizations during the war, which proves that the plans to destroy the American Labor Movement were laid several years before the big employers made their attacks. Writing this article recalls to my mind an admission made by the president of one of the leading railroads several years ago when testifying before the Interstate Commerce Commission. He admitted that the railroad that he was president of spent an enormous amount of money each year in maintaining a spy system for the purpose of keeping their employes out of the bona fide labor organization.

Many of these parasites are crude and easy to detect if we are on our guard. They solicit the principal offices in the local lodges, then they continually condemn the Inter-

national Officers, as well as sow the seed of discontent and if they are not able to get results by those tactics they have on several occasions departed with the funds of the local. Knowing the obstacles we have to overcome we must realize the rebuilding of our organization is no small matter, but it can be done if we all do our duty.

SENATOR WHEELER EXONERATED BY HIGH COURT.

The conspiracy indictment against Senator Wheeler was quashed in the District of Columbia supreme court. This case is now closed unless the Department of Justice appeals.

Senator Wheeler was indicted in Montana on charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States in the matter of oil and gas permits. The charges were initiated by Attorney General Daugherty when Senator Wheeler took a prominent part in the fight that drove Daugherty out of the cabinet. Senator Wheeler was acquitted in the Montana court and a Senate committee exonerated him after an investigation. He was then indicted in the District of Columbia and this charge is now quashed.

Senator Wheeler is at last cleared of the fake charges pushed by the Department of Justice and this ends one of the most despicable attempts to crucify a faithful public servant who had the courage to expose one of the most powerful combinations of looters that ever infested our national capital. Daugherty and his gang is gone and all that remains to remind us of their misadministration of public affairs is the stench they left behind, but Burton K. Wheeler still maintains his place in the hearts of the American people in whose interest he suffered himself to be persecuted, villified and rendered practically bankrupt.

SEES BENEFIT OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

Golden Rule Nash Urges His Employees to Form Organization.

Arthur Nash, Golden Rule clothing manufacturer of Cincinnati, has quit the Citizens Alliance, abandoned his company union, and signed up to run a strictly union shop. He issued an appeal to his 5,000 employees to organize and to become affiliated with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Mr. Nash, in appealing to his employees to join a union, stated, "as I see it, every move on our part to isolate ourselves from the great labor movement would be the personification of selfishness. The great mass of toilers of the world can only make themselves heard through organized labor. Are we to draw our self-righteous robes about us and take a holier than thou attitude and not help organized labor in this struggle up and forward for the great mass of laboring people?"

Hits Open-Shoppers.

Are we to be held up as an argument of an open shop and as an argument why avaricious organizations of capital should be allowed to exploit their laborers and grind their dollars out of the sweat and blood of our brothers and sisters in their factories? Mr. Nash said that by his resolution to run a union shop he hoped to place himself in a position to raise and spiritualize the trade union movement in accordance with the Golden Rule.

It is commendable and befitting to a man in Mr. Nash's position to assist so great a cause as the American Labor Movement. He has no doubt learned that the American Labor Movement is a humane organization striving to raise the standard of living for all of the people. What greater monument could be erected to himself or his company than that of assisting to elevate the ideals of his people and to bring about the satisfaction that every true Christian craves—that of contentment.

FAMOUS INJUNCTION FEDERAL JUDGE FACING IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS.

The senate is preparing to impeach Federal Judge George W. English, of the eastern district of Illinois. If they are successful organized labor in the district in which he presides will rejoice, as the writer can recall when about seventy striking shopmen went to Cairo, Ill., to appear in his court and answer to the charge of violating the notorious Daugherty Injunction, and how he disbarred Charles Karch, an East St. Louis attorney. Karch had previously made a splendid record as a member of the Illinois legislature, and was a former United States district attorney. He committed the unpardonable offense (in the eyes of Judge English), of demanding jury trials for striking shopmen, cited on contempt charges.

Judge English issued some of the most drastic orders from his bench that were put forth by any Federal judge during the railroad shopmen's strike four years ago. He was merciless to both the strikers and their sympathizers. It is related that many

merchants at East St. Louis were threatened with imprisonment by him, because they had refused to supply foodstuffs and other supplies to the strikebreakers. He is charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, which include favoritism in the naming of receivers for bankrupt business firms and dividing fees received by his appointees.

A special committee of the house has unanimously recommended impeachment. The accused will face the senate, whose members are sworn to act as a high court of impeachment. Judge English will be ordered to appear before the trial court and the managers of the house will present their evidence. Following this the high court will hear arguments. It will require a two-thirds vote to find him guilty. Forfeiture of office and of all rights as a citizen is the limit penalty that may be imposed. This is the tenth time in the history of the United States that the senate has considered impeachment charges. Let's hope that justice will be done.

REVISED MAILING LIST FROM SOME LODGES BADLY NEEDED.

While the great majority of our secretaries of our local lodges are prompt in furnishing us with complete lists of the names and addresses of their members, we find after checking over our files that there are some who have not given this matter the consideration it deserves and it is to these we wish to speak and urge them to furnish us with complete lists of the names and addresses of their members as soon as possible, so that all members in good standing will receive their Journal and Labor regularly.

BOILER OF FREIGHT ENGINE EXPLODES.

A Chesapeake and Ohio freight engine, while taking on water at Hurricane, W. Va., exploded recently. The entire town of Hurricane was wrecked as if by an earthquake. The engineer and brakeman were killed and the fireman seriously injured. Thirty persons on the streets of the town suffered minor injuries. Store fronts and windows in the business houses of the main street, which parallels the C. & O. tracks, were wrecked by the terrific force of the blast.

We have always contended that a too careful inspection can never be made of these gigantic, powerful monsters, which always carry human freight. A man to make a practical and a mechanical inspection of a locomotive boiler should be a seasoned and practical boilermaker.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Brother John Dohney, business agent of Lodge No. 1, Chicago, Ill., was at headquarters on business for his lodge. He reports industrial conditions fair in his territory and the prospects for the coming year in the building line as very good.

Due to the strenuous activities of Brother Dohney in behalf of our membership in Chicago and vicinity, it was necessary for him to receive treatments for the restoration of his health at a clinic in Kansas City, Mo., and we are pleased to report that the treatments have been a success in every way and it will be only a short time when he will again be enjoying the best of health.

The executive board of the Railway Carmen's organization visited our headquarters recently to inspect the system we have in maintaining our records, as the same plan will be adopted by them. All of the members of the executive board were well pleased with the efficient and simple manner in which the records of our International Brotherhood were maintained. It might be interesting to our own members to know that the system of maintaining the records of our membership is complete in every detail and the International secretary can refer to the index card system and ascertain the actual standing of every member of our Brotherhood in a short space of time that is necessary to locate the name of a member, as all names are placed in alphabetical order and in the numerical order of the lodges.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE.

Canal Steel Works, New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
Wm. P. Coppin, Contract Shop & Tank Works, New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
C. C. Elmer Tank & Boiler Works, New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
Salt Lake Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Salt Lake City, Utah. (Unfair.)
Higgins Bros., Bayonne, N. J. (Unfair.)
W. K. Henderson, Machine Fndry. & Boiler Works, Shreveport, La. (Unfair.)

Wilson Bros., Hoboken, N. J. (Unfair.)
McIlvain & Speigel, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Unfair.)
McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.)
Georgia Car & Locomotive Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Unfair.)
American Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Indianapolis, Ind. (Unfair.)
Red Ball Boiler & Tank Welding Co., Des Moines, Ia. (Unfair.)

RAILROAD STRIKES STILL IN EFFECT.

Long Island Railroad.

Pennsylvania.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

NAVY YARD WAGE SCHEDULE FOR YEAR 1926.

For the information of the members of our International Brotherhood, I am herewith quoting the rates of pay effective in the Navy Yards as of January 1, 1926:

	Boston	New York	Washington	Philadelphia	Norfolk	Charleston	Vallejo, Calif.	Bremerton	Pearl Harbor
Loftsmen .....	.90	.92		.90	.90	.90	.95	.95	1.02
Shipfitters .....	.82	.87	.82	.82	.82	.82	.90	.90	.97
Flange Turners .....	.87	.92	.85	.85	.85	.85	.93	.93	1.00
Boilermakers .....	.85	.90	.83	.83	.83	.81	.90	.90	.97
Riveters .....	.87	.90		.85	.83	.80	.90	.90	.97
Chippers and Caukers .....	.84	.87		.82	.80	.80	.90	.90	.97
Electric Welders .....	.87	.90	.85	.85	.83	.83	.91	.91	.98
Drillers .....	.69	.72	.67	.67	.65	.65	.75	.75	.82
Punch and Shear Men .....	.62	.67	.60	.60	.60	.58	.70	.70	.77
Holder-ons .....	.64	.64		.64	.61	.58	.65	.65	.65
Helpers .....	.60	.60	.56	.56	.53	.50	.60	.60	.60

In checking over the schedule of wages, which became effective January 1, 1926, in the various Navy Yards, I find that the members who are active and doing everything possible to maintain a hundred per cent organization in the various navy yards, are the ones who are receiving the highest increase in pay. This alone should be conclusive proof to the men eligible to membership in our International Brotherhood that the only chance they have to secure an increase in pay, which they are justly entitled to—also to improve their working conditions, is to immediately become active members of our International Brotherhood. I am confident if they will do this, and give us their wholehearted support and co-opera-

tion by the time the Wage Board meets again for the purpose of revising the wage schedule, your officers will be in a position to go before the Board and insist on our members receiving as high an increase in pay as the members of any other organization.

I trust that the officers and members of our various Navy Yard locals will give us their whole-hearted support and co-operation in doing everything that is possible to be done to get all men working at our trade to realize the necessity of becoming members of our International Brotherhood the coming year. Yours fraternally, Wm. Atkinson, Assistant International President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER JOE FLYNN.

We are submitting an additional list of the claims paid to the beneficiaries of our deceased members, since our last report in the January Journal.

ADDITIONS TO JANUARY 18, 1926.

Lodge	Member	Cause	Beneficiary	Amount
665	Gerald Walterhouse	Loss of Eye		\$ 500.00
130	T. W. Grimes	Accidental Death	Agnes Grimes, wife	2,000.00
203	John Fitzgerald	Cancer of Liver	Annie Fitzgerald, wife	1,000.00
1	J. Staral	Acute Heart Disease	Frances Staral, wife	1,000.00
96	James Godwin	Pneumonia	Mrs. John DeLange, daughter	1,000.00
409	Chas. Leaser	Cerebral Hem.	Oscar Leaser, brother	1,000.00
103	James R. Skoglund	Carcmona Stomach	Mrs. Eliza Skoglund, wife	1,000.00
344	W. J. Belcher	Loss of Eye		500.00
83	C. G. Leckenby	Loss of Eye		500.00
169	Hiram Keenan	Carcmona Stomach	Mrs. Hiram Keenan, wife	1,000.00
626	Victor Wittisky	Heart Disease	J. R. Cropp, friend	1,000.00
				\$10,500.00
Payments made in year 1925				34,500.00
Total Payments Since Insurance in Effect				\$45,000.00

The total amount paid in claims to date from the date of the adoption of our insurance law, September 26, 1925, is \$45,000.00, and included in the payment are five (5) double disability claims of \$2,000.00 each, as our insurance provides double indemnity in case of accidental death. We have paid several partial disability claims of \$500.00 each for the total loss of one eye.

The practical application of our new insurance feature in the short period of time it has been in effect, has proven its value to our membership, as the claims paid show the substantial benefits received and the protection provided for the families of our members in case of death or total disability, at an extremely low premium cost.

The voluntary plan of our insurance fea-

ture, that permits the families of our membership for insurance for the same premium cost as provided for the members covered by the uniform plan, has proven very attractive as more than \$200,000.00 of benefits have been enrolled to date, covering the wives and children of our members.

Wish to advise that all applications for voluntary insurance must be signed by the local secretary and the seal of the local affixed thereto, also the members will sign all applications covering the members of their families. All premiums on voluntary insurance will be paid quarterly, in advance, and registration cards covering the insured

will contain the name, register number, amount of enrollment and name of beneficiary. The registration cards are given in lieu of policies and will be returned to the International secretary-treasurer's office with certificates of claims in case of death or total disability.

If there is any information our membership desires relative to the insurance program now in effect, would suggest that you communicate with the International office and we will gladly explain the many attractive features of our new insurance law. Fraternaly yours, Joe Flynn, International Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT McCUTCHAN.

For the Period from December 15th, 1925, to January 15th, 1926.

At the time of making my report for the January Journal I was engaged with the situation in Montreal and before I had left there a full and complete set of officers for Local Lodge No. 134, including Shop Committees, Delegates to Trades and Labor Council, to the Local Federation and to the Co-Operative Committee, were elected and we were told by the old-timers of the lodge that it was the first time in many years that it was possible to elect a complete set of officers and delegates for this lodge at one meeting.

Since then this local has been functioning in every respect and, while it is regrettable that we will lose some of the members for the time being employed in the Canadian National back shops and possibly a very few on the C. P. R., nevertheless when considered in proportion to our entire membership in the Dominion of Canada the percentage of loss will be very small.

Since leaving Montreal on December 16th I have visited and addressed well attended meetings of our locals at Ottawa, Carleton Place, Quebec City, Charny, River DuLoup, Moncton, Kentville and McAdam Junction, as well as the following Division points and where we have from one to eighteen possible members, Campbellton, Newcastle, St. John, Brownville Junction, Truro, Halifax, Bridgewater, Stellarton, Mulgrave, Point Tupper and Sydney.

At Quebec, due to causes that existed before the insurance, the possible membership of Local 601 was about twenty-five out of about eighty-five possible members. Due to an organizing campaign which was started while I was there, I have been recently informed that about 98 per cent of their possible members have now joined up, with the prospects for a 100 per cent organization by the first of the month.

As Local No. 745, Charny will hold a big majority of their members, with the prospects of the few that have dropped out joining up in the near future.

Local No. 398, River DuLoup, had twenty-one of their possible twenty-four members paid up before I arrived there and they

advised the undersigned that they would handle the three remaining non-members in their own way.

The undersigned was rendered valuable assistance by Brother A. Bastien, organizer for the A. F. of L., who talked to our French-Canadian-speaking members in their own language at Quebec, Charny and River DuLoup.

Local No. 379, McAdam Junction, will not only hold all of their previous membership but will increase same by at least four and possibly eight members. This will make them 100 per cent organized at McAdam, which will be the first time in a long while.

Local No. 497, Kentville, N. S., has all of their twelve possible members in the union and they would have continued that way even in the absence of a visit from the undersigned. Kentville has the main shop on the Dominion Atlantic Railroad and all trades are in the best organized state of any point that the undersigned has visited in a long while, and during my stay in this point a meeting of the Federated Trades was addressed and apparently appreciated by those in attendance.

Of the numerous division points which the writer has already visited and coming under the jurisdiction of Local 378, Moncton, as well as visiting meetings of the back shop men here in Moncton it can be safely stated that the membership of this local will be considerably increased in the very near future, as at present they have more members in good standing than they did have before the adoption of the insurance program, and while a detailed report could be made of the different division points visited and which with two exceptions would either show the same or an increased membership, suffice to say that at none of the points visited or lodges mentioned above is there any consideration given whatever to the propaganda and efforts being made from certain quarters to destroy our organization.

Before concluding my report in connection with the lodges mentioned above I wish to make mention of the activities in behalf of our Labor Union on the part of

Brothers Gore and Ouelette of Local 601, Brothers LeBell and Ouelette of Local 398, and Brothers Lutwick and Melanson of Local 379, as too much credit cannot be given them for the way they have conducted the affairs of their offices.

General Situation in Canada.

Unless it would be one or possibly two of the very small locals in Canada it can now be safely stated that all of our thirty-five locals in Canada will continue to function, some with a somewhat reduced membership, while quite a number of our lodges have already increased their membership over what it was before September last year and while the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees have definitely declared war on all of the shop crafts organizations and are now conducting a campaign to disrupt same and particularly our organization in Canada and while this will result in a temporary loss of membership and is to be regretted, nevertheless this situation will be overcome the same as far more serious situations that affected our membership have been overcome in the past.

Money Spent by Grand Lodge in Canada.

One of the most common and usual falsehoods that has been used in previous attempts to destroy ours as well as the other International Unions in times gone by and is again being used by those who are now seeking to destroy our organization in Canada is that we send our money across the line and get very little if anything in return.

In passing I desire to mention that one of those who is representing himself as the head of this disrupting element and who I know for a positive fact knows better is deliberately spreading the above false statement as he has in his possession the facts and figures which show as the following table does, that we are receiving considerably more in Canada than we are paying into the Grand Lodge funds. However, so that each of our members and anyone else who cares to ascertain the facts may know same, I am herewith presenting an itemized statement for our principal items of expense which has been paid by the Grand Lodge directly to or for our Canadian membership for the years from 1914 to January 1st, 1925, or an eleven-year period.

Statement showing expenses of the Grand Lodge from January 1st, 1914, to January 1st, 1925, as paid directly to or for the Local Lodges in Canada. Also total amount received by the Grand Lodge from its Local Lodges during that period:

1—Strike benefits	\$206,156	or	51 %
2—Grand Lodge officers salaries and expenses in Canada	86,361	or	21.2%
3—7% of headquarters expense 11 years.....	32,577	or	8.1%
4—Official Journal for 11 years for Canadian membership	30,194	or	7.3%

5—Death and Disability Benefits to Canadian members	25,625	or	5.8%
6—Business Agents Canadian Locals	11,150	or	2.7%
7—Miscellaneous and cost of delegates from Canada attending Grand Lodge Convention	8,828	or	2.1%
8—Trades and Labor Congress in Canada..	7,548	or	1.8%

Total amount paid in Canada in 11 years by Grand Lodge\$406,441 or 100 %

Total amount received by Grand Lodge from its Canadian membership for the 11 years mentioned 386,588

Amount paid by Grand Lodge to its Canadian membership over and above the amount received from that source.\$ 19,855

Previous Attempts of Dual Unions to Destroy Our Organization in Canada.

So that some of our newer members may be informed on the previous attempts that have been made to destroy the Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers International Union I am herewith giving a brief statement as to the names of the organizations and the dates they were organized and which each in their time endeavored to get members of ours and in some cases other organizations to join with them in destroying the old established labor unions:

The Canadian Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers was started about 1908, made a strong attempt to divide the men of our trade along the International Border, made some headway, had about four or five locals at one time and went out of business in 1919 by the remaining local in Toronto becoming a part of the International Union.

The Boiler Maker's Specialist and Helpers in Western Canada refused to obey the changes made in the laws in 1912 and which provided that the Boiler Makers and Helpers meet together in the same lodge. All of the helpers in Western Canada severed their connections with the International and then formed a little independent union, later joining up with the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, but they soon discovered that their interest would be better served by being in a union of Boiler Makers and Helpers, in place of Clerks, Freight Handlers and Laborers, and they all came back into the International during the years 1914 and 1915.

An organization called the Railway Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, and started in Calgary, Alberta, in 1919; another or-

ganization called the Canadian Association of Railway Shopmen, and the One Big Union, also formed in 1919 and 1920, each in their turn made an endeavor to destroy the Boiler Makers and Helpers as well as the other International unions on the railroad; but each in their turn have failed to accomplish that purpose, so just why members and non-members of the Boiler Makers Craft would "care to burn their fingers"

with that kind of an experiment again is hard to explain, indeed. However, as in the past the damage done by the latest move will again be overcome.

The tragedy of the thing, however, is that it is men within our own ranks who destroy and weaken their own organization as has occurred so many times in Canada. —Yours fraternally, R. C. McCutchan.

REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE, BROTHER NOLAN.

I beg leave to submit the following report for next issue of the official Journal, on the industrial situation in this neck of the woods —Portsmouth and Norfolk, Virginia. However, I can't say that jobs have increased like we wish, nevertheless, most all boiler-makers are employed, which is a great improvement on previous conditions that we have had for the last three years.

But generally at this season of the year, with Christmas greetings for the young and old, also New Year's resolutions from a social and organized viewpoint, keeps our members pretty busy to meet the many requirements during the holidays, but when the joyful season has ended, then comes the real material problem of life's struggle, realizing that another year has come and gone, with its trials, troubles and disappointments, but the members of the International Brotherhood have had a victorious ending, and trust that the industrial lesson taught will urge the members of the Brotherhood to greater efforts for organization in the year 1926.

For the organized labor movement in the railroad shops of our country has passed through one of the worst ready-made business depressions known in our history, not only in the railroad shops, but also in ship yards and contract shops, while millions of dollars were virtually thrown away in ways that were dark and discreditable to crush organized labor and establish the open shop now gone where woodbine twineth into oblivion, as it absolutely failed of its purpose, for human rights and liberty cannot be crushed in Uncle Sam's dominion, if the organized men and women are alive to the necessity of using the ballot box to make impossible what we have passed through, Oh, yes, organized labor is here to stay regardless of all unfair and un-American opposition to recognition and a square deal, as the last convention of our Brotherhood at Kansas City, Missouri, with its two hundred and thirty-two delegates, is a living testimony to their loyalty to that great principle. Constitutional liberty, as the delegates came to the convention with a grim determination to do what was fair and just, in legislating for and in the interest of the membership and their families depending on them, and did it well, is the opinion of those who realize that their action on the insurance of its members was a step in the right direction and long needed for the

widows and orphans that are left behind to battle with life's struggles.

And as our late convention at Kansas City, Missouri, is now past history, the principal matter for the consideration of the membership as a whole, is one of vital concern, as the successful future of the wage earners depends altogether on it, and that vital question is organization, as a protection to organized labor is a practical system of education that no thinking wage earner can deny, because the present economic conditions demand of labor that we use the only effective weapon we have—Organization, Education, Co-operation—and the union label, whenever and wherever union made goods can be purchased, for the union label is the very stamp that denotes fair working conditions and wages that all men and women that toil for a daily wage are after. Let us not forget these delicate weapons, as on them depends the future of organized labor. Therefore, our efforts in the future to organize will be a united one as we have everything in common to secure, and in doing so, don't let our efforts in that laudable work be confounded with other matters entirely foreign to the fundamental on which organized labor was founded, and when that standard of trades unionism is carried out and lived up to, we are moving along in the proper way as per our obligation that we pledged ourselves to be guided by, when the interest of our members, both local and national, when required to the very best of our efforts and ability.

It sometimes seems a pretty hard job to arouse sufficient interest among our delinquents or non-union workers in shop or yard to realize the absolute necessity of organization in this age of fierce competition, and almost every turn and in every direction we look the competition is most always detrimental to labor, therefore, the only safeguard and correct road to the final recognition of organized labor is, "organization that will educate them on the necessity of joint co-operation and the purchase of union made goods whenever and wherever the union label goods are available," and when we have reached that proficiency in the labor movement and understand what is necessary to do so, we then are living up to the principles we stand for and the obligation we have taken for the constitutional legitimate protection of our members. Nevertheless, I am fully confident that our members from the experience that they have

passed through of late, that we look for a better day and a brighter future for the cause we are striving for, industrial peace with honor and full recognition of every right that organized labor is entitled to, nothing more and nothing less.

Nevertheless, in order to secure those rights for our organization, there is one thing absolutely necessary, and that is Constitutional Discipline; for it matters not what organization of labor adopts new laws or methods to cope with changing industrial conditions, is met by opposition on the part of some members, regardless of the fact that change in laws or methods of constitutional operation was adopted either in a convention or a local lodge room, but, when constitutional discipline exists, it's an easy matter to harmonize the various opinions of all whenever the majority speaks, either in convention or the local lodge rooms. Therefore, in accordance with our obligation voluntarily taken, the majority rule in organized labor will remain as the guiding star to that port known as Success, in which organization, Education, Co-operation and the union label holds sway, as the majority rule, either in government or in organized labor, is that great safeguard that makes protection possible in any line of endeavor.

Yes, our brotherhood was instituted for a specific purpose, namely, to bring about fair working conditions and wages, and our members can look back with considerable pride to what has been accomplished, even in the face of cruel and unrelenting opposition, and it's now up to us to use every legitimate means in our power to see that every available craftsman is a member of the Brotherhood, and working for a cause that is essentially connected with the ideals and aspirations that organized labor stand for.

In conclusion, let me say that our local lodges in Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., are in fairly good shape, as the members realize that without organization in any section of our country that the conditions and wage would be governed by that cruel and grinding competition of one individual worker against the other so common where no organization exists.

The Shipfitters at the Norfolk navy yard since organized are increasing their membership right along, and also seem to be very careful in the interest of good business in their lodge, as to the personnel and the qualifications of those that apply for membership or re-instatement, for their past experience in Lodge 178 forces them to be very cautious as to their future membership. However, Lodge 178 has a good set of officers who are alive to the necessity of doing lodge business in conformity with the International constitution.

The real trade unionists who are delegates to the Portsmouth, Va., local metal trades council, will take no part in the American plan shop committee meetings at the Norfolk navy yard, and at present are very

anxious to see a copy of proceedings of the convention of the metal trade department at Atlantic City, N. J., as Brothers Scott and McGuire presented a resolution in connection with the American plan shop committee which was adopted unanimously, voted by the resolution committee to be an amendment to the constitution of the Metal Trades Department, as follows:

Whereas, these open shop committee meetings, or American shop plan, are now being fostered and advocated by trade unionists, in direct opposition to the principles and obligations of the constitutions of their organizations and their fellow co-workers and shop mates, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the delegates to the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Atlantic City, N. J., instruct the officers of the department to ascertain why their trades unionists who are now taking part in these non-union meetings as now being going on in our government establishments, are allowing to continue their activities along these lines.

The resolution as offered by Delegates Scott and McGuire, represented the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, covers an ugly situation relative to the American plan committee meetings, but in the face of that explanatory resolution, it was left to the officers of the department to write an amendment to become part of the constitution of the Metal Trades Department, without any objection of any member of the resolution committee and because of no objection, that resolution is now a constitutional part of the constitution of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, let us hope that the resolution presented by Brothers McGuire and Scott will put an end to a Dukes Mixture policy used by some so-called trades unionists, whose personal interest is always preferred, instead of the real trades union movement, who they are in duty bound to legislate for the real honest to goodness union men at the Norfolk navy yard.

And in consideration of that resolution as was introduced by Brothers Scott and McGuire, at the Metal Trades convention at Atlantic City, N. J., the honest to goodness trades unionists at the Norfolk navy yard desire to extend to both those brothers their most sincere congratulations in their efforts to clean up a situation that is in direct opposition to the principles of the labor movement, so glaring and unfair in its policy of separation of labor's forces, instead of organized labor's co-operation so necessary at this particular time to defeat a combination that's trying to use labor in ways that are dark and mysterious.

And trust that resolution when incorporated as amendment to the constitution of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, will untangle a situation that simply made organization a

mere cats-paw for the personal advancement of some at the Norfolk navy yard.

Organized labor at the Norfolk navy yard is awaiting a copy of the constitution of the Metal Trades Department, and if that amendment is part of it, organized labor at the Norfolk navy yard will have much to be thankful for. Otherwise, the New Year's greetings will be few, cold and far between.

I have been requested on many occasions by union men at the Norfolk navy yard to write up for the columns of our Journal, a history of the American plan shop committee and its officers, the local metal trades council and officers and the Virginia State Federation of Labor, but I told those who wanted it published that organized labor in

Virginia would grasp the situation after a little while in the interest of harmony and choke disruption and the auxiliary of it, the American plan shop committee, generally recognized here as Dukes Mixture, where so-called union delegates and non-union meet to transact bunk ideas called efficiency, on paper.

As I have plenty of time on hand and a Corona to run it off, I intend in the future to keep a line on the organized labor situation around Tide Water Virginia, so as to keep the readers of the Journal posted of what's going on, for we have some good fighters here and also some bad actors.

Yours truly and fraternally, Thos. Nolan,
Special Representative.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. McDONALD.

(Period of December 16th, 1925, to January 15th, 1926, Inclusive.)

At the conclusion of my last report I had received instructions to arrange to leave Minneapolis, Minn., and attend meeting of Lodge 360, at Lafayette, Ind., which I did on December 18th, 1925, and explained to the Boilermakers and Helpers at that point the insurance laws as adopted at our recent convention. And while some of the men appeared to not be in accord with the action of our convention, I feel that the men at Lafayette will accept the action of our International lodge convention and go along and assist in the building up of our organization in order that we will not only be able to improve our conditions on the railroads that made settlement, but that we will be in a position to bring back into our organization a great many men who are now out of the organization.

From Lafayette, I started home for the holidays, stopping at Danville, Ill., to have a talk with Brother Barry, who was general chairman on the C. & E. I. for a number of years, including the entire period of the strike. From the information I secured at Danville, the men now employed in the shops are admitting that the company union is a fake and that the men who are serving on company union committees are as a general rule stool pigeons for the company officials. From Danville I went to Moberly, Mo., and met Brother Frank Lee, who for a number of years was general chairman of all shop crafts on the Wabash railroad, including the entire period of the strike and found conditions on the Wabash as bad as they were in Danville with no hopes of them improving as long as the company union remains in effect. With the abolishment of the United States Railroad Labor Board in sight, it appears that the railroads have about reached the conclusion that said board has served its usefulness, also that their company unions compels them to devote too much time to them in order to keep them from dying, so it wouldn't surprise me that the management of many of the railroads will have a change of front and will again recognize the necessity of

doing business with the bona fide organizations.

From Moberly I came home for the holidays and remained home until after the first of the year. While at home I attended regular meeting of Lodge 32, which is the local I have held my membership in for the past 16 years. I had the pleasure of meeting a number of friends and also installed all the local lodge officers for the year of 1926.

I was instructed by International president to stop at Slater, Mo., and Roodhouse, Ill., on the Chicago and Alton railroad, on my way to Memphis, Tenn., and will state that I stopped in Slater and had a personal talk with several of the boilermakers and helpers at noon hours on the day shift also went to the roundhouse and talked to the night boilermaker and helper, who were suspended members and while I found the men at both Slater and Roodhouse somewhat discouraged, I feel that my visit to both of these points done some good and that it won't be long until the men will be back in the organization. At Roodhouse I went to the roundhouse and talked to the day gang and also went to the roundhouse and met the second-shift men coming off duty and the third-shift men going on and all the men I talked to seemed to realize that their place was in our organization and stated that the insurance laws adopted was a good thing for the organization. From Roodhouse I proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., where I am at the present time investigating a claim that one of the members of Lodge 180 filed on account of a fall he received from a stack which has disabled him from working at the trade ever since. While here in Memphis I have had the pleasure of attending regular meeting of Lodge 180, and am pleased to report that the members realize the necessity of doing all within their power toward building up the organization and adopted a motion to open their charter for a period of sixty (60) days and reduce the regular reinstatement fee from \$25.00 for

boiler makers to \$8.55 and from \$12.50 for helpers and apprentices to \$4.30 for the purpose of taking back all men eligible to membership. I have prepared a circular letter dealing with our new insurance laws and several of the active members have promised to place a copy of said letter in the

hands of the suspended members with the object in view of securing their reinstatement.

Will close with best wishes and kindest regards to all. I remain, sincerely and fraternally yours, C. A. McDonald, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH P. RYAN.

(Period of December 15th, 1925, to January 15th, 1926, Inclusive.)

Chicago, Ill.

While in my home city during the month just ended it has been my pleasure to visit Lodges No. 434, on December 28th and January 11th; 626 on January 6th, and 588 on January 7th. While weather conditions curtailed the attendance, I am pleased to report the membership present were keenly interested in recent wage increases in various sections of the country, especially the referendum on the Southern Ry. pertaining to the management's offer of two cents per hour with time and one-half for all overtime work. On roads where time and one-half is now in vogue our membership are patiently waiting the result of the referendum on the "Southern" and urged its rejection.

Insurance—Designated Beneficiary.

At this time I desire to call your attention to the absolute necessity for immediate co-operation with the International Secretary-Treasurer in regard to the name and address of the beneficiary each member desires as to payment in case of death. Failure on the part of the individual member to co-operate in this respect will surely interfere with payment of the insurance by the International. Failure on the part of the corresponding secretary of each subordinate lodge to co-operate with the International in this respect will also interfere with the prompt payment of claims. Let me urge at this time that each and every member insist upon the secretary forwarding to the International Secretary-Treasurer the name and address of his beneficiary at the earliest possible date.

Bro. John Troeger.

On December 31st the writer paid a visit to the German Deaconess Hospital, Chicago, where Bro. John Troeger, one of our old-time members in this city, active for years in the affairs of the Brotherhood in Lodge No. 434, was receiving treatment for stomach trouble. At this writing I am pleased to report this brother home from the hospital. His many old friends I am sure will rejoice in knowing that he is much improved at this time.

Labor.

Effective as of January 1, 1926, all members of the Brotherhood are to receive free gratis each week "Labor," our National labor paper. Our recent convention in Kansas City has made this possible by subscribing for the entire membership as a whole. This means the expenditure of considerable money by the International. The

first and most necessary requirement to make a success of this venture is for each member to see to it that his correct name and address is forwarded to Bro. Joe Flynn, Suite 504, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kansas. If your name and address is not recorded in Kansas City you won't receive the paper. That puts it squarely up to each member to see to it that his name and address is properly recorded in Kansas City, Kansas.

Double Indemnity Insurance.

On December 27th, 1925, Bro. D. C. Webster, B. M. Reg. No. 93844, late of Lodge 719, Detroit, and 154, Pittsburgh, Pa., passed away at Mercy Hospital, Gary, Ind. Bro. "Webster," while employed on construction work by the Gerstner Boiler Works of Pittsburgh, Pa., at the Grasselli Chemical Works, East Chicago, Ind., fell from a scaffold receiving injuries which a few days later resulted in his death from intestinal paralysis at Mercy Hospital. Interment was made at Mobile, Ala., as he was formerly a member of Lodge No. 112 and resided with his family at Prichard, Ala. In compliance with request of the International the writer obtained copy of the coroner's verdict at East Chicago, Ind., investigated the case and forwarded the required data to Kansas City, Kansas. Fortunately, Bro. D. C. Webster was in continuous good standing, thereby assuring his family of payment of his insurance and qualifying for the double indemnity feature, or \$2,000.00. No doubt this claim has been cared for by this time.

Indiana Workmen's Compensation.

I am this date forwarding to the family of Bro. D. C. Webster (deceased) a copy of the Workmen's Compensation Law of the State of Indiana. The Indiana law provides \$100.00 immediate funeral benefit. The basis wage maximum being \$24.00 per week, payment of indemnity is arranged at 55% of \$24.00 per week for a period of 300 weeks. Section 44 provides for "lump sum" settlement through a trustee appointed by the circuit or superior court at the discretion of the State Industrial Board. This method may be agreed upon after 26 consecutive weeks' compensation has been paid. The foregoing excerpt from the "Indiana Law" will no doubt be of interest to readers of the Journal and is submitted for the information thereof.

Railway Labor Act.

Legislation, reported on January 16th,

1926, in "Labor" as a substitute for the existing United States Railroad Labor Board, is interesting reading. Let us hope that this legislation will be ratified by congress and made effective at the earliest possible date. Boards of Adjustment are provided for in the "act," a Permanent Board of Mediation and Voluntary Arbitration.

Administration forces are favorable, "Labor" states, and it would appear that we are to at last accomplish some of the legislation set forth in the Howell-Barkley bill which so far has not received the necessary support for passage in congress.

Fraternally yours, Jos. P. Ryan, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT DOWD.

After the adjournment of our Convention, and Executive Council meeting, I returned to the Port of New York District, and personally interviewed several of our members, and explained to them the new insurance law adopted at our recent convention.

On receiving instructions from President Franklin I attended American Federation of Labor Convention, Atlantic City, N. J., with delegates Brothers Scott and McGuire.

Upon the adjournment of the above convention I returned to New York and attended meeting of Lodge No. 607, and also adjusted an unauthorized and illegal walk-out of our members at the Gulf Oil Refinery tank job, Bayonne, N. J.

Negotiated an agreement with Mr. Frank Seebert of the United Gas Improvement Company for the erection of all work under our jurisdiction, that his company has contracted for at the Public Service Company plant, Harrison, N. J., this work is expected to start January, 1926.

Attended meetings New York Building Trades Council, and its Executive Board regarding the Babcock and Wilcox Company and other non-union boiler concerns installing their boilers with non-union men in the buildings in Greater New York, and the Building Trades Council pledged their support to us in forcing these companies to hire members of our organization on their work.

Went to Philadelphia, Pa., and attended conference with Organizer Scott and B. A. Donohue and Mr. Pettwell, sub-contractor of work under our jurisdiction. We were successful in negotiating an agreement with Mr. Pettwell to hire members of our organization on all his work and I understand this agreement is working out very satisfactorily.

Secured an increase in wages for the men of our craft employed by the New York City docks and ferry department of one dollar a day. These men are all employed at the plant and shops St. George, S. I., and are now receiving \$9.00 per day.

I went to Staten Island and addressed a meeting of all these men, and learned that nineteen of the men receiving this increase in wages were delinquent members of our organization and I informed them that if they wanted to enjoy good working conditions and increases in wages they would have to become reinstated as members of our brotherhood, and I am advised by one of the members that as a result of my visits and meeting with these men that they have

all become reinstated in our organization again.

Upon receiving instructions from President Franklin, I attended meetings of Lodge No. 229, Rochester, N. Y., and No. 197, Albany, N. Y., and explained to the members of these lodges the benefits derived by the new insurance law adopted at our recent convention, and my explanation was satisfactory.

On my return to New York I attended meetings of Lodges No. 16, No. 163 and No. 607 in connection with the insurance plan. I also handled the case of Brother John Andrews, of Lodge No. 607, before the New Jersey State Board of Compensation. Brother Andrews had the misfortune to lose the sight of one of his eyes while in the employment of the Gulf Oil Refinery Company, Bayonne, N. J.

Had conference with Mr. Bruce of Bartlett and Heywood Company in regards to giving employment to our members on his work at Philadelphia, Pa., and New York. He agreed to give our members the same consideration as other men that would be hired on these jobs.

Attended conference at office of Mr. Norman, New York Builders Association with Executive Committee of New York Building Trades Council, relative to boilers being installed in buildings by non-union men. As a result of this conference a letter has been issued by both the above named organizations advising the members of the builders association that boilers must be installed in the future by members of our organization.

Went to Philadelphia, Pa., and met President Franklin and Organizer Scott to discuss matters of interest to our membership.

Stacey Manufacturing Company, gas holder job, Harrison, N. J., was closed down December 1st, until April 1st, 1926.

I had several conferences with Mr. McNamee, and other officials of the C. B. Roberts Co., New York City, and negotiated an agreement to erect all of the work coming under our jurisdiction that this company has contracted for at Bayonne, N. J., which is an experimental plant for the Standard Oil Co. This work will start in January, 1926.

Structural Iron Workers are erecting two tanks at Fleishmans Yeast Plant, Peekskill, N. Y. I have taken this matter up with Assistant President Atkinson, and he advises me that he is taking the matter up with President Morrone, but up to the pres-

ent time the ironworkers have not removed their members which is a violation of the agreement between both organizations.

At meetings of Lodges 16, 163 and 607, located in Hudson County, the question of becoming affiliated with the Hudson County Building Trades Council was discussed and the three locals decided to form an advisory board for the purpose of making every effort to be seated in this Building Trades Council so that they will be able to secure all of the work coming under our jurisdiction in Hudson County. I have been assisting this movement by attending all the meetings, and I have also attended one of the meetings of the Hudson County Building Trades Council, and from all indications our prospects look very good. This means this will be a great benefit to the members of all lodges in the Port of New York as there is considerable work coming under our jurisdiction to be erected in Hudson County during this year of 1926.

Visited Olive Oil Works, Edgewater, N. J., where the Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co., has a contract to erect twenty tanks; the

iron for these tanks, I understand, is to arrive here about February 1st.

Adjusted jurisdiction dispute between structural iron workers and our members employed at the Gulf Oil Refinery.

January 5 our members started the C. B. Roberts job, Bayonne, N. J., and on January 9 we have again started our members on the Stacey Manufacturing Co. gas holder at Harrison, N. J., and we are to complete this work at this time.

Stacey Bros. gas and construction have a small gas holder and some purifiers and small tanks to erect at Proctor and Gamble Soap Works, Port Ivory, Staten Island, N. Y. I had a talk with Mr. McNery, New York representative of this company and I am now awaiting the arrival in New York of Mr. Osborne, field superintendent of erection, to negotiate with him for the erection of this work by our members.

This concludes my report to January 12, and trust it will be satisfactory. With best wishes and kindest personal regards to all, I remain, yours fraternally, John J. Dowd, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT GLENN.

On assuming office January 1, I was assigned by headquarters to represent the Brotherhood in the campaign of organization to be conducted by the Cleveland Federation of Labor in conjunction with the Building Trades Council. The purpose is to organize the unorganized industries and assist the Metal Trades to build up their organizations. This campaign will be financed by the Cleveland Federation of Labor and are asking the cooperation of the A. F. of L. affiliations. They intend to continue this campaign until there are at least 30,000 union men added to the Cleveland Federation of Labor, which now represents about 75,000 union workers in the city of Cleveland.

Monday, January 4, attended open meeting in Ashtabula, O., with Bro. Bowen Phainnan of N. Y. Central Lines. Had a very good meeting—several reinstatements and several paid up back dues who were about to become delinquent and arrangements made to hold another open meeting Friday, January 29 for all workers in the vicinity of Ashtabula eligible for membership in our organization.

January 6, attended regular meeting of Local No. 5, delegates were elected to represent Local 5 in Building Trades Council. January 7 attended meeting of Cleveland

Building Trades Council where delegates from Local 5 were seated.

January 9 attended a meeting in Akron, O. Called for the purpose of putting on a campaign to organize the Metal Trades. A Building Trades Council has recently been organized in Akron, and organizations affiliated are in hopes of extending the movement to the unorganized industries of that city.

I have visited a number of contractors and boiler agents in Cleveland who have assured me they will cooperate with our organization on work coming under our jurisdiction. This work in the past has been claimed by other crafts, namely structural iron workers, machinery movers and sheet metal workers, but I am hopeful that in the near future this class of work will be done by our members.

At the present writing I am in Columbus, O., representing the organizations at a convention called by the President of the State Federation of Labor. Delegates representing national and international organizations, Central bodies, building trades and local organizations from all over the state are in attendance.

Hoping this brief report will be of interest to the membership, I remain, fraternally yours, M. F. Glenn.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT H. J. NORTON.

(Period of December 16, 1925, to January 15, 1926, Inclusive.)

At the conclusion of my last report, December 15, 1925, I was at Sacramento, California, auditing the books and otherwise assisting the officers and members of Lodge No. 94, and I am pleased to report that this

lodge is again in good shape and properly functioning with a 100 per cent organization in the contract field.

While trade conditions in the contract field in the Sacramento district has been

somewhat dull, all indications point towards a busy season, and in anticipation of this two of our adventurous members, Bro. Louis Byer and Bro. Ed. Anderson, late of Lodge No. 317, recently established a contract shop at North "B" and 16th streets. This new firm should do well, as Bro. Byer is a practical boiler maker of the old school, while Bro. Anderson is a practical electric and acetylene welder. Both of these brothers have always been known as loyal union men and are now members of Lodge No. 94.

December 21st left for San Francisco where several days were spent in connection with the affairs of our San Francisco Bay district lodges. During this period regular meetings of Lodges Nos. 6, 9, 39, 666 and 657 were attended and some assistance was given Bro. Thomas Sheehan, business agent of Lodge No. 6, and Bro. Mike Gabbett, business agent of District Lodge No. 51.

January 6th left for Sacramento, attended regular meeting of Lodge No. 94, installed and instructed the new officers and completed my work in connection with the affairs of Lodge No. 94. Then returned to the San Francisco Bay district to attend a meeting of Lodge No. 317 at Richmond.

January 12th to January 15th, was at Vallejo in the interest of the members of Lodge No. 148. Attended regular meeting of the above lodge, and at their request a complete audit of their books for the year of 1925 was made, and I am pleased to report that I found them to be correct and in very good order.

The members of Lodge No. 148 are greatly enthused with the many beneficial features of our new insurance law and advise that it is attracting favorable attention from the non-members employed at the Navy Yard. Two reinstatements and one new member have been secured to date, and in the past few days several of the leading boiler makers and ship fitters definitely agreed to reinstate and assist in organizing the unorganized members of our craft employed in their departments.

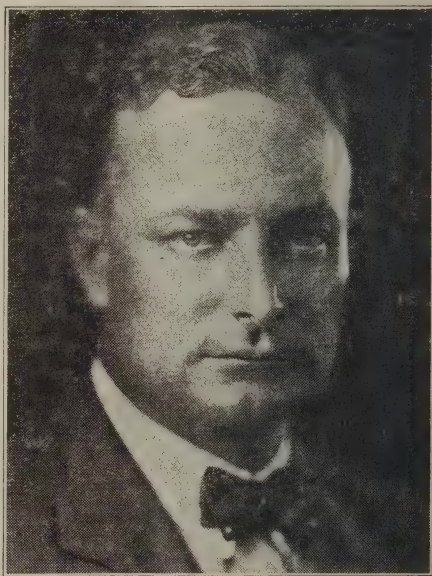
Conditions of employment throughout this district has been very slack for some time in all branches of our trade and a large number of our members are now unemployed. However, all indications point toward improvements in the near future, as contracts have been let the ferry boats, barges, pipe line and gasholder construction. This work is scheduled to start in the early spring and will somewhat relieve the present situation.

Latest reports concerning the Southern Pacific Shop Crafts Protective League (company union) would indicate that the men are tiring of company rule. At their convention recently held at Portland, Ore., P. J. Mays was re-elected as General Chairman for District No. 1, contrary to the expressed wishes of Mr. Hummel, chief clerk to the general superintendent of motive power, who acted as adviser to the so-called

protective league. Now it appears that the company has declared Mays's election void and have ordered the league to hold a new election for this office. Mays has appealed to the courts for an injunction to restrain the company from further interference in the affairs of the league and in his petition he charges that the company controls the league and are using it for their own special interest.

Trusting this brief report will be of interest to the members, I am with very best wishes, yours fraternally, H. J. Norton, International Vice-President.

Brother J. N. Davis, elected International vice-president at our recent convention in Kansas City, assumed his new duties January 1st, of this year. Brother Davis succeeded Brother Thomas Nolan, from the Gulf and South Atlantic section.



J. N. DAVIS
International Vice-President

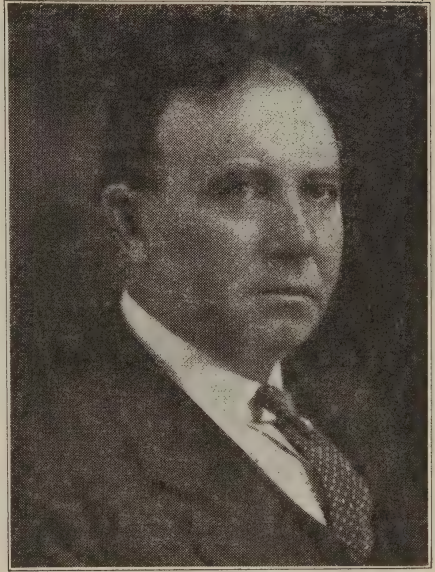
Brother Davis started working at the boiler maker trade July 1, 1905, as an apprentice for the Atlantic Coast line at Savannah, Ga., and completed his apprenticeship at Waycross, Ga., in 1909. He joined the International Brotherhood in 1909 at Waycross, Ga., becoming a member of Lodge 425 and since that time he has always taken an active interest in the Trade Union movement, serving as an officer in various local unions connected with the International Brotherhood; also as delegate to the Central Bodies and State Federations. He served as International representative from March, 1918, until the 1920 convention, when he was elected International and Legislative representative in Washington, D. C. He held this position up to the time he assumed

his new duties as International vice-president.

Brother M. F. Glenn, elected International vice-president at our recent convention in Kansas City, assumed his new duties January 1st, of this year. Brother Glenn succeeded Brother E. J. Sheehan, from the Great Lakes and Territory section.

Brother Glenn started serving his apprenticeship with O. S. Kelly Co., of Springfield, Ohio. He joined the National Brotherhood of Boilermakers July, 1893, as an apprentice. In 1897 he left Springfield and since that time has worked throughout the country as a journeyman at all branches of the trade in railroad shops, contract shops, marine shops, ship yards and field work.

He has always taken an active interest in the Trade Union movement, serving as an officer in local unions connected with the Brotherhood, also as delegate to the Central Bodies and State Federations. He served as International representative from April, 1918, to February, 1922. On June 1, 1922, he accepted the position of boiler inspector in the state of Ohio, which position he held until he assumed his new duties as International vice-president.



M. F. GLENN,
International Vice-President.

Agreements

Wage Scale and Conditions of Lodge 85 of the City of Toledo International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

Article 1. Forty-four hours (44) shall constitute a week's work. The hours of work shall be eight (8) hours per day, the first five days of the week and four (4) hours on Saturday.

Article 2. All work done after regular working hours, on Sundays and the following holidays, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas—in case of any of the above holidays falling on Sunday, the day set aside by the Nation or State for the observance of the above holidays, shall be paid at the rate of double time. No work shall be performed on Labor Day unless in the case of emergency when the rate shall be three (3) days for one, any time worked on Labor Day shall be considered a full day.

Article 3. The minimum rate of wages for shop work shall be Eighty Cents (80c) per hour for boilermakers and Sixty Cents (60c) per hour for helpers; layer-outs and flange turners shall receive Eighty-Five Cents (85c) per hour.

Field work scale shall be One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents (\$1.25) per hour for boilermakers and One Dollar Twelve and

One-Half Cents (\$1.12½) per hour for helpers, except when men are required to work thirty-five feet or more in the air, helpers shall receive the same rate as the boilermakers, One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents (\$1.25) per hour.

Article 4. All work shall be done by members of this Brotherhood in good standing. Shop Stewards shall see that this clause is strictly enforced. Under no circumstances shall a man be permitted to take charge of work unless he is a member of this Brotherhood in good standing, except a bona fide foreman who shall not be permitted to use the tools. Any man taking charge of work as Foreman shall receive the stipulation of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per hour more than the boilermaker's rate.

Article 5. Boilermakers and helpers leaving Toledo to work on jobs contracted for outside the city shall receive first-class transportation to and from the job and if work requires men to board and lodge away from home, first class board and lodging shall be provided and the expenses shall be borne by the employer. Traveling time shall

be paid at the prevailing rate of wages each day.

Article 6. Boilermakers and helpers sent out of the city on jobs shall receive the prevailing rate of wages of the district that they are working in. In no case shall the rate of wages be less than that specified in Article 3 of this Agreement.

Article 7. It is agreed that all work done in Toledo and vicinity where it is necessary for men to travel from the shop to the job or from the job to shop, the traveling time shall be on the employers time and he shall pay all car fares.

Article 8. If a man has worked all day and is required to travel at night or on Sundays or holidays, he shall be paid at the rate of double time for traveling. Should sleeping accommodations be provided he shall receive the regular rate of wages.

Article 9. No one but Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers shall be permitted to do Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers work, that comes under the jurisdiction of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers.

Article 10. Members of this Brotherhood shall be given the preference for employment at all times and they shall be first to commence the job and last to be discharged on the completion of the job. In event of there not being a sufficient number of members of this Brotherhood out of employment and the Lodge is unable to supply the company the required amount of men, the company is at liberty to employ as many Boiler Makers as required to fill the job, provided that the shop steward or the business agent permits.

Article 11. Classification of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders work shall consist of all boilers, stacks and tanks, laying out, flanging, fitting up or fabricating, patching, riveting, chipping and caulking, all tube work, all work pertaining to air, water, steam, gas or oil, tight-work, smoke consumers, burners, brewery vats, all breeching, up-takes, gas-holders, all steel or iron plate of 1.16 gauge or heavier, laying out and bending of all I-beams, T-irons, channels and angle irons, in connection with the installation of the above named hulls, barges and pontoons, ship fitting, chipping and caulking, banding of all angle irons or frame work and the laying out of fabricating of same on ship work, drilling, reaming, tapping and counter sinking and all work per-

taining to the above-named articles; also punch and shears, rolls, bulldozes and flanging machines.

Article 12. Any man acting as Shop Steward or Committeeman in the shop or on the job shall not be discriminated against. Should any employe have a grievance he shall have the right to arrange a meeting at which time he shall be permitted to have the shop steward or committeeman with him at the time of the interview. If satisfactory settlement cannot be made they shall have the right to appeal to the officers in charge until the President of the Company is reached. Should it be found that the grievance is well founded the employes shall receive pay for all time lost.

Article 13. The Representative of the Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America shall be admitted to any yard or shop during working hours. He shall not interfere with or cause men to neglect their work. Any grievance arising will be taken up by the representative with the firm. When the representative of the Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of the Building Trades Council, or both, visit a shop or job where members are employed, or should be employed, the representatives shall be accorded full recognition and on request of either party working cards shall be produced for their inspection.

Article 14. There shall be one apprentice for every five journeymen permanently employed; they shall serve a term of four years; helpers between the age of eighteen and forty years may be given an opportunity to learn the trade after serving two years as helper.

Article 15. This Brotherhood will not permit any man to quit on a job to go to another job unless he gives at least one day's notice.

Article 16. It is agreed between the Company and Lodge No. 85 of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, that any article in this Agreement may be opened for discussion at any time by either party giving thirty (30) days notice in writing. This Agreement to remain in force until superseded by another. Signed for Company: Chas. H. Emeneggar, Pres. Emeneggar Boiler Works. Signed for Brotherhood: Patrick Joyce, International Representative.

Signed this 13th day of January in the year of 1926.

Correspondence

Hoboken, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We are now entering a new year which I hope has many pleasant surprises in store for our membership. There is no doubt in

my mind that our membership can be increased, if our brothers in the respective sub-lodges resolve that they will endeavor to bring at least one (1) member into the fold.

At our recent convention many things were accomplished, one of the outstanding features being the adoption of a new insurance plan that I feel will strengthen our organization; it will tend to lighten the burden on the minds of many, for the benefits derived guarantee a respectable burial and sufficient funds to allow the bereaved members of their families to draw a second breath, which has not been the case on many occasions in the past.

The International officers that have been elected have my best wishes and I hope that those they represent will give them their undivided support, for without it they will not accomplish their desires.

I feel at this time that I should pay my respects to our outgoing editor, Brother James Casey. I have had dealings with him for many years and have always found him to be a man of his word and a credit to our organization insofar as our Journal is concerned and I wish him luck in all his endeavors.

No doubt brothers throughout the country would like to know how conditions are in and around this port. Well, the ship yards are still here, with spells of work occasionally, hundreds at the gates waiting to eat up whatever work there is, in the building and field line work is not as good as we expected for the start of a new year, but from all accounts the months to come hold many happy surprises in store for our brothers in this line of work.

International Vice-President John J. Dowd is going as strong as ever, plugging daily in the interests of all and I must say that we have a wonderful working combination in this locality in the persons of Messrs. Dowd and Nancy, what one misses the other gets. A move has been started by Brother Dowd that no doubt will bear fruit and I venture to say that within the course of a few months I will be in a position to submit good news to those in our organization that have the interests of all at heart.

I have been authorized to thank International Vice-President Joe Ryan for letter he sent to me that was read at our last meeting. Those assembled were highly pleased with contents of same and they hope that letters of a similar character will arrive so that we may be informed of the happenings in other parts of the country. They also wish Brother Ryan a speedy recovery and a prosperous New Year.

With warmest personal regards and best wishes to all, I remain. Fraternally, D. A. McGuinness, B. A. and Secretary Lodge 163.

Slater, Missouri.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am herewith enclosing to you photographs of pipe line job now under construction at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

This work is being done entirely by members of our International brotherhood and Brother Hugh Farley, who is well known to most of the older members of our Brother-



hood, has general supervision over all this work and has as his assistant, Brother George Hamm, who is also well known to the older members of our organization.



In view of the fact that there is a great deal of this kind of work being done throughout the country at the present time, I feel it important that these photographs be published in our official Journal, in order to bring this class of work to the attention of our members, as in some cases the iron workers will and have laid claim to this work. The scale of wages on this class of work varies and ranges from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per day for eight hours work, with double time for overtime. I would suggest that if any of this kind of work is to be done in your section of the country, that the local secretary immediately notify International

president's office, who will gladly furnish any information requested regarding rates of pay, etc.

Sincerely and fraternally yours, C. A. McDonald, International Vice-President.

McGill, Nevada.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Just a few lines to let you know that Local No. 490 is still in the land of the sage brush.

Wednesday night, Dec. 30, was meeting night and election of officers after which we had one of the old time Boilermakers' smokers which was enjoyed by all present. Mr. Handright, an attorney of Ely, met with us at the smoker, and gave us a very interesting talk.

Just a word on the insurance: The members of 490 are very well satisfied with the plan of insurance and a majority are enthusiastic about it, and think it one of the best things the Boilermakers ever did.

Now I want to say a few things about 490. I am a comparative new member here, but not in the organization and have belonged to several different locals, but I have to take my hat off to this local. I want the brothers that are chronic kickers and non-attendants at meetings to take note. Our membership is small and divided between three points: McGill, Ely and Ruth. The majority are in McGill. We meet in Ely, which means a fourteen mile ride in a bus and a dollar bus fare every meeting night, added to the monthly dues of three dollars and fifty-five cents and three dollars and fifteen cents, respectively. The members at Ruth, seven miles the other side of Ely, ride a bus and pay a dollar fare, which you will have to admit makes the expense rather high. Notwithstanding the expense and the inconvenience, we have the best attendance compared to the number of members of any local I ever belonged to.

I have been here eight months and I have my first kick to hear from a member for something that was done at meeting when he was not there. Now, kickers, get in line, attend your regular meetings, do your kicking there, not at the street corner meetings. Boost the Boilermakers; let's make 1926 a banner year. Remember, the local is what you make it and you cannot make it on the street. The locals make the International organization.

Our convention closed a short time ago to meet again in three years. While we had a good attendance, let's see if we cannot have twice the number of delegates there next, or twice the number of votes anyway. We can if each one will do his part and not try to slide it off on some one else. We have a fine organization, our executive officers cannot be beat, we have the best insurance of any organization, one of the finest buildings in Kansas City, Kas., and a bank. We have gone through one of the hardest struggles an organization ever went through and are still alive. Why should we

not be proud? Then boost, don't knock!

Wishing the officers and members a Happy and Prosperous 1926, I am; Fraternally yours, A. E. Welch.

Butte, Mont.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Just a line in reference to the passing of our late Bro. T. W. Grimes, who was fatally injured when struck by a street car while on his way to work on the morning of Dec. 7, 1925. Bro. Grimes was one of the oldest members of this lodge and his absence will be greatly felt by the members of Lodge 130.

On December 30, I sent his claim to Bro. Flynn and would like to state through the Journal that the claim was paid the next day after Bro. Flynn received it, which I think will be a big boost to the new insurance plan of the Brotherhood in this locality.

I am enclosing resolutions adopted by Lodge 130 and signed by the committee: John P. Mahoney, Lee Colston and W. H. Foodland. Yours fraternally, Lee Colston, Secretary Lodge 130.

St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

During the Christmas holidays the boilermakers in St. Louis were called upon to mourn the death of one of their oldest and best members, William Riley, better known as "Billie" Riley.

To all who had the good fortune to know him, this brother was a lasting example of true unionism. Although sick for a number of years, his interest in the affairs of the Brotherhood was always to be seen. Despite his suffering, the news of anything concerning any local, whether it were his own (27), or any other, seemed to be a pleasure and comfort to him. His passing away removes one of the oldest members of not only this local, but I can say one of the oldest in the entire Brotherhood.

His funeral took place Dec. 26, and his pallbearers were the friends who knew and admired him. Bro. John Carten paid a tribute to our deceased brother in a few well chosen words, he honored the memory of this truly good and faithful union man. The memory of Billie Riley will always be a pleasant one.

Our heartfelt sympathy is extended to Mrs. Riley in her sad bereavement. She who has been his constant companion for so many years has indeed sustained an irreparable loss. We trust that she may find consolation in the thought that he was a good husband, a kind friend and a devoted union brother. Fraternally, James Callahan, Lodge No. 27.

Stratford, Ont., Can.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Be Men

The world today is looking for men, who are not for sale, men who are honest, sound

from center to circumference, true to hearts' core. Men with conscience as steady as the needle to the pole; men who will stand for the right if the heavens totter and the earth reek; men who can tell the truth and look the world right in the eyes; men who neither brag nor run, men who neither flag nor flinch; men who will not lie, shirk or dodge, men in whom the courage of everlasting life runs still deep and strong.

Men who know their message and tell it; men who know their place and fill it; men who know their business and attend to it; men who are not too lazy to work nor too stupid to be poor. Men who are willing to eat what they have earned and not ashamed to say "no" with emphasis and wear what they have paid for; men who are not ashamed to say I will obey it.

Men of the Brotherhood, live up to it. Fraternally yours, J. Snedden, Secretary Lodge 297.

Tacoma, Wash.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed you will find photo of Bro. William Hoke. This brother was killed on October 18, 1925, while at work at the Cushman Power Plant, Tacoma, Wash.

In his unerring province, Our Heavenly Father has removed from his earthly life our Bro. William Hoke, who has been a true and faithful member of Local No. 568. And in his untimely death, this local has lost an active member, who always worked for its best interest, and his family. A true and loving husband, whose every wish and desire was for his wife's comfort and happiness.

Local No. 568 extends their heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved wife, and pray that Almighty God may comfort and console her that she may bear her trials with fortitude. Fred C. Hagedon, A. S. Gueb, Clark N. McLean, committee.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Thanks for the extra copies of Journal, which I received yesterday. I have not returned to work on the pipe line after my injury, as they were laying off men by the time I could go back.

The company responsible for my accident has settlement under advisement, but at this time it looks as if it may be taken to court, because I was not to blame. However, I am thankful to Lodge No. 11 for securing me the honorary membership card and to the Grand Lodge issuing the same, which includes the insurance. I was in

hopes my case would be disposed of before Christmas so that I can pay one year's insurance in advance, but will certainly do so if I get a just award.

Wishing a Happy New Year to all the brothers and may God bless you all, is the earnest wish of, Yours fraternally, Thos. P. Dwyer.

Susquehanna, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Will you kindly put the following in your next issue of the Journal:

The Raffle for the benefit of District No. 8. The following were the lucky numbers:

Ticket No. 14099, first prize; won by J. Mike, Huntington, Ind.

Ticket No. 43427, second prize; won by R. Irving, Susquehanna, Pa.

Ticket No. 1515, third prize; won by A. Winnukey, Salamanca, N. Y.

Ticket No. 43981, fourth prize; won by L. Mastriani, Newark, N. J.

This raffle was held in the lodge room of No. 147 at Susquehanna, Pa.

Yours fraternally, David Lawrie, Financial Secretary Lodge No. 147.

Rocky Point, N. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Herewith enclose a statement of the city of Rocky Mount, N. C. I being a resident for five and a half years must say we have co-operation as a city: Our fire department, light, water, gas, sewer, street, and in fact all departments belong to the city. We even sell gas appliances and when you get into a house the city will connect your gas and water at a very reasonable charge. Five years ago we had a little gas plant, a little water plant a voluntary fire department, very few streets paved, water, gas and sewer also limited to part of city. At first the city let contracts for quite a few streets to be paved, but did their own extension work in all other departments. Today we have a goodly number of miles of paving, the city is well supplied as a whole with water, lights, gas and two paid fire departments. All the streets that are not paved are worked and in fine shape. We do our own paving and in fact, all work. Our light, water and gas bills are as low as any in this part of the country and we have a city that is an honor to its residents. If you care to see, come and you will find someone ready to show you our new water and light plant. Our gas plant that can supply us for 10 years with our growth and give you a very pleasant ride over the city and a large part of that will be paved streets.

Now while I have been here I have been talking co-op to our residents, we have a co-op tobacco market, that re-dries their own, running twenty-four hours a day since early fall and will run till late in the spring, after that on shorter hours. We have a co-op cotton market and while I don't know so much of that, still, every one that belongs, speaks highly of it and it seems to grow. Yours fraternally, J. W. Black.



International Correspondence

Wellington, N. Z.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of Journals to October, for which please accept my sincere thanks. The technical articles are a credit to those responsible for their insertion and cannot but help to uplift any individual who cares to study.

It must be just on twelve months since I last wrote you, however, better late than never. Many changes have taken place in this country, both industrial and political. There are two schools of thought in the industrial movement, one section: Transport workers, desire to organize on the lines of industry, and sets out to cover all workers connected therewith, but the arbitration laws are against them. Several attempts have been made to withdraw from the court. The law allows any 15 men to register a union, once registered the employers refuse to deal with an unregistered body, so are compelled to remain under the court.

The other section is composed of a number of small craft unions organized into trades councils in each industrial district, and organized into a Trades Councils Federation, which body I have the honor to be general secretary. These unions desire to retain their identity, and have invested their funds into property, where all the unions are housed. Several conferences have been held to try and find a basis, whereby all unions could work under one national organization, another conference is being arranged for Easter week.

The political movement receives the support of almost every union. During the past month an election has been held, in which the Labor party lost five members, notwithstanding the fact that the party polled 35,000 more votes than previous election. Two Labor men lost their seats on the casting vote of the returning officers.

The press set about a campaign to boost a young New Zealander as the prime minister, who gets things done, and stood for Liberty, Progress and Prosperity, as against the Labor party, Bolshevism, Communism and Ruination. So effective was their work with the assistance of the Seamen's strike, they were successful in securing 55 members, against 12 Labor and 12 other parties.

I would deem it a favor if you would procure a copy of Inspector Packs' report of Locomotive Inspection for 1925, and a continuance on your mailing list for the Journal. Kindly note change of address.

I have forwarded to you this mail a copy of one of our Christmas annuals, which will give you some idea of the wonders of this country, that your navy men had a taste of, some of whom have stayed behind.

On behalf of the executives and members of this society, I extend to you and your members the compliments of the season, and wish you a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Yours fraternally, R. E. Warner, Secretary.

In Memoriam

Notice of the following deaths of members and relatives of members have been received with suitable resolutions of sympathy:

Members.

Brother William Hoke, member of Lodge 568, Tacoma, Wash., fatally injured, October 18, 1925.

Brother T. W. Grimes, member of Lodge

130, Butte, Mont., was fatally injured December 7, 1925.

Brother William Riley, member of Lodge 27, St. Louis, Mo., died recently.

Relative of Members.

Mrs. Bessie Durst, wife of Bro. Jasper Durst of Lodge 549, Middleport, O., died December 25, 1925.

Technical Articles

A STUDY IN GASES FOR THE OXY-ACETYLENE WELDER.

By O. W. Kothe.

There are oodles of things in this world of ours that the human eye cannot see nor the fingers feel. It seems that the further a person can expand his mind to compre-

hend things unseen and unfelt—the larger is his usefulness. Most tradesmen deal with nothing but the hard matter of fact things called "practical," and it is not long before

the mind is so stunted and narrowed that it is hard to comprehend theoretical aspects and deductions.

So it is good that the world possesses men who are both "dreamers" and "experimenters," whom we call scientists. It is also a noble thing that we have public spirited men who donate huge sums of money to universities and other experimental research laboratories. In the same measure, it is a good thing the business conditions in this country allows a reasonable profit, which enables most large business institutions to conduct their own research laboratories. And finally we should also say; it is a very great blessing that the "workers" themselves can partake of this research knowledge at a trifle its first cost—that is "if they want to." In many cases the knowledge it has taken years to study out and has cost many thousands of dollars—it is free, at your public libraries. The only condition is that you read the "silent talk" printed in books, magazines, reports of experimental authorities of various associations, etc. etc.

Without such experimental research, who could ever have believed this thing we call "air" contains "oxygen," and that this oxygen can be compressed into a liquid, and in this state it can be utilized in a thousand ways. Think of the tens of thousands of people who do torch welding for their main support and families—without oxygen they would be driven into other commercial activities. But do not lose sight of ten thousand other folks who also make their living through other business channels where oxygen is used. Observe, this is but one item where experimental research has made room for huge manufacturers; thousands of business and tens, if not hundreds of thousands of employees.

Autogenous Welding.

This is the term used in literature to express blow pipe welding. Autogenous really means, "self-produced." But this is not exactly descriptive of torch welding; in fact there is no word exactly descriptive of torch welding; and that exactly fits the condition, and so autogenous is used because established by custom.

Blow pipe welding is not a new treatment it having been used several centuries before A.D. by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Romans for lead pipe fusion. But such methods were crude and not very productive and when water conduits or other usages were supplied; the process fell into disuse for centuries again. It was not until the discovery of gases that would yield a high temperature that the process became capable of development as we know it today.

In this gas welding there are two kinds of gases used; the one is acetylene which contains the combustibles, and the other is either oxygen or hydrogen gas which contains the life for producing a flame of high temperature. Possibly the best way is to

understand these gases is to outline some of the main features about them individually.

The Manufacture of Oxygen.

The stuff we breathe from the atmosphere called "air" is made up of something over eight different gases, of which nitrogen and oxygen form the greatest bulk. Ordinarily this air is composed of 21 parts of oxygen and 77 parts of nitrogen, with some carbon dioxide, water vapor, argon, ammonia, nitric acid, ozone and organic matter. It is the oxygen that interests us mainly.

Oxygen is a gas that is used to help burn the acetylene. If it were not for this gas, the high temperature of the flame could not be secured. Oxygen does not burn by itself; it merely helps the other gas to burn. It has no odor and is invisible, and is the active agent in maintaining life and combustion. It has been known since the first quarter of the Eighteenth Century (1726 A.D.). Oxygen is slightly soluble in water and more so in alcohol, and that is why automobiles run better at night than in the day time. The air is heavy with moisture and the moisture is oxygen laden, and this aids in the combustion of the gas, giving more power.

We should say that there is a wide range in the rate of combustion. Thus, the flame of a highly explosive gas or powder or chemical is "rapid" combustion, while the rust on steel and iron is "slow" combustion. In both cases the oxygen does the work of combustion, where in the former cases the combustion is like a flash, rapid, strong and very powerful if confined, while in the latter case, it will take years for the oxygen to cause iron or steel to corrode.

Then again, oxygen is a property that is continually being given off by plant life, by the water of lakes of rivers, oceans, rains, etc., while trees and shrubbery continually consumes the carbon dioxide. This is why it is so refreshing in parks, woods, at the sea shore or after a good shower of rain. In cities, the manufacturing industries give off so much carbon dioxide, while trees, and shrubbery is comparatively small; the atmosphere is never as pure and oxygen laden as in the country or near the sea shore of lakes or oceans. Hence oxygen is unlimited and nature has a way of giving off oxygen while consuming the impurities.

Oxygen is secured for commercial purposes in about three different ways, (a) the liquid air process, (b) the electrolytic process, and (c) chlorate of potash process. Briefly, the manufacture of oxygen by the liquid air process is to compress the air by means of powerful machinery and low temperatures to below zero or—383 deg. F. below zero, while the boiling point of nitrogen is 10 degrees lower, or—194 deg. C, or—393 deg. Fahrenheit. Under this condition it is a simple matter reducing the atmospheric air to a liquid—164 deg. C, and then let the nitrogen gas escape, since this would not

become a liquid until 10 more degrees of refrigeration and pressure were added.

Tradesmen who are in a position to attend a welding demonstration often conducted by various large manufacturers as the Linde Air Co., the Oxweld Acetylene Co. and others, as in Trade Schools or other places—they will be highly repaid for the entertainment. The liquid oxygen is poured out of thermos bottles just like water into a tin pan or other vessel. Into this vessel flowers, or leaves of plants, are dipped, and stirred around for a second and withdrawn, when the leaves, flowers and stem will crumble. Or an egg or piece of meat can be laid in the vessel for a few seconds, when it will freeze so hard it can be broken to pieces like glass.

All along we see the vapor rising from the pan, indicating the vaporating of the oxygen as it is boiling much like the steam leaves a tea kettle. The demonstrator must handle the stuff quickly and not dip their fingers too deep or too long into the fluid or they will freeze and snap off. But after an hour of demonstration and the evaporation of a few quarts of oxygen; the temperature of the air in the room has cooled down and is fresh and exhilarating, even though the room was tobacco smoke leaden an hour before.

It should be understood that in the boiling process; the liquid does not create an agitation like water in a boiler or tea kettle; but the surface is calm, only the vapor arises as is often visible from lakes and rivers or when the temperature is favorable. Ammonia, such as is used for refrigeration purposes takes on a similar action; but this begins to boil at 28 degrees F. below zero, while oxygen must be compressed and reduced to 383 degrees F. below zero to achieve the same ends. So it is clear the warmer surrounding air licks up the liquid and this process continues until it has all evaporated.

The Electrolytic method of generating oxygen is by the use of water and electricity. Since water is made up of hydrogen and oxygen, an electric current is passed through a cell lined vat. The result is the chemical bond between the hydrogen and oxygen is broken down, and the hydrogen gas is given off at the cathode or negative pole, while the oxygen is liberated at the anode or positive pole of the electric cell.

These gases are each piped to their own storage tanks and compressed into a liquid. The hydrogen is also used for welding and cutting with acetylene, only it does not produce such a high temperature as oxygen. The Oxy-Hydrogen flame producing about 4000 deg. F. while the Oxy-Acetylene flame is about 6300 deg. F. So the hydrogen gas is more for lower fusion metals, while the Oxy-Acetylene is for the higher fusion metals, as cast iron, steel, etc.

The Potassium method of generating oxygen, is by placing chlorate of potash in a retort, and applying heat. The gas passes

through a washing apparatus and is collected in a gasometer. It can then be compressed to the required pressure and used as needed.

Oxygen is pumped into standard cylinders holding 220 cubic feet of oxygen at a pressure of 2000 lbs. per square inch. The amount of oxygen in a cylinder can be determined by looking at the high pressure gauge of the regulator. We know that when the cylinder is filled—the pressure gauge shows 2000 lbs., with 220 cubic feet of oxygen in the cylinder. If the pressure is 900 lbs. which is one-half of the pressure when filled, there will be just half as much oxygen in the cylinder, or 110 cubic feet. Likewise, if pressure on the big gauge shows 450 lbs. in the cylinder, there would be one-quarter as much, or 55 cubic feet. In general, for every 11 lbs. pressure below the filling pressure of 2000 lbs. there will be 1 cu. ft. less of oxygen in the cylinder.

A mixture of oxygen and gas, being explosive, should be avoided in the presence of a flame. Oxygen also will combine with grease, oil or other inflammable materials with explosive violence. The oxygen regulator and not the valve of the oxygen cylinder should therefore not be greased or oiled at any time. Care must be taken that the gauges on the regulator have no oil or grease on them. An oxygen cylinder, when filled should be handled carefully, because there is such a high pressure within it. Do not knock it over or drop it. When the cylinder is not in service, the valve should be protected by means of a cap, which comes with it. Before attaching a regulator to the cylinder valve, always first open the valve slightly, to clean it out and see that it operates properly.

Acetylene Gas.

Readers will remember that rough rock like stuff used in bicycle lamps so extensively, and the flame was regulated by water dripped on to the rock formation, a distinct gas was generated. Well this is acetylene gas. The rock formation is called "calcium carbide," which is carbon. Today the acetylene gas is still made by the same process.

This gas was first discovered in about 1836, but it remained for the Wilson Aluminum Co. of North Carolina to experiment on certain processes with an electric furnace. Mr. Wilson was really trying to make something else, but when the black rock formation was taken out of the furnace; it did not meet with his approval, and the cake was thrown into the river. Whereupon a great bubbling and gaseous evaporation took place, so that another batch was mixed and made and tested in a laboratory and found to be acetylene. This was the first discovery of making acetylene on a commercial basis, and so lamps were designed for buildings and vehicles, many of which are still in use.

When acetylene gas is burned alone, without any previous mixture of oxygen, it pro-

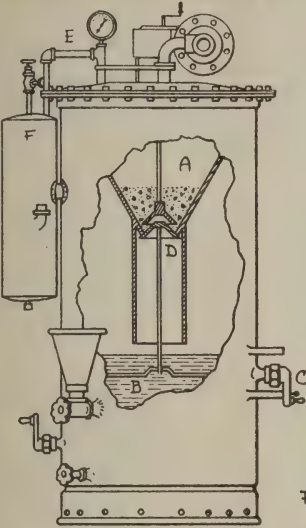


FIG. 6

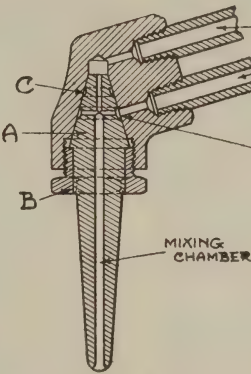


FIG. 7

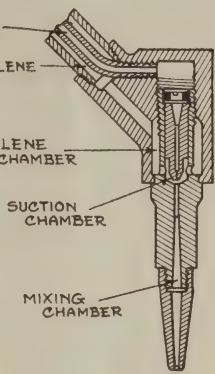


FIG. 8

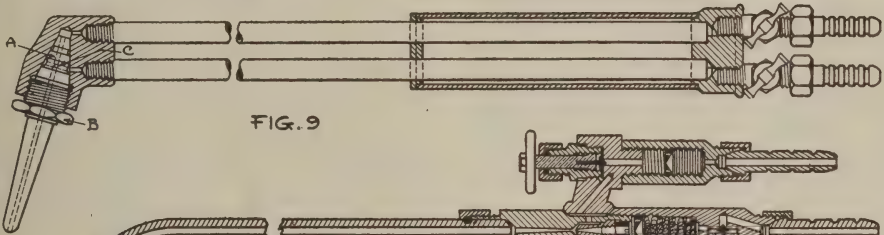


FIG. 9

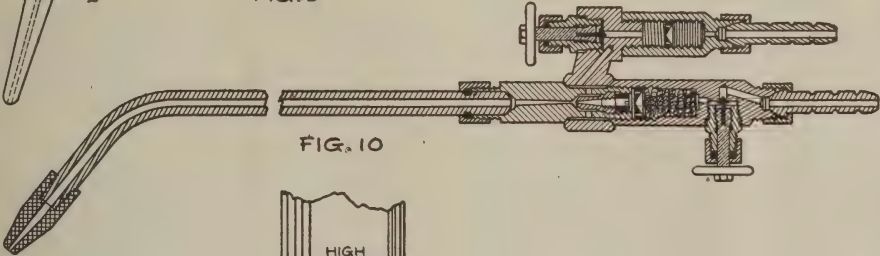


FIG. 10

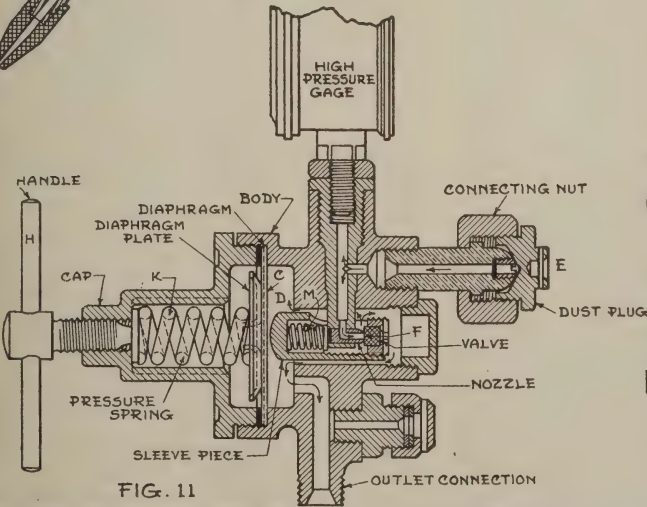


FIG. 11

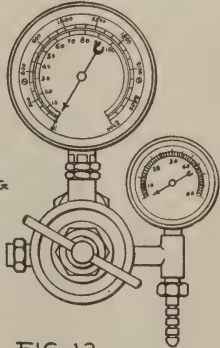


FIG. 12

duces a yellowish, smoky flame. When mixed with oxygen, it produces a bluish white flame. It is an invisible gas, but has a distinct odor. It is not possible to compress acetylene at a higher pressure than 30 lbs. gauge pressure or it explodes. For this reason a different style of cylinder is used. Inside the cylinder is placed a porous material like asbestos, so there will be no dead air space. In this porous material a liquid is soaked called acetone, and in the acetone is dissolved the acetylene. Acetylene will dissolve in this liquid just like sugar is dissolved in water. When acetylene is pumped into a cylinder of this kind, it is safe, to a pressure above 250 lbs. The cylinder of acetylene contains 300 cubic feet of gas.

The manufacture of Acetylene is accomplished by three different methods, although the same treatment is used; water and carbide. These methods are:

1. Dropping the carbide into a large body of water.
2. Allowing the water to rise slowly against the carbide.
3. Dropping the water on the carbide.

The first is by far the safer method and is easiest regulated, gives a uniform pressure, gives cooler and purer gas and is in every way to be preferred. Where welders use only a limited amount of gas as small shops, or where shops are in close radius of a distributing station, it is much better to purchase the gas in cylinders than to try and generate it yourself.

However, where a shop does considerable welding; then it is possible to use a portable generator such as we show at Fig. 6. This is manufactured by the Smith Inventions Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., and is of a 20 lb. capacity. By this we mean it carries 20 lbs. of carbide which is placed in the compartment lettered A. In the base B is a water reservoir. The crank C turns the shaft above B and adjusts the valve D, so the small pieces of carbide fall in the water and generate the gas. The gas rises through the water and flows into the pipe E, which connects somewhere near the bottom of the cylinder F. This cylinder F is partly filled with water so the gas must pass up through the water to the top of cylinder, where it can be picked or piped away for usage in the torch.

This particular generator uses $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ carbide and will generate 25 cubic feet of acetylene per hour. Two 100 ft. cylinders would be required to furnish this volume of gas. In fact these generators are made in numerous sizes ranging from 20 lbs. capacity up to 300 pounds, the latter will generate about 1350 cu. ft. of gas from a single charge. There are numerous "makes" of generators on the market, most of which work on the same principle. On these generators various safety devices are included so that if care is taken in purchasing no difficulty need be experienced.

But where cylinders are used, attention

should be given not to cause a flow of gas such that would empty the cylinder in 7 hours, or about 25 cubic feet per hour. If this is exceeded, the strong flow causes the acetone to flow along out of the cylinder. So where heavy work must be done, or large torches are used; it is best to couple two or more cylinders together so the flow from all of them is reduced individually; but still supplying the gas to do the work.

Since acetylene is not compressed in an empty cylinder like oxygen, but is dissolved in a liquid, it is not possible to determine the amount of acetylene being used by the gauge readings. This may be determined, however, by weighing the tank before and after the job. There are $14\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of acetylene to a pound.

Finally, we should say, never to look for leaks with a flame of fire. If an odor is escaping indicating a leak is somewhere; use soap and water, or soap suds and apply same with a brush. Any leaks will show themselves by bubbling the soap suds. Common laundry soap is as good as anything to stop a leak in threads or where too much pressure is not exerted.

Construction of Welding Torches.

Welding torches like everything else have gone through a period of experimenting and perfection like all other inventions with a wide market; until now most torches on the market are quite reliable. The great problem with the early torches was to prevent "back firing." If a tube of comparatively large diameter is filled with a mixture of the gas; the size of pipe, the flow of gas, etc.

It has been found it is necessary to have a very small pipe to prevent this action and a sufficient velocity of flow at the end of the pipe; which eliminates all danger of back firing. There are two types of torches in general use, the heads of which we show at Fig. 7 and 8. These are the low pressure and the medium pressure designs.

The medium pressure torches are so called to distinguish them from certain foreign makes which operate at a high pressure. In this type the acetylene pressure ranges from 1 to 6 pounds pressure, depending upon the size of the tip. The pressure referred to are those given on the gauge of the regulating valves, and while these pressures have to be used by the welder, to regulate the flame of the torch, they are not the pressures that really produce the gas mixtures. This latter depends entirely upon the size and locations of the orifices through which the gases pass.

Our sectional cut shown by Fig. 7 is of the medium type although often called the "positive pressure" torch. In fact torches Fig. 7 and 9 are identical in design, and only Fig. 9 shows the sectional side elevation. This is the welding torch made by the Davis-Bournville Co., New York. The gases enter the tips at separate points and

the pressure of each gas is regulated to obtain exactly the required mixture. Each torch is provided with some five different size of tips, and each tip provides a size of flame suitable for various classes of work.

A patented construction is employed for fitting the burner tip into the head of the torch. Instead of a threaded joint, the tip is tapered at A to fit a tapered socket in the head of the torch. This overcomes leakage by damaged threads, leakage by expansion and contraction, etc. This tip is held in the head of the torch by the nut B, and the oxygen enters the tip through the axial duct, while the acetylene enters the groove C, which leads the gas to the four parts, or transverse ducts in the tip. The design is such that the ratio between the consumption of oxygen and acetylene is 1.14 to 1, which gives a neutral flame.

Low-pressure torches as in Fig. 8 and 10 are of the Oxweld Acetylene Co. of New York, and work on the principle of the injector. The oxygen being under high pressure, so it flows rapidly through the duct in the head of the torch and this draws in the acetylene. As the two gases flow through the duct or mixing chamber in the head or burner tip, they are mixed together ready for combustion to take place as they emerge from the orifice at the end of the tip. This type of system works at about 6 ounces pressure on the acetylene, and for this reason it is called low pressure.

The adjusting of the flame is done by the thumb screws toward the back of the handle. The only attention these torches require is to occasionally clean the working parts, as the tips and passages of the welding heads. The tips should never be cleaned out with anything but a soft copper or brass wire. At times dirt can be blown out of the head by means of the oxygen pressure. If the flame is not properly adjusted, or the tip becomes clogged, the blow pipe may back-fire. When this occurs, close the acetylene valve for a few seconds, and then open this valve fully and relight the torch.

If the back-fire continues close both the acetylene and the oxygen valves, after which relight again. If the torch becomes heated, it is cooled by plunging it in a bucket of water, being sure the acetylene is closed off, and allow a small quantity of oxygen to pass through the pipe. At times it is well to remove the hose connection and connect the tip direct with the hose, so when about 20 lbs. of oxygen is turned on and the tip blown out.

Regulator Valves.

Regulators as per detail drawing Fig. 11 and the reduced elevation view Fig. 12 are for the accurate regulation of both pressure and volume. In fact a regulator should satisfactorily perform the following:

- Deliver the gas at a constant pressure
- Deliver the gas at a constant volume.
- Be positive in action, be sensitive.
- Be provided with adequate safety devices.

Be simple, fool proof and well vented and easy to repair.

If these conditions are not supplied the action of the torch will be irregular and unsatisfactory. In course of time the diaphragms become buckled and have to be renewed, which is a simple process. This and dirt in the small passages are the only difficulties in a well designed valve. The gauge capacity should be about one and one-half times the maximum pressure used. The gauges for welding-torch pressures should be graduated in single pounds, and need not have over 50 pounds capacity. But for cutting torches, the gauges should be graduated to about 250 lbs.

In Fig. 11 we show the Oxweld-Acetylene Co.'s oxygen welding regulator which reduces the oxygen tank pressure about 2000 pounds, to that necessary for welding, or not to exceed from 10 to 30 lbs. Its automatic action is something as follows:

The oxygen enters from the tank through passage E to the valve F, the seat for which is held away from the valve by the spring K acting through the diaphragm C, which can be adjusted by the handle H, to obtain the desired pressure. The oxygen then passes into the chamber D, and when there is sufficient pressure, the diaphragm is forced to the left, allowing the small spring M to pull the valve seat against the valve and shut off the supply of oxygen. As soon as the pressure falls, the action is reversed, and the supply of oxygen is renewed. The oxygen passes from the chamber D, through a connection not shown, to the hose, and thence to the torch.

The regulator for cutting is similar in design to that for welding, but as the cutting pressure may run up to 100 pounds, it is made heavier, and provides for a larger flow of gas. The difference in conditions makes it necessary to use different regulators for welding and cutting and good results will not be obtained unless the proper regulator is used. The regulator is a delicate device, very sensitive and must be carefully handled. Never drop or jar it, nor use oil, grease or such other material for lubrication in connection with the oxygen regulator. Keep as much dirt and dust out of it as possible by inserting the dust plug when the regulator is disconnected.

Do not change the regulator from one cylinder to another without taking the pressure off the diaphragm, which can be done by turning the handle H to the left. On each regulator two pressure gauges are used as in detail Fig. 12. The high pressured gauge is to register the tank pressure, and these gauges should be graduated up to 500 lbs. The smaller gauge is to register the pressure on the torch side of the regulator. In this way the regulating valve is the same as a reducing valve for steam heating purposes, where the high pressure is reduced to a lower pressure.

Ordinarily all these things are very simple

to operate and after the proper adjustment is made; the mechanism continues to work automatically as long as the operator desires. In fact welding is a comparatively simple art for the man who likes it, or who does not know anything better to do. But it is interesting this thing of musing around

with molten iron, just like it is for little boys playing in a stream of water. It is, however, a tedious process, requiring a steady hand, a watchful eye, and above all knowing when the metal runs together and fuses and then quit before you burn a large hole into it.

Educational Department

ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE SCHOOLS.

By Lloyd M. Crosgrave,

Special Representative of the Workers Education Bureau of America.

Should the manual worker, either in his youth or in later years, attend school?

The answer throughout the ages, prior to the 19th Century, was almost universally "No." There were exceptions of course. Perhaps the greatest class ever held was that conducted by the Carpenter for his class of fishermen and other workers. In general, however, during the entire ancient-mediaeval world and down at least to 1800, education was for the very few. Manual labor and warlike pursuits occupied the attention of most persons to the exclusion of education; the majority even of the nobility had little learning.

The situation could hardly have been otherwise. Even by dint of severe toil on the part of the vast majority, including men, women and children, mankind could gain from the earth only enough to provide the barest food and shelter for most persons, and even the so-called rich possessed very little compared with the rich of today. There could be little time and few facilities for study.

With the coming of the Industrial Revolution, the possibilities were changed. Machinery enabled man to produce much more, with a given amount of labor, than he ever could before. Mankind did not learn at once how best to make use of his newly acquired power and he doubtless has not done so yet, but it became more and more possible to shorten the work day and to increase the aids to study.

The results have been stupendous. In mediaeval England almost no manual workers could write and many nobles could not do so. By 1950, thanks to the public school, we may expect illiteracy to be almost completely eliminated from America and western Europe. In the Middle Ages there were practically no books or newspapers; today the book store, the library, the newspaper and the magazine are very common.

It is interesting to consider what will be the educational developments of the next hundred years. We have evidently only started on the path we are to follow. We shall still further increase our productive power, we shall probably have a progressively shorter work day, we shall doubtless enormously develop our facilities for study

and our available fund of knowledge. It seems that at last the intellectual side of man is to be given a chance. Our inherited mental powers are probably no greater than those of our ancestors who lived two thousand years ago, but as a race we are making much more use of them than was ever made before and we probably shall go on doing this to a greater and greater extent.

The Contest for Public Schools.

It was the Industrial Revolution that made possible the giving of much time to education. It is but natural that the child of the Industrial Revolution—the trade union—should have devoted much attention to this subject.

Until recently, the attention that the American labor organizations have from the first given to education has been but little realized. It had been generally known indeed, that the early unions had had much to do with the establishment of the free public school systems, but little systematic study had been made of just what they did in this direction. The extent to which unions have devoted attention to other phases of education—to the establishment of universities, to academic freedom, to the qualifications and pay of teachers, to the selection of texts, to the method of taxation for schools, etc.—had received very little attention by historians. Professor Philip R. V. Curoe of Hunter College, New York City, has just completed a study of this matter which is as yet unpublished. It goes far to throw light on the subject. Most of what will be said from now on in this article has been taken from that valuable work.

Historians of educational developments in America have frequently, tho by no means universally, pointed out that organized labor was influential in getting the public school system established. The details of what was done in that direction have been but seldom gone into, however. Let us take what was done in Pennsylvania as an example.

A hundred years ago, public schools in Pennsylvania and in the United States as a whole, were only beginning to be considered; compulsory education was not thought of. There existed some church schools;

there were also various private schools, of varying quality, to which children whose parents could pay tuition could be sent. Even these were by no means universal.

Since so many children were unable to attend the private schools there grew up in the larger cities "school societies" which collected funds for sending poor children to school and which urged that the state make provision for these children. Owing largely to the influence of these "school societies" Pennsylvania had, by 1828, passed a law providing that if any parent would declare himself too poor to send his child to school, the county must pay the child's tuition in a near-by private school. In Philadelphia and Pittsburgh there were even public schools but these could be attended only by children whose parents declared themselves to be poverty-stricken.

In 1829, a Working Men's Committee of Philadelphia was appointed to study the whole school system of the state. The following are some of its conclusions after five months of investigation:

"After devoting all the attention to the subject and making every inquiry which our little leisure and ability would permit, we are forced into the conviction that there is a great defect in the educational system of Pennsylvania"

The private schools, they pointed out, were often very poor in quality and in many places did not exist at all. The children whose tuition was paid by the county or who attended the public schools in Philadelphia or Pittsburgh were regarded as paupers by their fellows and looked upon themselves as such. The "pauper" children were sent to the worst schools. In no case was it possible for a child to be prepared for college unless his parents could send him to a relatively expensive private academy, for there were no public academies or high schools. The state nevertheless was making appropriations for the University of Pennsylvania and other colleges, although in the nature of the case, they could be attended only by the children of the wealthy.

The committee drew up a plan setting forth their ideas as to what a proper school system for the state should comprise. This plan included:

- (1) Public schools to be erected in every locality of the state.
- (2) The "managers" (meaning, probalby, school trustees) to be elected by the people.
- (3) The public schools to be open to rich and poor alike, no parent being required to declare himself poverty-stricken in order to send his child there.

In the light of subsequent developments, this plan sounds very modest. It seems impossible that there should be any objection to it. The committee realized that this would not be the case however. They concluded:

"While the committee believe it their duty

to exhibit, fully and openly, the main features and principles of a system of education which can alone comport with the spirit of American liberty and the equal prosperity and happiness of the people, they are not prepared to assert that the establishment of such a system in its fullness and purity throughout the state is by any means attainable at a single step.

"It is not to what would constitute a perfect education only, but also to what may be rendered practicable—that we have drawn up a bill or outline.

"The committee is aware that any plan of common and more particularly of equal education that may be offered to the public, is likely to meet with more than an ordinary share of opposition."

The opposition that the Working Men's Committee expected was not long in coming. Today, the arguments used by the opposition sound childish. Public schools are everywhere. The arguments were at that time set forth seriously, however.

The Philadelphia National Gazette, for instance, in an editorial of July 12, 1830, stated:

"It is an old and sound remark that government cannot provide for the necessities of the People; that it is they who maintain the government, and not the latter the people. Education may be among their necessities; but it is one of that description which the state or national councils cannot supply—they may endow public schools for the indigent and colleges for the most comprehensive and costly schemes of instruction. To create and sustain schools for the tuition of all classes—to render a multitude of schools effective, is beyond their province and power."

The same paper on August 9, 1830, said: "The scheme of Universal Equal Education at the expense of the State is virtually agrarianism. (A term then used for equal distribution of property.) It would be a compulsory application of the means of the richer, for the direct use of the poorer classes, and so far an arbitrary division of property among them.

"One of the chief excitements to industry among the working classes is the hope of earning the means of educating their children respectably or liberally; that incentive would be removed, and the scheme of State and equal education be thus a premium for comparative idleness—we have no confidence in any compulsory equalizations."

So the battle went on and the public school, open to all, was eventually attained. There were many who favored the free public schools who were not wage-earners, but Professor Curroe concludes:

"Certainly the wealthy classes of this period (20's and 30's) did not show the same enthusiasm for public education as did the organized workers, probably because they could buy it for their children."

In this controversy the unions of the period, small though they were, were especi-

ally effective since they were almost the only means whereby wage-earners could make themselves heard.

By 1840 the fight was won.

Trade Unions and Compulsory Education.

There were at last public schools open to all, but parents were not required to educate their children in them or in private or parochial schools, as is generally the case now. Compulsory education was to come only after an extended battle. In this too, organized labor played an important part. In 1881 the American Federation of Labor, at its first convention, took up the matter and voted to work for compulsory education and this has been the attitude of the Federation and of labor organizations in general without exception.

Unfortunately lack of space makes it impossible to set forth here the details touching this matter but it can be safely asserted that while labor organizations have not been alone in their advocacy of education for all, they have consistently played a large part in bringing it about. Here again it was the organization that made it possible for the wage-earner to express himself. The individual wage-earner could not, as a rule, be heard.

The Fight Against Child Labor.

Children cannot be in the school and in the factory at the same time. Child labor, like slavery, may have been justified during the long ages of industrial incompetence of the race but it is an anomaly in an age of machinery. Like all institutions that have outlived their day it clings to life, however, and even yet is far from extinguished. In this matter, organized labor has from the first and without exception stood for the extermination of the out-worn and dangerous institution. When, for instance, in 1827, the committee on education of the Massachusetts House of Representatives reported that child labor was not very extensive in the state and that insofar as it existed no law could remedy the situation, the New England Association of Farmers, Mechanics and other Working Men at once took up the cudgels and appointed a committee of its own to set forth the facts. This committee in its report seems to have been very fair and moderate, stating for instance, that in some mill towns conditions were by no means bad. It pointed out however, that the situation in the mill towns in general was deplorable. The average day for the cotton mill child was 13½ hours and if he were instructed at all it would have to be after 8 p. m. or on Sundays; two-fifths, it found, of all the workers in cotton factories were under sixteen years of age and many were under twelve.

In 1836 Massachusetts passed the first child labor law in America. It was very moderate, but was all that could be obtained at that time and it was a start. It provided that no child under fifteen should be employed in a factory unless the child had attended school for three months dur-

ing the year preceding. From that time until now we have of course made much progress. There is doubtless much more to be done in the prevention of child labor. Organized labor is keeping up the fight.

Organized Labor and the Quality of the Schools.

It is not enough, of course, that it be provided merely that the child attend school. The question remains "What education shall he receive there?" This question in all its manifold phases has from time to time occupied the attention of organized labor from an early date.

In general, while recognizing the importance of mechanical training for those who are to follow industrial arts, labor organizations have advocated a high degree of intellectual culture as well. Thus for instance, the National Labor Union in 1867, in the report of its Committee on Apprentices recommended that "where apprentices are introduced into trades, those who have served their time and have become skilled workmen should impress upon minds of such apprentices the propriety and necessity of an intellectual as well as mechanical culture.

It is but natural that organized labor should take this attitude, since a worker is not only a producer of wealth but is also a human being.

How to make the schools and colleges most efficient in extending manual and intellectual education is a subject that has occupied the attention of organized labor, especially in recent years. The phases of the subject that it has dealt with have been manifold and are too numerous even to mention here. They include the question of whether or not there should be military training in the schools, of physical development and education, of the method of selection of school trustees and other officials, of the salaries of teachers, of the equality of treatment of men and women teachers, of the possible influence on educational institutions of large private foundations, of the quality of the text books used, of academic freedom, and so on through a long list.

In dealing with educational matters, organized labor has not in all things maintained an unchanging attitude. For instance, it is in general at present opposed to compulsory military training in the schools on the ground that this tends to foster a spirit of militarism. The Knights of Labor, on the other hand, advocated military training in the schools because they thought that either this or a large standing army was necessary and they preferred the former.

The opinion of organized labor touching the schools and colleges has probably been of varying degrees of wisdom as must always be the case with human opinions. Many of the controverted points are still under discussion by persons interested in education whether they are wage-earners or

not, and only time will tell what is the true solution. In general, the wiser among the educators have paid most careful attention to what labor has said.

Labor while being of help to many educators and psychologists, has, on the other hand, tended to listen carefully to their advice. For instance, Professor Curoe points out that: "It should interest workers in the field of education to learn that while the spokesmen of organized labor have regarded expert educational service as essential on boards governing vocational education, the chief spokesmen of the manufacturing interests would reduce their expert educators' participation to an innocuous minimum."

In the future, the manual worker, because better educated and better organized than ever before, will probably have still more influence upon schools and colleges than he has had in the past.

Adult Education.

So far, we have dealt with the relation of organized labor to schools and colleges for children and young people. Until recently "education" was thought of by nearly everybody as a matter that pertained exclusively to the rising generation. It was said of those few who had had college training that they had "completed their education."

We are rapidly coming to see that education should never cease as long as the human being lives. With the already enormous and rapidly increasing body of knowledge to be acquired and with the gradual shortening of the work-day, it is more and more recognized that careful study, both in class and out of class, should go on all the while, both for the pleasure and the efficiency of the race and of the individual. This

applies both to those that attended school during their youth and to those that did not.

Organized labor has taken a prominent part in this movement for "adult education." Organizations of wage-earners throughout the country are urging their members to form classes among themselves for the study of social and economic questions, the development of the individual's speaking and writing ability, the acquaintanceship with the past and current discoveries of science, and so on. These labor organizations, while dwelling upon the importance of certain subjects, are placing chief stress upon the need for study and are leaving it to the individual groups to determine what shall be studied. The clearing house of information on this subject, which has the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor and is actively co-operating with the Railway Brotherhoods, and which furnishes information on the subject to all who desire it, is the Workers Education Bureau of America, 476 West 24th Street, New York City.

It is stated in Genesis that man was made "in the image of God." Just what this means is a mooted point, but one thing seems certain—every human being is not only a physical person but he is an intellectual one as well. Organized labor is based on this idea. It is undoubted that up to the present the intellectual capacity of most people have never been fully developed. They will be in the future to a much greater extent than they have been in the past, and organized labor will play an important part in that development.

(Copyright, 1925, Workers Education Bureau of America)

Co-Operation

B. & O. LABOR-MANAGEMENT PLAN SHOWS PROGRESS.

Co-operation between labor and management in railroad shops, known as the "B. & O. Plan," now in flourishing condition on the Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago Northwestern, Canadian National and other railway systems, is pointing the path toward the democratic management of industry, the All-American Co-operative Commission declares in a special review of reports received at its Cleveland headquarters.

While the plan itself does not embody the specific features of the co-operative producers' movement, it furnishes a valuable guide toward the probable evolution of industry in the United States from arbitrary private ownership to co-operative operation under social control. Through the co-operative plan, when backed by a strong union, the workers have been able to obtain far more regular employment and the speedy adjustment of disputes. Working conditions have been made safer and more convenient

and sanitary. The work goes on in many instances with less exertion, less suspicion and less antagonism. Material formerly secured from outside non-union firms where sweatshop conditions ruled is gradually being transferred to the union railroad shops where it is produced under union conditions and actually at a lower cost.

Through this participation in the management of the shops, workers are learning the elements of control and direction which will be invaluable when they are called into even more active direction of industry by a public impatient with the wastes of private ownership.

The one weakness of this plan for labor-management co-operation, the Co-operative Commission points out, is the fact that its operation is limited merely to the execution of orders from above, while the workers have no more voice than formerly in de-

termining what and why those orders should be. Certainly genuine co-operation between labor and management means placing representatives of the workers on the directing board of the railroad, since the men who in-

vest their labor and their lives in an industry, the Co-operative Commission points out, are just as much entitled to a voice in deciding its policies as are those who invest their dollars.

BRITISH CO-OP BANK HELPS WORKERS GET HOMES.

Although municipal co-operative banking has not yet arrived in America, it has met with the most gratifying success abroad, the Municipal Bank of Birmingham, England, enjoying a prosperity comparable only to that of the Locomotive Engineers' Co-operative banks in this country.

Even the Conservative party organs of London are obliged to admit that the Birmingham institution is an "unqualified success." "It is surprising," adds the Tory Observer, "that municipalities are not encouraged to follow the example of the Birmingham city council in establishing municipal banks."

From \$4,000,000 in the founding year of 1920, the City Bank has grown to its present \$16,000,000 in deposits. Why has the Municipal Bank thrived in this astonishing way in a country where progress is usually slow and lacking in spectacular records? The Observer believes some of the reasons are:

1. Numerous branches conveniently situated.
2. Deposits welcome, even in the smallest amounts.

3. 3½ per cent interest paid on every pound.

4. Withdrawal possible at all times.

5. Both man and wife can have a joint account, while children's penny accounts are also welcome.

6. Deposits are backed by the resources of the city of Birmingham.

7. The bank specializes in financing home building.

This last feature has proved a great drawing card while fulfilling the most useful social service of enabling workers to escape the slums through generous and easy credit. Last year more than a thousand families were advanced an average of \$1,600 for homebuilding. Interest is charged at the rate of a penny a pound on the balance owed the bank, providing a sharp incentive for the wick wiping out of the debt.

The surplus accruing to the bank each year is applied to other departments of the city government, thus materially lowering the tax rate.

CARPENTERS FORM CO-OP TO COMBAT OPEN SHOPPER.

Out in Washington state where the evergreen is supreme and the agents of the Sawdust Ring, otherwise known as the timber trust, rule the state legislature in no uncertain manner, a dozen co-operative shingle mills have become assured successes, while in Shelton, capital of a small lumber kingdom, union carpenters are organizing a co-operative of their own to combat non-union contractors.

A committee of the new co-op is now buying land, planning the shop and supervising

the purchase of mill machinery. With the solid support of the organized workers of Shelton behind, the co-operative expects to keep non-union contractors and millwork out of Shelton. The plan, if adopted generally by carpenters' locals throughout the country, would be an effective blow against non-union conditions and would immeasurably strengthen the Carpenters' Brotherhood against the designs of unscrupulous building trades employers who, in many cases, regard union contracts as a mere truce in a war on labor.

News of General Interest

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS.

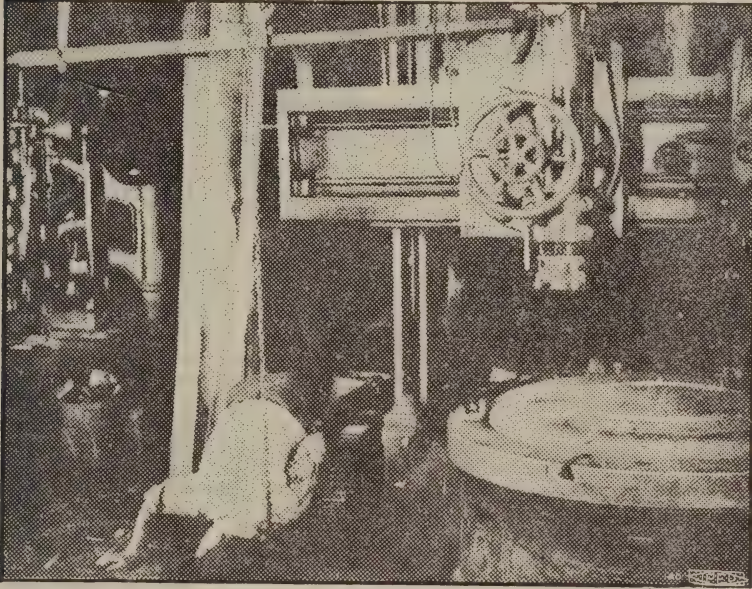
Great Boon Brought by Organized Labor to Persons Injured in Industry.

CHAPTER VI.

It is not so long ago that persons injured in industry were left to their own resources. Many bread winners after being injured were compelled to bear all the expense, such as doctor bills, medicine and other necessities.

Many were injured so badly that they could never work again and they finally ended in the poor house.

Their only hope for compensation from employers for their injuries was through the



courts under what is termed "employers' liability laws."

Too poor to employ real legal talent they were left to the mercy of shyster lawyers who for half or more of the damages sued for would agree to take the case.

Sometimes a verdict was given in favor of the injured person, but in the great majority of cases they lost.

This evil was early recognized by the American Federation of Labor and it demanded laws that would compensate persons injured or the heirs of those killed while at work.

Under employers' liability laws the employer had three defenses that in most cases would be successfully proved. They were—assumption of risk, contributory negligence and fellow servant. To these another defense was added by some employers, who required that the applicant for a job must sign a contract that he would not sue for damages if he should be injured during the course of his employment.

Mary's father was a victim of one of these accidents, shown in "Labor's Reward," the moving picture through which the Union Label Trades Department and the American Federation of Labor are carrying on an educational and organization campaign.

He was a machinist and while adjusting the belting was thrown into the machinery and was severely injured.

In those days the average wage earner, especially the unorganized wage earner, did not always receive more than sufficient to keep body and soul together for himself and those dependent upon him.

It was an existence wage.

He could only buy the actual necessities of life to a limited amount.

The usual sickness and deaths in a family

increased the responsibility of the bread winner.

Those injured in a great majority of cases had to depend upon charity to keep the wolf from the door.

First their relatives were appealed to and then their friends and finally after great privation they were thrown upon the charity of the public.

While the American labor movement battled to secure adequate wages for the wage earners it also went into the state legislatures and demanded workmen's compensation laws.

Through these laws injured workmen now receive aid in 44 states and territories immediately according to their injuries.

If killed their heirs will be prevented from relying upon public charity.

Labor contended that the industry should be responsible for those injured and for their rehabilitation.

It also demanded that compensation should be paid those suffering from occupational diseases.

The company for which Mary's father worked refused to come to his assistance. This brought poverty and misery into the home.

Tom, the hero of the story, made many addresses to the public as well as in the trade unions, favoring laws that would protect those suffering as Mary's father and family were suffering.

Forty-four states and territories now have workmen's compensation laws.

These were obtained after the most bitter contests in which ambulance-chasing lawyers and claim agents used every influence to defeat them.

Workmen's compensation is accepted by the people generally as just, but wherever

an attempt is made to pass a workmen's compensation act to protect injured persons the opposition continues to be as great from those who still thrive on the misery brought on by accidents in industry.

Where workmen's compensation laws are in effect persons injured have some hope for the future.

They are cared for until they have recovered from their injuries.

If they die their families receive compensation for the loss of the bread winner.

It must not be forgotten that the agitation for this law began in the labor movement and was continued persistently and aggressively until this practical method of protection was provided for by law.

The unorganized as well as the organized are benefited by these laws.

This is only one of the outstanding features of the work of the labor movement and should convince all those yet unorganized that their place is within the union fold.

TRADE UNIONS AS AN ARM OF THE GOVERNMENT.

By Heber Blankenhorn.

Beginning the first week of this year, widows and orphans in Great Britain trooped into the postoffices to draw their money from the state. The new law giving them pensions has gone into effect, and Britain has set another milestone in state social insurances.

Sometimes, if you are a British worker, drawing your state insurance benefits, you step into the nearest postoffice, sometimes into a state labor exchange, sometimes into your union headquarters. For over there the union is recognized, for certain purposes, to be just as much an arm of the government as is the postal service. The government, as the administrator of public insurances, uses the unions as a part of the civil service, and sends them the money to be distributed.

If we had the same thing in this country, it would work out this way.

In regard to unemployment insurance, Mr. Gary's company would pay in to the government so much per worker, and Mr. Gary's (non-union) workers would pay in so much each per week, and when those workers, being jobless, drew their unemployment pay they would find the government had handed it to the unions to hand to them (only they'd have to join the unions first)!

That is one indication of the stage of "recognition" won by unions in Britain, and it's one of the reasons why American big business papers are always talking about the "dole," and how Britain is a "has-been" and has gone to pot generally.

America a Generation Behind.

The present status of state social insurance there is anything but entirely satisfactory. The benefits are too low, the administrations are too complicated, too much of it all is on a contributory basis—there are many drawbacks which the British Labor Party strives year after year to have changed.

The new pensions for widows and orphans are pretty niggardly, even for a beginning. In America are forms of insurances in some states that are better than certain insurances abroad. But on the whole, on a national scale, we are a generation behind in the matter.

It is almost fair to say that America is in a class by itself in the world, with its system of high tariff protection—chiefly protection for big business; while Britain is, with some other European countries, in another class, with protection through social insurances for the sick, disabled, jobless or the aged or unprotected among the workers.

Hence the curious contrast: in "prosperous" America you can find workers quite down and out through illness or lack of a job, while in "broken down" Britain you find millions of workers disabled or jobless who draw money from the state with which to tide them over.

This money is THEIR money. That is a point often misrepresented in America. It is their share of funds, called insurances, into which they have paid dues or con-



THE SPECTERS WHICH HAUNT THE WORKER.

tributions just as certainly as they have paid taxes into other public funds.

Labor did not start the government systems—this year's new pensions were voted by a Tory government—but labor has done most to develop and really use the system.

The British unions had various "benefit" funds or insurances for accidents, sickness or joblessness, established in some cases from the eighteenth century. When British governments were brought to tackle the same problems, as a public duty, they took the trade union method, and for some insurances took the trade unions themselves as the "government" bodies to do the work.

Background of State Social Insurance.

Bismarck in the eighties really began the system of state social insurances with his laws in Germany designed to "quiet" labor by having the government do some of the plain common-sensible things which any civilized country ought to do.

The miner, Kier Hardie, "father of the British labor party," carried the cry for "work or maintenance" into Parliament in 1901.

Lloyd George in 1911 put through the national health insurances, including the beginnings of unemployment pay. MacDonald's labor government had not a chance to use the insurances, not only as protections, but as a means of transferring income "from those that have, to those that have not,"—which is the way many laborites there would have the system used.

Two criticisms that are heard, sometimes from the mouth of American union men, are common but not well founded. One is that "doles" (as unemployment benefits are disparagingly dubbed) make the recipients shiftless or unwilling to produce; they "drug labor." That has happened to some degree in Britain, but it is not the pay that demoralizes men, it's the unemployment.

The inability to get a job for years makes the worker hopeless and aimless, whether in that time he lives on charity or whether he draws his money from the unemployment fund, into which he will surely have to begin contributing again as soon as he gets a job.

The other mistaken comment is that, through our unions' benefit funds, "we already have these insurances."

For one thing, state insurances cover the millions outside of the unions, the ones who need protection most, and for another, it is a fact that the total benefits paid annually by all the American Union funds are the tiniest drop in the bucket compared to the total British disbursements.

Consider the totals covered in Britain by compulsory state insurances, and remember the remark of Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor when he turned dramatically to the senators and congressmen gathered at dinner given recently in Washington by the country's railwaymen, under the auspices of their paper, Labor:

"You legislators must solve the problem of the twin specters of the worker,—the

fear of old age and the fear of unemployment."

For the widows and orphans pensions fund 10,445,000 men and 4,645,000 women are compulsorily insured. That is, fifteen millions have to pay contributions to the state, and their families will share the benefits. Not large at first, ultimately the disbursements for this alone will be great, and it will all be in addition to the following, built up the past 15 years:

State Social Insurances.

Over \$111,000,000 yearly are paid to 1,000,000 aged in Old Age Pensions.

\$60,000,000 yearly are paid to 8,000,000 injured, in Workmen's Compensation Benefits.

\$150,000,000 yearly are paid to 15,000,000 "health-insured" for sickness, maternity, etc.

\$300,000,000 yearly are paid to 12,000,000 insured against unemployment.

That is, over \$620,000,000 annually go in benefits to practically all the workers' families of Britain.

This is not all of what may be called the "provident funds" of the country. There should be added:

\$290,000,000 paid by trade unions (benefit sections) and Friendly Societies (voluntary mutual benefit orders).

\$170,000,000 paid as "burial benefits."

\$360,000,000 paid by the state in War Pensions.

\$100,000,000 paid by the state in civil service and army pensions.

\$200,000,000 paid by local governments under the Poor Law Relief.

If to these is added the \$700,000,000 paid by savings banks, building societies, co-operative benefits societies and the Postal Savings, a total of nearly \$2,500,000,000 is reached. "About one-sixth to one-seventh of the total national income is now devoted to the financing of emergencies in the life of families of the working class."

Of this annual two and a half billions, the state social insurances, with war pensions and poor relief, constitute nearly a billion and a half.

British trade unions, out of their own unemployment funds, had been spending since 1921 about \$40,000,000 annually in out-of-work pay to their members. In the first ten years (1912-1922) of State Unemployment Insurance, the trade unions had, as government agents, disbursed a good share of the total, the rest being paid out through private insurance companies, voluntary societies or the state labor exchanges. The "paid-up unemployment fund" of the country during the ten years amounted to \$300,000,000 which had been paid as follows:

By employers\$117,000,000

By workers 112,000,000

By the state 71,000,000

To fill up the fund depleted by the long unemployment, the state made large loans, which will ultimately be paid back from contributions by the three parties to the

fund. In the two and a half years, 1921-1923, over half a billion dollars was paid out in unemployment benefits, and the rate has kept nearly the same since.

The unemployed are registered through the State Labor Exchanges, of which Great Britain maintains twice as many right along as were in the whole United States at the height of the war, (and most of these have been scrapped since). "Finding jobs for men" is a state business abroad.

Paying in the dues for unemployment insurance is done by special stamps bought at the post office. Paying out the unemployment benefit, when done through the union organization, of course relieves the government of a job, and the government pays the union a percentage to cover the costs. In many a big union headquarters in Britain, you will find the largest group of clerks and bookkeepers there is occupied with unemployment insurance.

TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Department of Labor.

AUSTRIA: Unemployment—Since November 1, 1925, the number of unemployed receiving relief has increased from 131,000 to 140,000. The increase is slight in Vienna but is marked in the provinces, especially in the district of Linz where 3,300 were added since the above-named date.

CANADA: Less Emigration—Canadian records for the year ending June 30, 1925, show that approximately 50 per cent less Canadians emigrated to the United States during that period in comparison with the previous twelve-month interim of 1924.

FRANCE: Profit-Sharing Fish Industry—It is said that labor dissensions have been reduced to a minimum in the gigantic French fishing industry, and that strikes

among the trawler crews are unheard of as the result of a plan under which each worker shares in the money obtained from the catches.

GUATEMALA: Import European Labor—Permission to bring to Guatemala 1,000 European immigrants, of both sexes, was given by the government of the republic in a recent decree.

NOVA SCOTIA: Emigration—The recent coal strike is said to have markedly stimulated emigration. Entire families, with from two to ten children, from the Sydney mines appear on the British waiting list for quota numbers; and approximately four per cent of the entire population has departed for the United States in seventeen months.

TRADE UNIONISM AND HUMAN HAPPINESS.

By Rex B. Hersey, University of Pennsylvania.

In nature nothing is static. We can not remain "put." One invention calls for a dozen more to make the first truly effective. So it is with the union. Progress both in the union and in its external environment demands further progress. The trade union, then, must ever adapt itself to changing times. We can not for a moment feel that it has reached the acme of service in bringing about the eight-hour day, better wages and workmen's compensation. Even if all employers were unselfish, which they are not, and would endeavor to effect in their plants working conditions which would leave no cause for complaint, there would still remain the fact that the great movement of the present day is toward co-operation, organization and integration, rather than unlimited competition and small-scale industry.

Without organization, co-operation is obviously impossible. Thus we may rest assured that, in the nature of things, the trade union will still be required as a necessary industrial organization of the future. A general acceptance of this view hinges not on its truth, but rather on the emotions which the individual unions and the labor movement as a whole arouse in their own members, as well as their opponents and the general public. These emotions in turn depend on the fundamental purposes of unionism and the skill and tact with which they are pursued.

In view of these facts it behooves us to inquire into the ultimate goal of unionism. Is unionism merely a more or less thoughtless response to present-day conditions, or does it, in addition, contain an element of service, an element of ethical attainment that has been too little appreciated in the past.

During the past two years I have been assisting in conducting researches into the relation of the worker to his total situation. During the same period I have been lecturing the trade union classes in the Philadelphia labor college. For four years previous to that I was in Europe trying to appraise justly the English and German labor movements. The results of my experiences and reflections seem to suggest that the only safe and justifiable goal for trade unionism to seek is the attainment of that elusive ideal, human happiness." Yet in defining this term, I confess that I meet with difficulty; no one seems to know exactly what constitutes "human happiness" and how it may be attained. Some of us attain it, but, having once possessed it, can never be certain that it will not slip overnight from our grasp.

Physiologists, in turn, assert that without health and sane physical living, happiness is impossible. The trade unionist of the past, if he held any view at all, would likely have said: "Shorter hours and better pay." The new trade unionist, while still includ-

ing the old as a necessary element, has added a new—namely, "Industrial democracy and education."

This change in union aims means that in the American labor movement there is subtly taking place a withdrawal from the largely materialistic emphasis to a more or less idealistic basis—among thinking members, at least. Yet in both of these union aims, the older as well as the new,

I believe that we can discern much more than in the mere fact that they are needs in themselves.

Better wages, education, industrial democracy—all of them are merely means to an end, the best means that our slight knowledge of human nature permits, and that end is the attainment of "human happiness"—not alone for one group, but for all workers of the nation.

CHILD MANAGEMENT.*

By Dr. D. A. Thom.

5. The Importance of Being a Parent.

To the child the parent should be companion, friend, and confidant. The parent whose little child brings all his troubles and doubts to him for solution has established a relationship of tremendous value. This can never be brought about if the parent's attitude is cold and repelling. A mother who is too busy to bother with a little child's nonsense will never be bothered by his real problems.

A child should be treated with as much courtesy as an adult. Children have affairs and plans of their own which they are following. These plans are frequently utterly disregarded by the "grown-up." If they must be interfered with, let it be with some explanation and consideration for the children.

The small daughter of a young couple was playing contentedly on the hearth by her father's feet when her mother called from upstairs for her to come to bed. Two or three minutes more and Betty could have completed the task she had in hand and, had mother known this, she would have waited before calling her. With a quivering chin and eyes filled with tears Betty turned to her father saying, "But, Daddy, I don't want to go. I want to finish." Father could see the little girl's point, and his answer was, "That's too bad, Betty. Mother didn't know how near through you were, or she

would have let you finish; but never mind, 'orders is orders,' so run off to bed." And off she went. In this way he showed that he sympathized with her in her disappointment and that he expected her to meet it bravely, and he also upheld the mother in her request—all in a considerate, understanding way.

It might here be said that one of the fundamental rules of child training should be that parents present a united front to the child. If differences in judgment occur, let them be settled in private.

There is no finer or more important job than being a parent. This generation or the next will not handle it perfectly. There is a great deal to learn, but much will be accomplished if the approach to the problems of childhood is not blocked nor impeded by anger, fear, oversolicitude, or the idea that being a parent means at all times being obeyed. Kindness, common senses, and an effort to understand the child's own attitude toward his difficulties will do much to bring about an intelligent solution for most of the problems.

*This article is part of Publication No. 143 of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. The entire bulletin may be secured free by writing to the bureau.

Compilation of Labor News

CHICAGO UNION MOTHERS MAY HAVE TO TAKE BABES TO JAIL IF APPEALS FAIL.

By International Labor News Service.

Chicago.—The Appellate Court of the State of Illinois has ruled that suckling babes must go to jail if their mothers do strike picket duty against the orders of Superior Judge Dennis E. Sullivan and other Chicago injunction judges.

At least that will be the outcome of a recent decision of the Appellate Court unless the judgment is reversed by the Supreme Court, to which an appeal has been taken.

Ninety members of the International

Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have been fined or fined and sentenced to jail for acting as pickets in the great dressmaking strike which was inaugurated here in February, 1924, and ended the following July.

Forty-seven of the pickets received jail sentences of from 10 to 60 days each, besides being fined. Of the 47 sentenced to jail 35 are women, many of them with babes at their breasts. Several of these women have three and four children and invalid husbands. The county authorities are figuring on plans for the establishment

of a nursery in connection with the county jail in the event that these women are finally imprisoned.

Women who buy finery made under sweatshop conditions in Chicago should know what they are doing and should also be informed that the helpless mothers suffering under these intolerable conditions may also have to languish in perhaps the worst prison on the North American Continent because Charles G. Dawes, vice-president of the United States, and his wealthy and influential business and political friends insisted that Dennis E. Sullivan should occupy the bench of Cook County, Illinois. When Dawes and his friends put Sullivan on the bench they knew he was a labor hater.

PICTURE SHOW WINS; PLAYS TO CAPACITY.

Washington.—The moving picture unit of the A. F. of L. organization and educational campaign now touring Ohio is playing to capacity houses, according to information received by John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. union label trades department.

In Youngstown two shows were put on, but more than 500 people were unable to gain admittance.

At Bellaire and East Liverpool two shows

This recent decision by the Appellate Court does not affect the injunction limitation act, passed by the Illinois General Assembly last June. The Communist Daily Worker of this city, official publication of the Russian Soviet Government in America, makes the flat statement that the Appellate Court decision nullifies the injunction limitation act, but the editors of the Daily Worker know that they are not telling the truth.

The Constitution of the United States and the constitutions of the various States prohibit the enactment of post facto or retroactive laws. The court cases growing out of the 1924 dressmaking strike here arose a year and more before the injunction limitation act became the law of Illinois.

failed to satisfy the people. At Warren 14 inches of snow did not interfere with a packed house. Capacity crowds saw the picture in Niles, Mt. Vernon and other cities.

Reports from Michigan carry the same story. At Jackson the largest high school auditorium was filled. The same is true of Battle Creek and Muskegon. At Kalamazoo the doors of the theater had to be locked during the first performance and an extra exhibition was necessary.

PILE UP PROFITS; WOULD LOWER WAGE.

Willimantic, Conn.—More than 2,000 wage workers continue their strike against the wage-reducing policy of the American Thread Company. Since its organization this concern has doubled its original capitalization of \$6,000,000. Its record is one of amazing profits. The common stock is owned by the English Sewing Cotton Company (Ltd.) of Great Britain.

After donating an extra share of stock for every original share the earnings for

five years on this common stock are as follows: 1919, 35 per cent; 1920, 80 per cent; 1921, 21 per cent; 1923, 31 per cent; 1924, 21 per cent. The company controls the cotton thread industry.

The United Textile Workers is directing the fight to protect standards of these workers, 80 per cent of whom are women. They are housed and fed by the union and are as determined as when they ceased work last March.

TO REGISTER ALL ALIENS MEANS GIGANTIC SPY PLAN.

Washington.—The proposal to register all aliens in this country was declared by Congressman Celler of New York to "bear the characteristics of Prussianism in its meanest form."

Most of these bills provide for a yearly registration of aliens upon the payment of a fee of \$5 or more, under penalty or fine of \$25 for each year's failure to register, together with the extreme penalty of deportation in certain cases.

"A real police espionage system is embodied therein," said Congressman Celler. "The alien would be under constant surveillance; otherwise, how could the government tell whether the 7,000,000 aliens had registered? They would be stopped on the street. Their homes would be invaded.

"A vast army of inspectors would be necessary to check up so many persons—7,000,000. They would make life miserable for the alien. There would be fertile fields for

oppression and graft. The alien flying from the European gendarme now runs into an American gendarme.

"Registration would not detect criminals or anarchists, as it is claimed. They would register—they would be too slick not to."

Congressman Celler denied that registration of aliens would bring about education. "Most of our illiteracy is not among aliens; it is among our natives," he said. "United States census figures of 1920 show that nearly two-thirds of our total American illiteracy is to be found among white and negro native-born inhabitants. If education is the goal, then register everyone—alien and citizen alike."

The speaker quoted the last convention of the A. F. of L., which took strong ground against this proposal. The trade unionists said:

"The potential danger of the principle em-

bodied in this (the Aswell) bill is very great. It has all the elements of a strike-crushing, union-breaking proposal.

"It is inconceivable that the American Congress will seriously consider legalizing an elaborate system of espionage such as

this measure contemplates. Nevertheless we earnestly urge upon the executive council a continuation of its opposition, so that this dangerous proposition, anti-union and un-American in principle, will not be written into law."

SOFT COAL COMPANIES FORMING BILLION-DOLLAR FUEL MONOPOLY.

Welch, W. Va.—A billion dollar coal monopoly which includes all big mining companies in eighteen West Virginia and six eastern Kentucky fields is under way. The extent of this organization can be understood when it is known that the value of coal operations located in the West Virginia fields alone, most of which will be included in the new combine, is nearly \$1,250,000,000, and the Kentucky properties to be taken over have a valuation of more than \$85,000.

The combining of these coal fields will create a practical monopoly of low volatile coal, the most satisfactory substitute for anthracite. Bituminous operators, it is declared, are taking advantage of the anthracite strike to build up a business organization that can secure control of the bulk of

the eastern fuel business and hold it despite any efforts to win back the market.

It is not likely that the combine will initiate any movement to return to the retail prices which obtained for soft coal before the anthracite strike, the present price level being one of the objectives of the organization. Mine workers' wage increases will be virtually in the hands of the officials of the organization, and in the present unorganized state of soft coal miners, the coal barons will have everything their own way.

With soft coal now selling as high as anthracite before the strike, the low wages of bituminous mine workers, and the special rail rates recently ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, there is no reason to believe the new combine will not increase the number of millionaires.

SWISS VOTE FOR PENSIONS.

Switzerland, according to word just received in America, has voted by national referendum to modify the Swiss constitution so as to make possible the legislation necessary to inauguration of old age pensions.

The proposition carried by 400,000 votes to 200,000, a relatively small vote, considering

the tremendous campaign carried on by labor in support of the measure.

It is pointed out that adoption of this constitutional change does not mean the imminece of old age insurance. Labor, according to Swiss labor papers, looks forward to a long struggle to bring about enactment of the necessary statutes.

Smiles

FOLLOWED DIRECTIONS

Superintendent: "You big bonehead, you've got us into a damage suit. I told you to fire that man—not to hit him with an ax."

Swedish Foreman: "Vell, boss, dose ax she have sign vot say, 'For Fire Use Only,' so I used her."—Ex.

MIXED SHIPMENTS.

"Miss Curleycue," murmured the office manager to the stenog, "I don't wanna be harsh. Nothing like that. I really don't."

"Let's have the answer," said the damsel nonchalantly. "What's gone wrong now?"

"I just wanna ask you not to write your young man during business hours. Letters are apt to get mixed. Herb & Blurb report that we have sent 'em a shipment of love and kisses instead of the axle grease they ordered."—Exchange.

WELL SAID.

"I watched a wonderful machine at our shop work this morning."

"And how does it work?" we asked.

"Well," was the reply, "by means of a pedal attachment, a fulcrumed lever converts a vertical reciprocating motion into a circular movement. The principal part of the machine is a huge disc that revolves in a vertical plane. Power is applied through the axis of the disc, and work is done on the periphery, and the hardest substance, by mere impact, may be reduced to any shape."

"What is this wonderful machine?" we asked.

"A grindstone," was the reply.—Exchange.

An Englishman and an Irishman met one day, and the former, wishing to have some

fun with Pat, asked him if he was good at arithmetic. "I am that," said Pat.

"Then could you tell me how many shirts I could get out of a yard?" asked the Englishman.

"Well," said Pat, "that depends on whose yard you get into."—Ex.

"Your school is not a seminary; it's a match factory," said the smart young college man to the girl student.

"You're right," said the girl. "We furnish the heads and get the sticks from the men's colleges."—The Continent (Chicago).

"I thought you didn't object to a man who talked shop."

"Not in a general way, but this fellow is an undertaker."—Ex.

Mary—Marriage must have made a great change in your life!

Alice—Not at all. I used to sit up half the night waiting for Albert to go home, and now I sit waiting for him to come home.—Ex.

Mose—Niggah, what did yo' woman say when you got in at two las' night?

Rastus—Lawd, Mose, she nevah done say a thing. Ah was agoin' t' have dem two front teeth pulled out anyway.—Ex.

"Here, boy," said the man to the boy who was helping him drive a bunch of cattle; "hold this bull a minute, will you?"

"No," answered the boy. "I don't mind being a director of this company, but I'm darned if I'm goin' to be a stock holder."—Ex.

Poetical Selections

THE LIFE THAT COUNTS.

The life that counts must toil and fight;
Must hate the wrong and love the right;
Must stand for truth, by day, by night—
This is the life that counts.

The life that counts must hopeful be;
In darkest night make melody;
Must wait the dawn on bended knee—
This is the life that counts.

The life that counts must aim to rise.
Above the earth to sunlit skies;
Must fix its gaze on Paradise—
This is the life that counts.

The life that counts must helpful be;
The cares and needs of others see;
Must seek the slaves of sin to free—
This is the life that counts.

The life that counts is linked with God;
And turns not from the cross—the rod;
But walks with joy where Jesus trod—
This is the life that counts.

—Selected.

JUST SUPPOSE—

If all that we say
In a single day.
With never a word left out,
Were printed each nite
In clear black and white
'Twould prove queer reading, no doubt.

And then just suppose
Ere one's eyes he could close,
He must read the day's record through
Then wouldn't one sigh,
And wouldn't he try
A great deal less talking to do?

And I more than half think
That many a kink
Would be smother in life's tangled thread
If one-half that we say
In a single day
Were left forever unsaid.
—Exchange.

Lodge Notices

Joyce—His Brother.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of John Joyce, last seen in Great Falls, Mont., in 1910, kindly notify his brother, the undersigned, as there is an estate to be settled. Edward Joyce, 329 Warren St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIST OF MEMBERS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED.

Dyner—Lodge No. 520.

Any secretary taking up the card of W. E. Dyner, Reg. No. 84593, will please hold same and notify the undersigned, as his brother left here owing a small clothing bill, that Lodge No. 520 went good for. P. J. Gallagher, S. L. 520.

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

BE COMFORTABLE—Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope. **BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., 115B State St., Marshall, Mich.**



Mr. C. E. Brooks

TRUSS GOES 5th - Day or No Pay Magic Dot Does It

Amazing little invention actually anchors new kind of support. It weighs little more than a collar button and is revolutionizing the treatment of rupture. Sold on free examination privilege. Results quick. Clean comfortable. Why wear ox-harness when this remarkable new appliance awaits you? Write today for the most interesting free book you have ever read. The New Science Institute, 7221 Clay St., Steubenville, Ohio.



You Can Play It —

If It's a Buescher Saxophone

We give 3 free lessons with each new instrument. They start you. Teach yourself. It's great fun practicing because you learn so quickly. Even though you have failed with some other instrument, you can learn the Buescher Saxophone. And it will make you the most popular person in your set. 6 days' free trial in your own home, any instrument. No obligations. Easy terms if you decide to buy. Send now for beautiful free literature. A postal brings liberal proposition. Address:

Buescher Band Instrument Co. (5)
1322 Buescher Block Elkhart, Indiana



\$75 Every Week EASY I Show You How



Hundreds earn amazing profits selling finest shirts ever ordered at \$4.95 for three. You can make \$10 to \$15 every day making calls in garages, offices, factories, etc. They sell fast on sight. You don't need experience. J. E. Burns earned \$40 in half an hour. Hundreds earn big incomes. Simply send name for FREE outfit. But act quick. Address Charles Hope.

FASHION WEAR SHIRT CO., Dept. B-1231, Cincinnati, O.

Make \$2.50 an Hour YOUR PROFITS IN ADVANCE

STAY-PREST TROUSER PRESSER sells quick—everywhere. Thousands in use. Salesmen and saleswomen cleaning up. Sells on eight-minute demonstration. Reasonable price. 40% clear profit for you. You take orders. We deliver.



Wonderful New Invention

Puts perfect crease in trousers. Takes out wrinkles and baggy knees. Easy to use—takes less than a minute. Fits into small size. Finely finished. Looks rich. Saves clothes and tailor bills. Every man wants one or two.

Make Big Profits—Others Do

Jack Ames made \$24.00 in four hours. Randle sold twenty-five the first day. Mary Roberts made \$10.00 in one evening. Others making good in full or spare time. So can you.



FOUR PATENTS

FREE

DEPT.

Write us quick for free sample offer and full details.

The Getgey-Jung Co. B-205 G.&J. Bldg. Cincinnati, O.

PATENTS

Promptness Assured. Best Results.

Booklet Free. Highest References.

Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer

644 G. Street

Washington, D. C.

Florida is Calling You

Do you want to get away
From the grind of every day—
From the drudgery of things you have to do?
Do you want to settle down
Near a lively, busy town,
Where the joy of living will appeal to you?

Do you want to scent the breeze
Coming through the orange trees?
Do you want to hear the birds call—loud and clear?
Are you seeking perfect health
That's combined with certain wealth
And an income from an orange grove each year?

Do you want a piece of land
That will grow to beat the band
All the different garden crops that you enjoy?
Do you want to make a "Nest,"
And a permanent bequest
For the future welfare of each girl and boy?

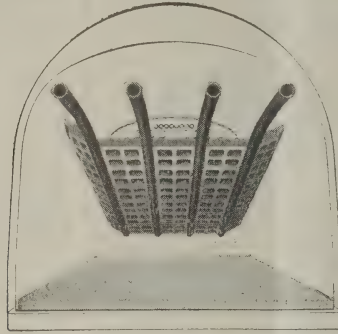
Do you want a sunny clime
Where there's fishing all the time?
Where there's ducks and deer and quail and other game?
Where the summer climate's cool,
And within each lake and pool,
You can swim in January—just the same?

Do you want to buy this land
On an easy-payment plan,
With about your monthly outlay for cigars?
Do you want to read a book
That will make you want to look
On the finest land that lays beneath the stars?

Send a letter right away;
Put it in the mail today.
We will send this Booklet absolutely FREE
After you have read it through,
If a *thought* occurs to you—
Just address another letter here to me.

We will answer, straight and true,
Questions that occur to you.
We have nothing to evade or to conceal.
On an Orange County Farm
Life will take on added charm,
And you'll never lack a dollar—nor a meal.

Send for Big, FREE Illustrated Book—
"TWENTY ACRES AND PLENTY." It tells
of almost unbelievable profits made from
truckng and fruit-growing in our part of
FLORIDA. Also about sick-and-out-of-work
Clauses, and other protective features of our
contract. Address Sylvester E. Wilson, Dept.
Y-1, Orlando, Florida.—Advertisement.



Every 100% Arch Helps the Boilermaker

ENGINE failures from leaky flues always reflect upon the Boilermaker.

Yet even the best boilerwork is helpless before the leak-producing blasts of cold air encountered in an archless firebox.

Alternate heating and chilling are sure to start flue leaks.

By baffling cold air from the flues, Security Sectional Arches reduced maintenance on one road by 75%.

This makes it worth while for the Boilermaker to see that each Arch has every brick in place.

AMERICAN ARCH COMPANY, Inc.

Locomotive Combustion Engineers

17 East 42nd Street
NEW YORK

McCormick Building
CHICAGO

Security Sectional Arch

THE BOILERMAKERS' and IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

—OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE—

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS
IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA**

VOL XXXVIII

KANSAS CITY, MO., MARCH, 1926

NUMBER 3

Office of Editor-Manager, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kas.
Published monthly at 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Price, \$1.00 per year.

BUILDING "LABOR'S OWN" CLUBS AND HOMES.

British Trades Union Congress Fosters Recreation and Sports Movement to Counter Bosses' Efforts.

By Heber Blankenhorn.

Ninety-nine per cent bunk characterizes most attempts to tag this or that nation's labor movement as so many years ahead or behind some other nation's, but in one respect, many of the European movements incontestably have "something to show" the American brother. That is in building labor clubs, "houses of the people," and community centers of sport and culture, as well as convalescing places for sick members.

"You'll find him at the labor club." In many a comparatively small town over there, I've had that answer, when hunting some union leader. And not only would I find "him" at the club, but his fellow members, their wives and the children, just enjoying each other's chat, or a concern from a labor band, or having a football or cricket game, or seeing a play by the labor dramatic club. Of course, in a majority of these clubs, "the social glass" finds a big place.

Impressive union headquarters buildings are common on both sides of the Atlantic, but housing the official family is a very different task from providing a home or headquarters for what may be called the communal activities of the unions' families.

The latter does not depend on a national union's wealth. Local "bugs," I found, nine times out of ten, explained the existence of the labor club. Local corporals in the army of labor, rather than great generals, had said to their local groups, "See here, we don't want to be relying on other folks' societies to provide places for us to enjoy ourselves in, we want our own."

That local initiative is what has dotted so many drear industrial districts abroad with gay havens for, and owned by, the ordinary workers.

Going the Boss One Better.

In Britain the great unions, through the General Council of the Trades Union Congress (corresponding to the A. F. of L.

Executive) have now taken up the fostering and aiding of the local initiatives.

"Many big manufacturers," they argue, "are trying to wean away the loyalty of our memberships by supplying sports grounds, financing football and cricket clubs, giving halls to the community, and concerts. Warning our people against the ulterior purpose is no good. The answer must be to go the boss one better—to help each local labor movement to supply all these things themselves."

The General Council has planned a special department to develop this work, chiefly through the local Trades and Labor Councils.

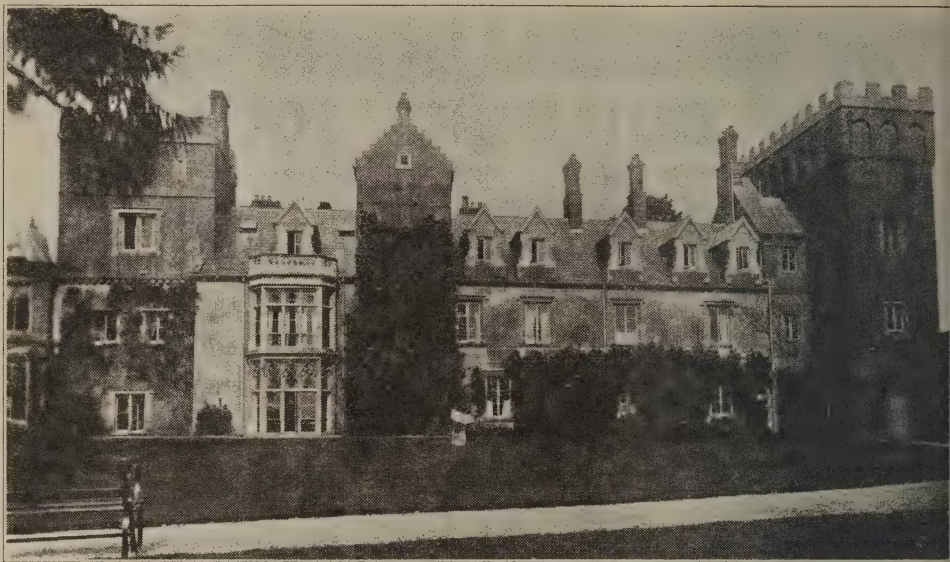
"Don't tell me your great knock-out successes," I asked at the Trades Union Congress headquarters, "but what can your average union, say of 1,000 members, do?"

They replied that that happened to be just the membership of the Brighouse branch of the dyers, of Bradford, in Yorkshire, who are completing a new clubhouse. It is one of twelve built by branches of the Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Kindred Trades. I doubt the average wage of the members runs over \$17 a week.

The Brighouse 1,000 after starting their club modestly in an old house, acquired "Elmroyd," a large private residence, as fine as any in their neighborhood, to which they built a big wing. It has a hall for concerts and dramatics, seating 400; small rooms for chess and checkers (they call it "draughts"), bigger rooms for billiards or badminton, a cafe (whose special attractions needn't interest us in America) and committee rooms.

In the spacious and restful grounds have been laid down two of the finest bowling greens (that's for Sir Francis Drake's ancient game, not the one we know with wooden alleys) and tennis courts.

The members themselves did the work of levelling the grounds, and the unusually handsome decoration of the interior was done by volunteers under experts. Workers



WHERE INJURED MINERS GO TO CONVALESCENCE

Looking like a medieval castle, this great house and grounds, formerly the estate of a millionaire, is now the rest home for South Wales miners, operated under the Coal Welfare Fund.

of other unions can join the club. Financing was supervised by the national union.

Small Centers Grow to Big Movements.

In Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, in parts of France and all over Italy, before Mussolini's fascists systematically burnt them, these clubs or "houses of the people" have had much to do with fostering that general labor solidarity which in many a crisis has saved labor's scalp abroad. Whether built under the auspices of a union, or a co-operative, or a socialist party, or a labor party, or a combination of these, when once in existence, such a labor center exerts an abiding influence for further "combining" of the rank and file. They meet to play, and end by thinking more and more alike.

Besides recreational and cultural groups, these labor centers sprout football and other clubs. An effort is now being made in Britain to organize district and national athletic meets of these clubs. One organization, the National Union of Railwaymen, runs an annual sports meet near London, making a field day for budding champions from hundreds of local clubs. Some of the British "footer" clubs go on tours of friendly warfare in Germany and France.

In coal mining, in Britain, a great development has sprung up the past few years, financed not by the unions alone, but by the industry. By the terms of the 1920 coal settlement a "Welfare Fund" was set up, for which a penny (two cents) a ton is levied on every ton of coal raised in the country. Out of this fund a total of three million dollars so far has been spent in the Rhondda

Valley alone, in South Wales, serving some 25,000 miners.

A Labor Club and Institute at Abersychan; another at Pontnewydd; a district hospital at Pontypool, another at Blaenavon, such are the latest additions to amenities in the mining villages of this one district, not to speak of the great Rest Home at Talygarn, created out of the penny-a-ton fund.

An Injured Miners' Paradise.

Talygarn was a millionaire's county seat with magnificent gardens, winter palm gardens, and every luxury. Now its dining halls and courts, music rooms and bowling greens, are enjoyed by 100 injured miners hurt in the South Wales mines and sent here, cost free, to recuperate.

The miners' union shares in the management of the fund, and not only approves but frequently has the local branches raise additional levies to furnish labor institute or hospitals.

Those who wonder at the splendors of Talygarn should reflect that an injured miner or railroader has perhaps almost a good right to get well under handsome conditions as a gentlemen who disarranges his stomach from over-eating, plus bootleg.

The miners' union in no sense looks on the penny-a-ton fund as a substitute for wages.

"If the mines were nationalized, as we want them, tomorrow," the union leader says, "these mining towns would still need to be made over to be really inhabitable, and the best way of paying for the needed institutes, hospitals, etc., would probably be from an assessment on the coal, as now."

So this fund now does some of those

needed things which the owners were always saying they would do alone, if profits were sufficient, or which the miners say they'd do in future if the mines were nationally owned.

In the big labor club at Aberavon, South Wales, a steel and mining town dominated by the works owned by Prime Minister Baldwin, and represented in Parliament by Ramsey MacDonald, I remember a remark made by an old labor boy, showing me over the building.

His pride did not appeal to some younger

chaps who were trying to draw us aside to argue the merits and demerits of MacDonald's policies. "The club isn't so much," they said.

The old boy retorted, "Here and Now" is my motto. You youngsters can talk labor party policy and maybe some day Ramsay'll hear what you say and the British Empire will be saved—some day when I'm dead. But some of us wanted these clubs and these institutes here and now, and we've got 'em."

The "Here and Now" spirit—not waiting for big chaps far off, is what has created these labor community centers.

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH.

By Irving Fisher, Yale University.

(No. 1) The Main Idea.

Editor's note.—Professor Fisher is generally recognized as one of the greatest economists. This is one of the first series of short articles written by him because of his desire to discuss these subjects with the American Labor Movement. The author invites every reader after having read an article and formed an opinion about it to write him making any comments or criticisms which may seem pertinent.

Professor Fisher is very glad to have his views questioned and criticised. Readers may address him in care of the Workers' Educational Bureau of America, 476 West 24th St., New York City, N. Y.—Editor.

Many people are talking about the farmer's demand for relief, about proposed tariff changes, the rise in the cost of food, the anthracite coal strike, Trotsky's prophecy of world war, the fall of the franc in France, the proposed German bond issue, the British control of rubber and the prices of tires, Mr. Mellon's tax proposals, "the bull stock market," the gold surplus, inflation, deflation, stabilization, index numbers, "real wages," and many other topics of the day—all implying economic problems. Yet most of us have very hazy ideas about the economic laws involved.

There are many big books written concerning these laws of economics. I have written several myself. But less than one person in a hundred can take the time to read such books.

I am now going to attempt to boil down this subject into a short dozen articles. I hope the most important truths will stand out clearly.

The first and most fundamental idea is that of "wealth." What makes wealth? To study wealth—for instance, to study the conditions which help or hinder in production or to try to get at the reasons why some people have so much wealth and others so little, or what are the causes of the high cost of living, the reasons for the rise and fall of wages—all this is the business of economics.

Wealth consists of owned material objects. Among examples of such are: a hat, a loaf of bread, a piano, a pick-axe, a lathe, a house, an automobile, a farm, a city lot, a public park, a gold coin. Although these are very

unlike each other, yet all of them are wealth, because, first, they are material objects, and secondly, they are owned—whether privately or publicly does not matter.

Almost everybody owns some wealth, even if only a crust of bread or a ragged suit of clothes. A person who has a great deal of wealth is said to be wealthy, or rich; while a person who has only a little is said to be poor. But "rich" and "poor" are relative terms. The average American workman, whether he thinks so or not, is rich compared with the average European workman, while the average millionaire, however puffed up he may feel, is poor compared with Rockefeller or Ford.

There are two ways of measuring the wealth a man owns. One way is by counting. We just count up the quantity of each of his separate kinds of wealth. The other way is by reckoning the money-value of all these different kinds put together. Take a farmer, for instance. If we want to measure his wealth in the first way, we list all he has; such as

- a hundred acres of first class wheat-land;
- ten acres of woodland;
- fifteen tons of hay;
- one thousand bushels of corn;
- fifty pounds of cheese;
- twenty head of cattle;
- two barns;
- one house;
- three carts.

Notice how many kinds of measures we have used. The unit of measure was the acre, ton, bushel, pound, head (of cattle), barn, house, cart.

But to measure this same farmer's wealth in the second way we need only use one measure, the dollar, so that taken all together, these various items of wealth are measured at, perhaps, twenty thousand dollars.

What, then, is this common measure, the dollar? The laws of Uncle Sam will tell you what it is. They define it as 25.8 grains of standard gold, nine-tenths fine. The pure gold (23.22 grains) contained in this amount of standard gold is almost exactly a twen-

tieth of an ounce. So a dollar is a certain amount of gold. Uncle Sam, if he had wanted to, could just as well have made the dollar a certain amount of silver, or a certain amount of copper, or a certain amount of wheat, or a certain amount of any other kind of wealth.

It is true that the dollars we ordinarily see and handle are made of paper and not of gold; but the principal reason why paper dollars are considered to be dollars at all is that Uncle Sam, if we asked him, would give us a gold dollar for each paper dollar.

When you stop to think of it, it is quite wonderful that one single kind of measure can be used to measure such widely different things as land, hay, corn, cheese, and all the other kinds of wealth. And in fact this could not be done if people did not trade, that is, buy and sell in dollars.

What, then, is trade? Trade is the exchange of one article for another; and usually one item in the trade is money, or dollars. Suppose, for instance, you sell corn for dollars; the dollars you get are the exchange value of the corn, just as the corn is the exchange value of the dollars. If the gold used in this corn-trade is 100 ounces—which means 2,000 dollars—and if the corn is 1,000 bushels, then the 2,000 dollars is the exchange value of the 1,000 bushels; that is, dividing by 2,000, two dollars per bushel is the price of corn.

So if the farmer knows what his land, hay, corn, cheese, etc., would fetch in the market, when exchanged for dollars, he can measure all his wealth of every description in one sum.

Sometimes the ownership of wealth is divided. Two brothers may own a farm equally, as partners. In that case, each brother has what is called a property right

in the farm. Neither brother owns the farm alone, though they own it together. In the same way a thousand stockholders may own a railroad together, in a corporation. Each stockholder has a property right in the railroad. No one stockholder owns the railroad, yet all the stockholders, taken together, do own it.

Behind all these property rights, like bonds, stocks, mortgages, etc., there must be actual physical wealth. Behind the railroad stock is the railroad. Behind the mortgage is the land. Behind the Liberty Bond is the wealth of the entire United States. A property right which is based on nothing is, like a bogus check, worth nothing.

The reason why any one wants to own wealth, whether individually or jointly with other individuals, is in order that he may get some use out of the wealth—some benefit out of it. That is what a property right really is. It is a right to some of the uses or benefits of wealth. These uses or benefits of wealth include the eating of food, the wearing of clothes, the shelter from houses, the selling or otherwise using wealth. To sum up the entire subject of uses, we may say that the ultimate use of all wealth is to satisfy human wants.

The ideas we have been describing are very common. The words expressing them are on the lips of everybody. Most people use them in loose and inexact ways. But no science, when it starts out, can hope to get anywhere unless it starts with exact, copper-fastened definitions, and then sticks to them all the way.

In this short article we have mentioned the six main ideas of economics—wealth, property-rights, uses, wants, prices, dollars. On these six foundation stones we can build the other articles in this series.

A SQUARE DEAL FOR UNCLE SAM'S SHIPS.

Congressman Ewin L. Davis Fights For Fair Play for the Merchant Marine.

By George Leonard.

"Before saying that a government owned merchant marine cannot succeed, give it at least a Chinaman's chance to succeed. Give it a few elements of fair play. No business can succeed when it is run by men who want it to fail, and that has been the position of the United States Merchant Marine for years."

That, in substance, is what Congressman Ewin L. Davis of the fifth district of Tennessee has to say on a much discussed question, and Mr. Davis knows what he is talking about. He is one of the House committee that has made an exhaustive investigation of the subject. He won the support of one of his Republican colleagues, Henry Allen Cooper, one of LaFollette's devoted lieutenants and now Wisconsin's "Grand Old Man," and as a consequence, what was expected to be the minority report, became the majority report.

It is a brief, concise document, bristling with facts which Mr. Davis is ready to back up, and he is still standing by to do what he can to get a square deal for Uncle Sam's ships.

Private ship owners have a double interest in conducting the campaign to sell or sink government ships. If the vessels are scrapped, ocean freight rates will rise. If they are sold under the conditions which powerful interests are trying to bring about, they will be bought in for about their value as scrap iron.

Indeed, Albert D. Lasker, former chairman of the shipping board, by grace of Harding and Daugherty, backed a sale and subsidy plan under which the annual payments which private buyers would make on the ships would be less than the subsidy. He wanted to give the fleet away, and pay private corporations for taking it! Not much

wonder that the fleet showed a deficit under Mr. Lasker's management.

"Expert" Advisers.

But that is just a sample. "Experts" have been called in at \$35,000 per year to advise as to the management of the fleet. Most of these "experts" have come from concerns that would profit if the government venture went on the rocks, and have gone back to their old firms when their term with the government was over.

It is charged, and not denied, that Admiral Palmer, chairman of the Emergency Fleet Corporation until the shipping board cut his head off last year, was appointed on the recommendation of Matthew C. Brush, a stockholder in the International Mercantile Marine corporation. This is a company under foreign control, with 90 per cent of its ships operating under a foreign flag, and in direct competition with government ships.

Spokesmen of the administration claim that Admiral Palmer was handicapped while in office by friction with the shipping board, and that this friction kept him from earning a profit. Mr. Davis shows that claim to be false. There was no friction on the operation of ships. On that, Admiral Palmer had a free hand. The friction came when he wanted to scrap ships or sell them at absurd prices, and the board refused.

Even with the board holding back, the number of ships in operation was cut from 389 to 241 during the Palmer regime.

Mr. Davis holds that worst of all handicaps, however, is the MO4 contract under which the ships are run.

The Shylock of the Merchant Marine.

This contract gives the "M.O.," or managing operator, a commission on the total receipts of a vessel. I believe the commission on outward bound voyages is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If an outward bound government ship gets say \$200,000 in freight charges for her voyage, the managing operator receives \$15,000. It makes no difference whether the ship earned a profit or not. She may have been filled up with a cargo on which it was impossible to make a profit; she may have lost \$100,000 on the trip. The "M.O." gets his pound of flesh, just the same.

Such a contract simply sets a premium on getting his business at a loss. Moreover, these managing operators can easily make connections with private shipping companies. In that case, they can send the paying freight by private line and the losing business by government line, and make money both ways.

Nobody ever tries to defend this MO4 contract—in public. But all efforts to abolish it have failed. The secret pull is too strong.

Mr. Davis holds, and produces figures to prove his claim, that, taking the whole period since the government fleet was established, it has earned an operating profit. It has not paid interest on investment and depreciation, but since it was created to meet a war emergency, interest and depreciation cannot be charged against its peace time activities. France, for example, isn't trying to make Alsace-Lorraine earn the cost of the war. The big fact is that the propaganda to the effect that government-owned ships cannot be operated at a profit is false, and Uncle Sam's books prove it.

Panama Profits.

The indirect profits to American shippers through keeping down ocean freights has been enormous.

Mr. Davis points out, too, that the Panama government line has earned a profit in all but two years of the time it has run, and that its total net profits to date, after charging interest, depreciation and everything else, are around \$8,000,000.

One might think from the foregoing that Davis is an enthusiastic champion of government operation. He isn't. He is just a champion of honesty and fair play. The government has this great property now, and Ewin L. Davis doesn't propose that so vast an asset shall be wrecked or given away.

Not, at least, without the protest of the gentleman from Tennessee, who comes from an inland state, who has not a particle of direct interest in the matter, but who has worked to the limit and nearly wrecked his health trying to get Uncle Sam a square deal.

WOULD-BE U. S. JUDGE UNDER SENATE FIRE

Portland, Ore.—Opponents of the appointment of Judge Wallace McCamant to the federal judiciary by the president are pointing to McCamant's connection with the Pacific Spruce corporation. This concern has endeavored to establish colonies of Japanese workers and is cutting timber on government land.

McCamant is also charged with violating the Oregon primary law. The voters of his party instructed their delegates to the Republican national convention in 1920 to vote for Senator Hiram Johnson for president. McCamant violated these instructions. The following day he placed the name of

Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts in nomination for vice-president.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Judge Wallace McCamant's charge that the late Theodore Roosevelt "was not an American" caused such a protest that the Oregon man was forced to modify his statement.

McCamant made this claim before a senate committee that is examining his appointment by the president as a federal judge. He made his reference to President Roosevelt in discussing the latter's claim that federal court decisions should be subject to a review by the people.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' JOURNAL

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

JOHN J. BARRY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Send in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. J. Barry, Editor, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kans.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co.



Kansas City, Missouri.

HOLDING HEARINGS ON NEW RAILWAY LABOR ACT

A new proposed Railway Labor Act has been introduced in both houses of Congress which has for its object the repeal of the Labor section of the present Transportation Law. It creates boards of adjustments, a permanent federal board of mediation and a fact finding board appointed by the president and a board of arbitration.

Boards of adjustment may be either system or regional or national boards. Carriers and employees are left free to provide such machinery of contract and adjustment as they may mutually establish. The board of mediation is composed of five members appointed by the president with the advise and consent of the senate. No person in the employment of or who is pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organizations of employees, or any carrier shall enter upon the duties of or continue to be members of said board.

The terms of office for the first members shall be for three, five and seven years, and thereafter for seven years each; their salaries are to be \$12,000 per year. This board is to act upon request of either party at interest, when adjustment boards fail to settle the grievance or question at issue.

If mediation fails their final duty is to induce the parties to submit their controversy to a board of arbitration, this board may consist of three or six members, as the parties may agree, one-third chosen by each party. If these arbitrators cannot agree upon the remaining arbitrator (or arbitrators) then the board of mediation is authorized to appoint the neutral arbitrator (or arbitrators) however, such arbitrators appointed by the board shall not be interested in the controversy. The award made by a majority of any arbitration board shall constitute a valid and binding award.

If the machinery of conference, adjustment, mediation and arbitration fail to bring about a settlement of some serious controversy the board of mediation notifies the president that a serious interruption of interstate commerce is threatened, the president is authorized (in his discretion) to appoint a temporary board of disinterested persons to investigate and report within thirty days. During that thirty days and for thirty days after report of the board no change shall be made by the parties to the controversy in the conditions out of which the dispute arose.

The Bill does not provide for compulsory arbitration, we are assured that it does not embrace or contemplate such an end, and a proviso in paragraph eight, of section nine reads as follows: "Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require an individual employee to render labor or service without his consent, nor shall anything in this Act be construed to make the quitting of his labor or service by an employee an illegal act; nor shall any court of any state, issue any process to compel the performance by an employee of such labor or service without his consent."

This proposed Bill which has been agreed upon between the representatives of the railroad labor unions and the management committee, while not all desired from Labor's point of view, does not differ greatly from the Howell-Barkley Bill, which died a natural death with the adjournment of the 68th Congress. One important feature of the Bill is the abolition of the abnoxious Railroad Labor Board, the most useless tribunal that ever existed in this country. It has been a joke since its conception. In addition to being responsible for the great railroad strike of 1922, it has

stirred up more trouble on the railroads than any other influence to which they are susceptible.

As heretofore stated, the Bill while not altogether to our liking is infinitely better than the present Transportation Act, and is being supported by the Railway Employees Department. Therefore our members should write to the Congressman of their district and the Senators from their state and urge them to support the Railway Labor Act, which is designated in the House as H. R. 7180 and in the Senate as S. 2306.

EVERY MEMBER AN ORGANIZER, URGES PRESIDENT JEWELL

At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Railway Employees Department they outlined a comprehensive program of activities for the coming year. An accumulation of routine affairs was disposed of. It was decided not to hold a Department Convention this year. All nine organizations affiliated with the Department reported a steady increase in membership and a general improvement in conditions of employment, particularly is this true of the shopmen, who have made substantial headway in recovering from the effects of the nation wide strike of 1922.

Jewell Is Optimistic.

After adjournment President B. M. Jewell said: "We have just concluded one of the most harmonious and constructive sessions of the council ever held. It is a long time since I felt so encouraged, the future is brighter than at any time in the recent past, the decks have been cleared of all hangover matters from the strike. We are now in position to make steady progress but the crying need of the times is the wholehearted and energetic co-operation of the whole membership. If we can only return to the old days when every member felt that it was his duty to be an individual organizer and see to it that his local union maintained a 100 per cent organization then our progress would be assured. If we can restore that spirit and lay aside our personal grievances either real or fancied it will not take long for these organizations to achieve the position they should occupy."

We believe that the matter of organizing the unorganized and increasing our ranks is one of the most important matters confronting our Brotherhood. It is known to all that we have lost a good many members in the last five years, many of these possibly we cannot now get back and there are some we would not want back, but there is a large number of eligible men working at one or another branch of our trade that can and should be members of our organization.

It is not only the duty of every member to do all they can to help build our organization, but it is to their personal interest to do so for the sooner our trade becomes thoroughly organized the quicker we shall be able to secure better conditions and higher wages for all. In a majority of cases our members can get in closer touch with the individual unorganized men than can our few organizers for the reason they know them personally and understand the local conditions that surround them better than any stranger coming into their midst.

In the unorganized sections the men working at our trade are working for less wages than received by our members in well organized sections, not because they do less work or because it is less valuable, but because in their unorganized condition they are at the mercy of their employers, and must accept wages and working conditions as they may choose to give. This condition not only affects the unorganized but the organized as well, for the employers of cheap labor compete for contracts with the employers of union labor and under the circumstances has the advantage. Therefore, it should not require a great deal of argument to convince our members that it is to their interest to do all they can to reduce the number of the unorganized and increase the ranks of the organized as quickly as possible in order to maintain the conditions we have as well as to look forward to improving them in the near future.

ANTHRACITE COAL MINERS WIN VICTORY

After being out on strike for almost five and one-half months, three of which were winter months, the great miners' strike in the Anthracite coal fields is over. The sudden agreement came on the 169th day of the strike and is the longest ever known in the history of the industry. The operators receded from their demand for compulsory arbitration. The check-off system is provided in Section 4 of the Agreement, that representatives of both parties "shall work out a reciprocal program of co-operation and efficiency." The operators resisted any form of check-off during the many negotiations.

The Agreement is for five years. The miners return to work at the old wage rates, but any time after the first of the year either party may propose changes in the scale. Conferences must start within fifteen days after receipt of such proposal. If agreement is not reached within thirty days the issue shall be referred to a board of two men whose decision shall be accepted by the mine workers and operators. This

board shall be chosen from six men, one-half of whom shall be selected by the mine workers and one-half by the operators.

In face of immense odds, the miners have again demonstrated that solidarity and fidelity to their organization would ultimately result in victory. It was a long desperate struggle accompanied by many hardships on the part of these loyal soldiers of the industrial field, who during the long dreary winter months were compelled to endure intense suffering and undergo many privations in order that their organization might not be destroyed by the coal barons who from the very outset manifested a heartless and total disregard for human welfare in their effort to destroy the miners' union.

One of the outstanding features in connection with the strike was the attitude assumed by President Coolidge, who refused to intervene, although the Senate passed a resolution requesting him to call a meeting of the representatives of the miners and operators in Washington. If President Harding would have instructed labor-hating Attorney General Daugherty to maintain a hands-off policy during the recent railroad shopmen's strike, it would have had a different ending, but such was not the case, because the railroad executives were losing millions of dollars during that strike instead of making millions by gouging the dear public, as the anthracite mine operators were doing.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR BUREAU OF LOCOMOTIVE INSPECTION

We are in receipt of the annual report of the Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Locomotive Inspection for the year ending June 30, 1925. This report states that 70,361 locomotives were reported and 72,279 inspected. Of this number 32,989 were found defective and 3,637 were ordered out of service; 690 accidents were reported for the year in which 20 persons were killed and 764 injured. This is a reduction over the previous year, when 1,005 accidents took place in which 66 persons were killed and 1,157 injured.

A summary of all accidents and casualties to persons occurring during the year ended June 30, 1925, as compared with the previous year covering the entire locomotives and tender and all of their parts and appurtenances shows a decrease of 31.3 per cent in the number of accidents, a decrease of 69.7 per cent in the number of persons killed, and a decrease of 33.9 per cent in the number injured during the year. There was also a substantial decrease in the percentage of locomotives inspected by the inspectors, found defective as compared with the previous year. During the year 46 per cent of the locomotives inspected were found with defects or errors in inspection while during the previous year 53.4 per cent of those inspected were found defective. Twenty-eight boiler explosions took place during the year, resulting in the death of 12 persons and the serious injury of 49 others, a decrease of nearly 73.3 per cent over the previous year.

While low water is ascribed as the cause of most explosions, defects in boilers were found to be contributory causes in more than half of the explosions. During the year ended June 30, 1925, there were 146 applications filed, for extension of time for removal of flues and a total of 100 applications were granted for the full period requested. Chief Inspector Pack states that a large percentage of the accidents which they have investigated were caused by defects which could have been prevented had proper inspections and proper repairs been made at the proper time. Many locomotives are allowed to remain in use in apparent disregard for the requirements of the law sometimes until accidents occur and many times until our inspectors fine them and order them out of service.

THE UNION-MANAGEMENT CO-OPERATION PLAN SUCCEEDS, SAYS RAIL EXECUTIVE

At a meeting of mechanical engineers and railway officials held in New York recently, Sir Henry W. Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, stated that the time has arrived when the employer is prepared to recognize that trade unions cannot be eliminated. He discussed the B. O. co-operation plan between management and organized shopmen which has been adopted by the Canadian system. He said, the movement is full of significance to American industry and he praised the A. F. of L. policy of co-operation with ownership and management in the elimination of waste in industry as an innovation which has attracted world-wide attention.

On the Canadian National Railway system we are definitely and irrevocably committed to the principle of co-operation with our employees, and collective bargaining is just as essential for the welfare of the employee as associations of capital are necessary and useful to the investor. I believe the great bulk of our working classes are reasonable and only seek those things to which they are justly entitled. My personal experience may have been unusual, but I can say frankly that in all of my dealings with working people and trade union officials, I have never found the first to be deaf

to reasonable arguments and fair treatment, and I have never had one of the latter let me down or pursue a treacherous or dishonest course. The experiment in shop co-operation, upon which we have lately embarked carries with it thus far much promise for the future. We propose to move steadily forward with the leaders of this movement and we have an abiding faith in its ultimate advantage to both the railway and its vast army of employees.

Sir Henry thanked President Jewell of the Railway Employees Department, and his associates for valuable contributions they have made to co-operation. He said the object of union management co-operation is to furnish continuity of employment, he saw no reason why, if successfully applied to railway shop work, it should not be applied to other industries. He declared a revolution is a social explosion which did a great deal of useless harm and that it is the burden of far-seeing individuals to bring about improvements in the social system; which are evolutions as distinguished from revolutions. There is no material psychological difference between the ruthless capitalist and the explosive Bolshevik he added, it is only the accident of birth which makes either the one or the other.

CONGRESS KILLS TAYLOR SYSTEM. NAVY YARDS CANNOT PUT STOP-WATCH ON WORKERS

The house rejected a stop-watch provision in the Navy Appropriation Bill, despite every effort of Congressman Blanton. The Texas congressman also made a futile stand for other measuring system. The use of the stop-watch and the employment of the premium system are the essential proposals on which the Taylor System rests, said Congressman Letts. He declared it was neither morally nor economically right to regard workers with so little humane concern as to attempt undue speed in the production forces in our arsenals and navy yards. Such ordinary and usual methods of supervision and control over the labor employed should be in harmony with the conditions of society generally with respect to working conditions, he said. The operations of the Taylor System would not only be an injustice to the particular men concerned, but would be unwholesome to the body politic.

All honor to those members of Congress who voted against this slave-driving system of work; for this government to adopt or endeavor to put into practice so pernicious and damnable a system of work would be an indictment against our civilization, and conclusive proof of the total disregard and heartlessness for the welfare of the masses by those in control of the affairs of government. It is the duty of our government inasmuch as it becomes necessary to employ men, that it be a model employer, as an example for others to follow, instead of trying to set a pace that would kill, and fostering a system that if carried to its logical conclusion would sap the vitality of the toilers, arrest the hand of progress, and close the door of hope to all those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

SEABOARD AIR LINE SHOP EMPLOYEES GET INCREASE IN WAGES

Negotiation between the management of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company and the federated shop crafts relative to an increase in wages was concluded recently and an agreement reached which provides for an increase of two cents per hour for all mechanics and one cent per hour for all helpers, regular and helpers' apprentices increase effective February 1, of this year. This increase when applied to the present rates of pay will establish the minimum rates of 75c per hour for all mechanics and 51c per hour for all helpers.

SECRETARIES CO-OPERATING NICELY

We desire to express our sincere appreciation for the large number of responses to our appeal to local secretaries for a complete list of the names and addresses of their members, and a very large number have responded since the first of the year and many other secretaries who have sent in a complete list recently are now sending in each month the changes in their membership which took place the previous month. This enables us to make the necessary changes on our mailing list promptly, thus keeping down to a minimum the loss of journals through non-delivery, and this avoids the necessity of sending in complete lists so often. In fact if all changes are carefully and fully reported each month our mailing list can be kept up to date.

However, there are some secretaries who have failed to respond to our requests for list. We trust all secretaries whose lodges are delinquent in this matter will prepare new list and send on at an early date. We are anxious to have all of our members receive their journal and Labor promptly and we will do everything possible to accomplish that end, however, to do so we must have the active co-operation not only of the local secretaries, but of the members themselves. The latter can effectively aid if they will give their correct address to their secretary and promptly notify him when they make any change in same.

COST OF LIVING STILL CLIMBING

The average price level which consumers throughout the United States pay for necessities was slightly higher at the beginning of this year than at the beginning of 1925, this is shown in a survey completed by the United States Government. The government obtained data on retail prices charged in representative cities for such necessities as food, clothing, light and heat. It also studied rents. The average of these prices represents the average living costs throughout the country. At the beginning of 1926 living costs averaged 78 per cent above that famous year of low prices, free lunches and few taxes—1913. At the beginning of 1925 they were 73 per cent above 1913. The same level prevailed at the start of 1924.

One cause for the rise in the average of living costs during the past year was the gain in fuel costs, the costs of food also rose. Clothing costs dropped while other items remained about the same. Living costs reached their highest point during 1920 and at the beginning of 1921 were still 100 per cent above pre-war. They dropped to 74 per cent above pre-war at the start of 1922 and to 70 per cent during that year.

CORRECTION OF AN ERROR

In the February issue there was a typographical error made in the first paragraph of International Vice-President Ryan's report, which changes the entire meaning of that paragraph. The printer substituted the words "time and one-half" when it should have read "time and one-quarter." We regret this mistake was made, and we herewith quote the paragraph as it should have read:

"While in my home city during the month just ended it has been my pleasure to visit Lodge No. 434 on December 28th and January 11th; 626 on January 6th and 588 on January 7th. While weather conditions curtailed the attendance, I am pleased to report the membership present were keenly interested in recent wage increases in various sections of the country, especially the referendum on the Southern Ry. pertaining to the management's offer of two cents per hour with time and one-quarter for all overtime work. On roads where time and one-half is now in vogue our membership are patiently waiting the result of the referendum on the 'Southern' and urged its rejection."

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE

Canal Steel Works, New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
Wm. P. Coppin, Contract Shop & Tank Works, New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
C. C. Elmer Tank & Boiler Works, New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
Salt Lake Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Salt Lake City, Utah. (Unfair.)
Higgins Bros., Bayonne, N. J. (Unfair.)
W. K. Henderson, Machine Fndry. & Boiler Works, Shreveport, La. (Unfair.)

Wilson Bros., Hoboken, N. J. (Unfair.)
McIlvain & Speigel, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Unfair.)
McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.)
Georgia Car & Locomotive Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Unfair.)
American Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Indianapolis, Ind. (Unfair.)
Red Ball Boiler & Tank Welding Co., Des Moines, Ia. (Unfair.)

RAILROAD STRIKES STILL IN EFFECT

Long Island Railroad.

Pennsylvania.

QUOTATIONS.

"Error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."—Thomas Jefferson.

The brightest crowns that are worn in heaven have been tried and smelted and polished and glorified through the furnace of tribulation.—Chapin.

Emulation looks out for merits, that she may exert herself by a victory; envy spies out blemishes, that she may have another by defeat.—Colton.

More hearts pine away in secret anguish for want of kindness from those who should be their comforters than from any other calamity of life.—Young.

Duty reaches down the ages in its effects, and into eternity; and when the man goes about it resolutely, it seems to me now as though his foot steps were echoing beyond the stars, though only heard faintly in the atmosphere of this world.—William Mountford.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER JOE FLYNN

Submitting herewith report showing the number of claims paid and the total amount received by the beneficiaries of our deceased members since the adoption of our Insurance Law, at our recent convention.

INSURANCE CLAIMS PAID

LODGE	BROTHER	ACCIDENT OR ILLNESS	BENEFICIARY	AMOUNT
199	John O'Neil	Illness	Mrs. James O'Neil, mother	\$1,000.00
134	H. Robidoux	Illness	Blanche Robidoux, wife	1,000.00
6	Timothy Trahey	Accident	Mrs. Frances Hodges, daughter	2,000.00
99	C. H. Proctor	Illness	Robert C. Proctor, brother	1,000.00
505	William Layman	Illness	Mrs. William Layman, wife	1,000.00
213	J. B. Hildebrandt	Illness	Eddie Hildebrandt, son	1,000.00
85	David Shannon	Illness	Mrs. Mettie Shannon, wife	1,000.00
126	George Wilson	Loss of Eye		500.00
450	T. W. Sauer	Illness	Mrs. Sarah Sauer, mother	1,000.00
227	James Wiora	Illness	Mrs. James Wiora, wife	1,000.00
112	Sam B. Davis	Illness	Mrs. J. A. Stanter, daughter	1,000.00
246	William Reddy	Illness	Mary K. Reddy, wife	1,000.00
11	Joseph Paulle	Illness	Louisa Paulle, wife	1,000.00
318	James A. Kelly	Illness	James Kelly, Sr., father	1,000.00
40	John R. Thompson	Illness	Mrs. J. R. Thompson, wife	1,000.00
1	James Steamer	Illness	Frances Steamer, wife	1,000.00
380	Andrew Goslinski	Illness	Caroline Goslinski, wife	1,000.00
226	W. G. Dillon	Illness	Mrs. W. G. Dillon, wife	1,000.00
129	Edward Rowley	Illness	Mrs. Edward Rowley, wife	1,000.00
6	Ward Turney	Illness	Laucena Turney, wife	1,000.00
9	Alvin DePoister	Illness	Mrs. Ruby DePoister, wife	1,000.00
104	Geo. Fred Ketcham	Illness	Edith Ketcham, wife	500.00
			Hattie Ketcham, mother	500.00
202	Helmuth Krueger	Illness	Lena Krueger, wife	1,000.00
419	James Hughes	Illness	Mrs. Jas. Hughes, wife	1,000.00
498	Andrew Papula	Accident	Stephen Papula, brother	1,000.00
11	Wm. F. Gross	Accident	Mrs. Barbara Gross, wife	2,000.00
143	Wm. Fleck	Illness	Mrs. Wm. Fleck, wife	1,000.00
6	W. H. Beckell	Illness	J. Davis and Mrs. J. Davis, friend	1,000.00
1	F. Richards	Illness	Mrs. Jas. Walls, sister	1,000.00
213	Geo. Helms	Illness	Laura Helms, wife	1,000.00
1	George Olson	Illness	Mrs. Jane Olson, wife	1,000.00
6	George Miller	Accident	Mrs. Nora Miller, wife	2,000.00
665	Gerald Waterhouse	Loss of Eye		500.00
130	T. W. Grimes	Accident	Agnes C. Grimes, wife	2,000.00
203	John Fitzgerald	Illness	Mrs. Annie Fitzgerald, wife	1,000.00
1	J. Staral	Illness	Mrs. Frances Staral, wife	1,000.00
96	James Godwin	Illness	Mrs. Jno. DeLange, daughter	1,000.00
409	Chas. Leaser	Illness	Oscar D. Leaser, brother	1,000.00
103	James R. Skogland	Illness	Mrs. Elizabeth Skogland, wife	1,000.00
344	W. J. Belcher	Loss of Eye		500.00
83	C. G. Leckenby	Loss of Eye		500.00
626	Victor Wittisky	Illness	J. R. Cropp, friend	1,000.00
169	Herman Keenan	Illness	Mrs. Anna Keenan, mother	1,000.00
50	F. H. Stringer	Illness	Mrs. J. F. Stringer, mother	1,000.00
345	R. L. Helm	Illness	Mrs. Guadulpe Helm, wife	1,000.00
108	C. D. Hatfield	Illness	Mrs. Lavenia Hatfield, wife	1,000.00
27	Wm. Riley	Illness	Mrs. Wm. Riley, wife	1,000.00
1	O. Boling	Suicide	Hannah Boling, mother	1,000.00
333	F. S. Trissler	Illness	Lida E. Trissler, wife	1,000.00
1	Wm. Robertson	Accident	Katherine Robertson, wife	2,000.00
380	Thomas Burzyuski	Illness	Josephine Nowak, administratrix	1,000.00
539	George T. Merritt	Loss of Eye		500.00
143	Clyde Hensley	Loss of Eye		500.00
104	Louis Colstine	Accident	Louis Colstine, father	2,000.00
91	J. Breen	Loss of Eye		500.00
TOTAL CLAIMS PAID TO DATE, FEBRUARY 19, 1926				\$57,500.00

Our insurance benefits, that our members now receive, have been in effect almost six (6) months, as the International Lodge paid the monthly premium for all members in good standing for the month of October. Beginning with the month of November a new form of receipt was furnished all subordinate lodges that provide space for record of payment of monthly insurance premium in addition to the regular monthly dues. All members as per Article 12, Grand Lodge Constitution, are required by that article and section to make payment of their regular

monthly dues to maintain their continuous good standing and protect their benefits. The convention also amended the former law pertaining to the time limit of payment of dues from ninety (90) days as prescribed in the old law, to sixty (60) days as now in effect in amended law, and in compliance with the provision as set forth in the new constitution it will be necessary for all members to make payment of their monthly dues and insurance premiums within the sixty (60) day period to protect their insurance and other benefits of our International

Brotherhood. Therefore, I would suggest, to avoid any possibility of a member jeopardizing his protection by becoming delinquent account of not taking advantage of the sixty (60) days grace, that all members make payment of their regular dues and insurance premium, each month. By this method of paying dues monthly your substantial insurance protection will be fully protected during the period of your membership and you will have the assurance your family will receive full payment of the amount prescribed in our law.

All secretaries of subordinate lodges should forward monthly reports and duplicate receipts promptly, each month, as our insurance contract provides we are required to furnish the insurance company a list of members who failed to make payment of their insurance premium within the sixty (60) days period and their names are stricken from the records thus cancelling their insurance benefits. All of our members can be securely protected by simply complying with the laws of our International Brotherhood paying their dues and insurance premiums, each month, and subordinate

lodge secretaries forwarding reports and duplicate receipts promptly, each month, within the time prescribed in our laws.

The voluntary plan that permits the members to enroll for additional insurance up to a maximum of \$3,000.00, and it also permits the families of our members to enroll for the same premium cost of \$1.30 per month per \$1,000.00. The age limit under the voluntary plan for the families of our members is limited from five (5) to fifty-five (55) years and the double indemnity for accidental death does not apply under this plan. To date we have \$271,500.00 of insurance enrolled under the voluntary plan and practically all of the applications have been issued to the wives and children of our members.

In conclusion we desire to again impress upon our membership the necessity of paying their monthly dues and insurance premium within the prescribed time allowed by our laws so as to protect the substantial amount provided for our families in case of death or total disability.—Fraternally yours, Joe Flynn, int. Sec-Treas.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT McCUTCHAN

For period January 15th to February 17th, 1926.

At the time of making my report for the February Journal I was in the Maritime Provinces and since January 15th I have visited Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sackville, Amherst, Pictou, and Stellerton, N. S.; Moncton, St. Johns, Fredicton, Aroostock and Edmundston, N. B., and Charny, Quebec City, Richmond, Sherbrooke and Montreal, Qu., Ottawa, Charleton Place, Smith Falls, Toronto and Stratford, Ont., and I am at the last named place at this time.

As I previously reported, Local No. 378, Moncton, N. B., has jurisdiction over the 18 division points on the C. N. R. in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and with the large back shop in Moncton, they have a total of about 210 possible members. Of that number about 145 were in the union before last September while at present, the indications are the best for them to have over 190 of their possible membership in the union, before this appears in print.

Two paid members and one promise to pay was secured from the three possible members employed by the C. P. R. at Aroostock, N. B., and were turned over to Local No. 379, McAdam Jct., N. B. Before leaving the Maritime Provinces, I wish to state that the officers of Local No. 378, from president to inside guard, are a good active group of officers and unless I miss my guess, this is going to be the most successful year, up to now, in the history of that local. The organizer for the dual union endeavored to interest our people in his organization, but he was told to get out of the shop and stay out by the men in the Moncton shops, and

from what I could find out, unless it is a man or two at Halifax, and one at St. Johns, the dual union will get absolutely no support on either road in that section from our people.

They know the C. B. of R. E. for what it really is down in that section of Canada, for that is where it got its start.

Local No. 745, Charny, Quebec, is doing very well with the big majority of its possible membership paid up, while at Quebec City, Qu., the prospects are the best for Local No. 601, to continue to increase in membership, until every one of its 85 possible members are in the union. Brother Oullette, president of that local had secured three weeks leave of absence to act as temporary organizer and he had already many of the men lined up when I left there. He is being ably assisted by Brothers Gore, corresponding secretary, and W. F. Uwins, financial secretary.

The prospects are the best for Local No. 741, Richmond, Qu., to continue to maintain a 100% membership, while at Sherbrooke the dual union has gained a small following.

At Montreal, I found Local No. 134 had held a good portion of the previous membership of that local. This is where a small number of active individuals, who did not care to listen to reason or to be governed by the past experience of the Labor Unions, got busy and formed a dual union. While they gained a considerable following, principally in the back shop of the Canadian National Railway in Montreal, it was very noticeable that the enthusiasm for that move was already fast passing away, and the in-

dications are that, like other dual movements, they are like a new toy, but the interest in them soon begins to wane, for the very good reason that they never have accomplished anything in the way of increased pay or working conditions for those who participate in them. Those remaining with our organization are continuing to conduct the affairs of the organization, much as if nothing had taken place to interfere with the proper functioning of that local.

At Ottawa I found that out of 30 possible members, 29 were in the union, while it was financial reasons that had prevented the odd man from being a member, and Local No. 394 had also got the one possible member on the New York Central to pay up and they were also holding their outside possible membership, due to the untiring efforts of their financial secretary, Brother Holtby. The indications are that about all the nine possible members on the C. P. R. in Ottawa will also stay with the organization.

The big majority of the possible membership of Local No. 325, Carleton Place, are in the union, while at Smith Falls a big majority of the possible membership agreed to establish a local of our organization at that point, and other than Montreal and Sherbrooke, the sentiment for a dual union does not amount to anything, as it is just an occasional individual that does not or will not try to understand the real significance of what our organization is doing, however, the number is increasing fast, among our members, who are proclaiming at every opportunity, that our insurance program is one of the greatest things the organization has ever adopted.

At Toronto, I found practically all of the past and present active members were now in favor of what the delegates at the last convention had done and Local No. 548 is retaining a large majority of its past membership and increasing same all the time,

while Local No. 637, the contract shop local, is retaining a substantial number of its past membership and is considering putting on an active organizing campaign in common with the other International Unions in Toronto, to build up its membership.

Several attempts on the part of organizers for the dual union have been made to interest our people in that organization, but they have not been given any encouragement, so from present indications, the damage done by that outfit will be confined to the C. N. R. in Montreal, at Sherbrooke and to the men employed in the C. N. R. roundhouse in London, Ont., as the C. P. R. men in London are remaining with our organization.

Here in Stratford we have a move under way that has every possibility of increasing our membership over what it was before last September and there is no sentiment for any dual union.

Appointment of W. J. Coyle as Organizer

By action of the Grand Lodge Executive Council, Brother Walter J. Coyle was appointed as General Organizer for Eastern Canada. Brother Coyle served his apprenticeship in the Moncton shops and while he has worked and traveled the two countrys to some extent, he was up to the time of his appointment, employed by the C. N. R. in Moncton and he is now on the road actively engaged in increasing the membership of our organization.

It is therefore in order that our members in Eastern Canada co-operate with Brother Coyle, as I have every confidence that he will make good in his position as an officer of our organization. He is also in the fortunate position of being able to speak the French language, which is a valuable asset, on account of the large number of our people who use that language in the Province of Quebec.—Yours fraternally, R. C. McCutchan.

REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE NOLAN

Dear Sir and Brother:

I beg leave to submit to the members of the International Brotherhood a brief report on conditions in this section, as well as matters in general in connection with our movement relative to organized labor so necessary, because of conditions in the industry we are part of.

In my last report I outlined the conditions of our locals in railroad, contract shops and government navy yards, and about the same condition now exists in the contract shops of Norfolk, Va., but hope later on that the padlock of industrial depression will be opened and remain opened with the same activity that at one time was so evident in the contract shops of Norfolk, Virginia, when all boilermakers were employed at any season of the year and a job could be landed whenever a boilermaker struck town and desired a job.

The Seaboard shops at Portsmouth, Va., are quite active at present, but have a full force of boilermakers at work, nevertheless, the management is not increasing the force as there seems to be a sufficient number of boilermakers employed to successfully handle the repair work in the shops.

The Norfolk Navy Yard has quite a large force of mechanics of all crafts at work, the boiler shop is pretty busy and has a large force of boilermakers employed, but not calling any extra force, only in the shipfitters department where every once in a while a call for shipfitters is made as there seems to be a large amount of repair work on the battleship Texas, and later on expect the battleship New York for a general overhauling like the battleship Texas, unless the anticipated disarmament conference relegates part of our navy to the scrap heap, which I doubt very much, as an up to date

navy we must have regardless of the supposed World Court, as that peace court is on par with efficiency in government navy yards, just on paper and nothing more, and every employe of a government navy yard knows it.

Lodge 178, the Shipfitters' lodge at the Norfolk Navy Yard is increasing their membership right along, as applications are read out by the secretary at every meeting, and a committee appointed to approve or disapprove of the applications for reinstatement or new members, for the officers of Lodge 178 are doing some hustling to get every eligible worker in the hull dept. of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and truly sorry that Lodge 178 lost by death one of her trusted officers in the very prime of his young manhood, age 33, the writer attended the funeral and the burial service of Brother Brewer at the Fourth street Baptist church, Portsmouth, Va., at which a large number of relatives and friends of the departed Brother gathered to pay their last tribute of respect, for it was evident that Brother Brewer's friends were many owing to the large number present at church and at the last sad rites at the cemetery. And as the last tribute of respect to the departed Brother was about the final ending, the solemn burial service of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America was impressively read by Brother Rawles the Chaplain of lodge 178, emphasizing every word of the burial ritual very carefully where necessary to the mourners, many of whom represented our various lodges at Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va.

The floral designs were numerous and from friends that admired the personal worth of the late Brother Brewer, and among the floral tributes was one from lodge 57 that old lodge that has held its Charter for over forty-years, and proves beyond a shadow of a doubt what applied organization can bring about either in death, victory or defeat a united Brotherhood regardless of lodges or territory is that great fundamental that underlies the American labor movement, charity for all now and forever; may he rest in peace, as a good Brother of lodge 178—has gone to his reward.

In the next report will have something to say about the local lodges of the International Brotherhood in this territory, of conditions as well as the efforts that are made by their members to establish and make possible the necessity of organization of every eligible craftsman in railroad and contract shops and Government Navy Yard, as the future success of the Men of our craft depends on the organized efforts and loyalty of the members to each other—this means complete co-operation and support of all the obligations the Constitution of their International Union requires.

It does not mean that a member has discharged his obligation to the local union he

or they are members of, by simply paying their dues in order to be a member and carry a union card, on the contrary it means that every effort should be directed to secure the membership of every eligible craftsman of our trade, as well as the support of every other International Union, and in addition, patronizing the products of union label goods whenever and wherever possible, for co-operation will guarantee the success of the American labor movement, as the labor movement is a sound trades union business proposition, and as a trades union business proposition and it's our duty as such to tell the world where we stand by using the ballot box in the interest of the Men and Women who toil for a daily wage.

For without organization and co-operation of labor's forces, as also the ballot-box to defeat our enemy who is ever active, and elect our friends to positions of trust that will mean the complete emancipation of labor's wrongs, if not, we go on and on in the same old beaten path that we have been traveling for years, with victory when well organized, and defeat with unfair working conditions and wage when otherwise. for the practical experience of the past few years should be a lesson to solve the many problems that now confront the Men and Women of labor, and the successful applied remedy is organization, all other associations will bring about absolute failure of the purpose intended, for its my firm conviction that the great problems of organized labor are human problems and human efforts can right them, only, through organization and co-operation.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity of reporting through the columns of the Journal an incident that occurred at last regular meeting of lodge 57 which I surely appreciate as well as extending my most sincere thanks to the officers and members that I have been associated with for many years.

After the regular order of business was transacted, including many matters of interest to the members employed at Government Navy Yards and fully explained by the chairman of shop committee and his associate members of that committee, who carefully looks after matters of interest to the members of lodge 57 who are employed at the Norfolk Navy Yard, all of which was very promptly acted on by referring to the proper committee to be reported at next meeting of the lodge.

Under the good and welfare of the order the writer was called by the presiding officer to come forward as he had a message to deliver by orders of the officers and members of lodge 57, and when in the proper position, Brother Thomas an old time member of lodge 57, made the following remarks,

Brother Nolan, it gives me much pleasure in presenting to you two tokens for faithful service rendered for many years in the interest of lodge 57 and the International Brotherhood, may you live for many years

to use the tokens handed you by Brother Johnakin as they are presented to you by authorized authority of lodge 57 vested in me as presiding officer on this occasion, again let me say that Brother Nolan may live long is the hope of the officers and members to enjoy a needed rest after many years of faithful service in the interest of the organization.

The writer replied to the remarks of Brother Thomas, also to Brother Johnakin, but "I am unable to remember just what I said on that occasion therefore, I wish to

say through the columns of our official Journal, that I sincerely thank the officers and members of lodge 57 for tokens given and will long remember the kind words spoken at last regular meeting of lodge 57 on January 28, 1926.

With best wishes and kindest regards to the officers and membership of the International Brotherhood, as well as success now and in the future is the wish of the undersigned.

Yours truly and fraternally,
Thos. Nolan, Special Rep.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. McDONALD

Period January 15th, 1926, to February 15th, 1926, Inclusive.

At the conclusion of my last report I was in Memphis, Tenn., making an investigation of claim filed by Brother T Reinig against our organization. While in Memphis secured statements from doctors who attended Brother Reinig, together with statement from the St. Joseph's Hospital and a new X-Ray picture of Brother Reinig's back at the present time. After securing the above information forwarded same to International Lodge Headquarters for the information of International President who will no doubt give a decision on the case as soon as possible.

While in Memphis I prepared and had printed 100 circular letters dealing with the necessity of the men working at our trade who are not now members joining the organization in order that they will be able to maintain and improve their wages and working conditions as well as receive the benefit of our new insurance which could not be bought on the market for what they pay into our Brotherhood in dues and insurance combined. Brother Ed O'Brien, secretary of Lodge 180 and several other members promised to see a number of our suspended members soon as possible and endeavor to get them to reinstate. I feel confident that Lodge 180 will be able to increase its membership after the men are made acquainted with our new insurance features. After completing my work at Memphis that I was ordered to attend to, I went to Little Rock, Ark., and got in touch with Brother Rooksbury and Newcomb, president and secretary of Lodge 69 and discussed with them the question of building up our organization in not only Little Rock but throughout the State of Arkansas. Upon investigation I found that Lodge 66 was not functioning any more, but that C. F. Thompson who was secretary of this lodge was still in possession of the books of the lodge. After seeing what the situation was in Little Rock and the prospects of rebuilding our organization, I recommended to International President that Lodge 69 be given full jurisdiction over all territory in and around Little Rock and that all the lodge property in possession of the former secretary of lapsed Lodge 66 be turned over to the offi-

cers of Lodge 69 in order that the future interest of our organization would be looked after. Upon receiving the approval of International President's office I secured all the books and turned same over to Brother Rooksbury, President of Lodge 69. While in Little Rock I had an opportunity of meeting a number of men who were formerly members of our organization and from what information I secured it is the general feeling that our organization will come back and assist in restoring the wages and conditions that prevailed prior to the strike of 1922.

From Little Rock I went to Pine Bluff and got in touch with matters there and am pleased to report that some progress was made towards reorganization which has been reported by the undersigned to the officers of Lodge 69 and the International President. After being in Pine Bluff for two days I received a telegram from Assistant President Atkinson to immediately go to Springfield and settle a seniority dispute between our members employed by the C. P. and St. L. at that point. In accordance with instruction I arrived in Springfield on February 4th, and met Brother Geo. Maher, president of Lodge 81, who explained to me what the trouble was and suggested that I get in touch with the C. P. & St. L. men and arrange a meeting with them in order that all the facts could be obtained. After visiting the boiler makers and helpers on the night job and holding a meeting with the day men after working hours and securing copy of the agreement now in effect between this company and our members together with a seniority list furnished me by Brother Kennedy, chairman of boiler makers' shop committee. I gave a decision in writing to the president of Lodge 81 and the chairman of the Shop Committee in which I ruled that in accordance with rules 23 and 25 a man's seniority at Springfield would begin from the date he actually went to work at that point and that from the fact that the force had been reduced at another point did not give any member a right to carry his seniority with him. While at Springfield I had the pleasure of attending the regular meeting of Lodge 81 and found that this lodge has a good set of officers and

that out of approximately 40 members only one man refused to go along with the insurance laws adopted at our recent convention and while in Springfield I had a talk with this brother and after explaining to him the insurance features now connected with our Brotherhood he agreed to pay up and go along with the other men which makes Lodge 81 now 100 per cent. I also visited the men employed by the C. & A. and found all boiler makers and helpers in good standing. After completing my work at Springfield I was notified by International President to go to Marquette, Michigan, and have a talk with our members there in regard to our new insurance laws. In line with the above instructions I went to Marquette and held a meeting with the members of Lodge 236, which is composed of D. S. S. & A. and L. S. I. men. I had a very good meeting and those present seemed very much interested in the insurance question. I found a portion of the men somewhat opposed to the compulsory feature as they termed it of our insurance, but all admitting that the rates were better than they could go out on the market and buy as an individual. While the men at Marquette did not openly express themselves to me at the meeting, I am inclined to believe that the men as a whole at Marquette wants to see our organization go forward and are good union men at heart and will within the near future decide to go along and assist in the protection of their brothers' family as well as the building up of our organization.

From Marquette I came down over the Michigan Central, stopping at Grayling and Bay City, Michigan, and had a talk with some of the men at both of these points and several promised to reinstate if arrangements could be made with the local lodge

at Jackson, Mich. It is impossible to understand why some of the men on the Michigan Central refuses to belong to our organization when they are enjoying a rate of 73 cents per hour and the protection of the organization. Unless the men on the roads that are working under agreements secured by our organization wake up and do their full duty they may not be able to continue to enjoy the same wages that they are now enjoying. Any man who refuses to join the organization is directly contributing to the possibility of a lower wage scale which means a lower standard of living for his family, surely no man with any principle wants to take the comforts of life away from his wife and children, but that is exactly what a man is doing that refuses to pay his share of the expenses of maintaining the organization. Excuses are given by men one after the other why they won't belong to the organization and as a rule they generally wind up by admitting that if it wasn't for the organization they wouldn't be getting the wages they are today. Brothers, if our organization is to make any real progress we are going to have to get in the game and do our full duty and not leave it to one or two other men to carry on the fight. I trust that I will be able to report a number of reinstatements in my next report as a result of my visit to several points on the Michigan Central.

In conclusion I desire to express my sincere appreciation to the local lodge officers and members that I have come in contact with the past thirty days for their loyal support and co-operation and with kindest regards to all, I remain, Sincerely and Fraternaly yours, C. A. McDonald, Int'l Vice-Pres.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH P. RYAN

Period January 16th to February 15th, 1926, Inclusive.

Typographical Error February Journal

Page 83, first paragraph on line 12 the printer has substituted the words "Time and One-half" when it should read "Time and One-quarter." This substitution resulted in a ridiculous meaning and Brother "Barry," editor-manager, has assured me correction would be made in March Journal with reference to same. The referendum referred to was on the acceptance or rejection of an increase of two (2c) cents per hour with time and one-quarter for all overtime and other concessions. It is a pleasure to announce that the offer was rejected and negotiations renewed on the Southern Ry.

Chicago, Ill.

The past month has been devoted to the interest of the membership in my home city. It has been my pleasure to attend regular meetings of Lodge 1 on January 7th and February 10th, Lodge 227 on January 22nd and February 12th, Lodge 429 on

February 9th, Lodge 434 on February 8th, Lodge 588 on January 21st and February 4th and a Federated mass meeting of C. N. W. Ry. shopmen on January 20th at Wicker Park Hall with President Franklin. Nine meetings in all. In addition to the above in behalf of Lodge 626 I have on three occasions visited the probate court in connection with a matter that is coming up for disposal on February 18th. The result in this matter will be a precedent in connection with death benefit payments and I will report further on same in April Journal. Work at the trade is quiet in this section.

Insurance Claims.

Through the courtesy of the I. S. T. I am privileged again this month to dwell briefly upon the result of the insurance feature of the Brotherhood. Payment of the first claim was made on October 13th, 1925. The 46th claim was paid on January 25th, 1926, resulting in 46 claims distributed among 40

subordinate lodges, with 38 straight death, 4 partial disability and 4 double indemnity, making a total of \$48,000.00 in all in seventy-five (75) actual calendar days, not to mention several claims for disability and double indemnity, now under investigation. The Journal reading membership will derive some direct knowledge of the mortality rate of the Brotherhood from this 75 actual day record and for the member who is hostile toward the insurance feature of the Brotherhood, here is some convincing written argument as to why he should favor this recent legislation.

**Fitzsimmons' Veterans' Hospital,
Denver, Colo.**

Lest we forget, brief mention at this time in behalf of two of our members confined to hospital life as a result of physical condition, deserve notice. Brothers Lauderback of Lodge 104, Seattle, Wash., and O'Shaughnessy of Lodge 5, Cleveland, Ohio, are at the Fitzsimmons' General Hospital, Denver, Colo. Many of the members of various lodges know them personally and have

worked in the shop at some time or other alongside them. Although removed from active participation at the trade, they are interested in the progress of the Brotherhood and a letter or post card, I imagine, will be mighty welcome from any of their former shopmates. **THINK IT OVER!**

The Other Fellow's Insurance Payments

(For purposes of information)

Locomotive Engineers, 126 death and disability claims.....	\$252,750.00
Bricklayers' Int'l Union, 70 death claims	19,800.00
Bakery and Confectionery, 10 death claims	2,256.00
Order Sleeping Car Conductors, 5 death claims.....	5,000.00
International Union, 10 death claims	2,100.00
Boilermakers' Int'l Union, 46 death and disability claims.....	48,000.00

Fraternally submitted,

Jos. P. Ryan, Int. Vice-Pres.

7533 Vernon Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT DAVIS

For period from December 15th.

Mobile, Ala.

Since my last report, the Naval Review Board of Wages has rendered their decision, which was far from being satisfactory. To begin with the board seemed to overlook the data as submitted, for they made awards from the same data that varied as much as two and three cents per hour, yet this data was all taken from the same firms and from the same ratings.

Last year the board seemed to have overlooked some of the other crafts, and I suppose felt, as we were one of the crafts which received an increase last year, we should be satisfied with less this year. I can explain a good many things, but this award is beyond me. And I might add, no member of the board or the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was able to do so either. I don't say this in criticism of the board, but I do hold that the board failed to give the data as presented the consideration it should have had. The above mentioned visit with the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was made with Brothers Poor and Osman of Lodge 450 of Washington, D. C., and I believe we went over the situation thoroughly with the assistant secretary and Capt. Clark, chairman of the wage board. The assistant secretary refused to open the case for revision, contending that if he were to do so, other crafts would immediately want theirs opened. The case rests here.

Visited Baltimore Lodge 193 on instructions from international president's office, to assist in adjusting a grievance with one of the local shops, and I believe all was done that could be done, at that time.

I might add, however, that this local lodge

is showing much progress, and the future for them looks bright. Much of this is due to the untiring efforts of the secretary, Brother Shanley, President Lines and Brother Pattison, the business agent, these members are entitled to all the praise they are getting.

Visited Local 235, Columbia, S. C., and had very good special meeting, found the officers and members on the job and getting results. Everything in this lodge points to a united future and was 100% when I left Columbia. While there went over the insurance benefit with them and believe explained everything satisfactorily as the lodge was unanimous in favor of it that evening.

Visited Lodge 20, Jacksonville, Fla., on instructions from international president, and found the lodge in good shape. We had special meeting to discuss the welfare of the Brotherhood, and found every member ready to assist in getting our craft organized for the future protection of our members. This lodge is also much interested in the situation at Tampa, Florida, realizing that their welfare depends a great deal on the standing of the lodges in their immediate vicinity. I am informed by the international, that Vice-President Schmitt is now in Tampa for the purpose of building up this lodge.

Local 112, of Mobile, Alabama, where I am at present is on the upward trend, as we have been able to reinstate a few of the former members, and the outlook is very promising.

There is not a great amount of work here, and I would advise members who have work elsewhere, to stick to it, until the work here

picks up. At present those employed are only getting a couple of days per week.

Visited the members of Lodge 511 at Whistler, Ala., and found things there in a fairly good state, though the shops have been reduced to a minimum, and only a few men are employed. There is a situation there that I will take up with President Wands of District 13 at once, which I shall not discuss here.

Attended a couple of the weekly luncheons of the Brotherhood in Washington before I left, at which the general outlook of the legislative situation was discussed. The proposed Railroad Bill was discussed, but had not been introduced at that time, everyone however, predicts its passage. The bill to provide some form of transportation privileges for the employes of the Alaska rail-

road was also reported upon, hearings on this bill have been had so I am informed. Each of our lodges and members should give their support to the passage of this bill, for the men employed on the Alaska railroad are entitled to this and all congress can give them. I cannot report on the hearings for the wage adjustment as I have not been in touch with the situation for some weeks.

I wish all the secretaries of the lodges of the South Atlantic and Gulf section would let me have present mailing address. I also furnished the lodges at Panama with copy of wage data and award of the review board on wages of the navy department.

Fraternally yours, J. N. Davis, Int. Vice-Pres.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT MAHER

For months of December and January.

During the month of December I spent most of the time in Youngstown, Ohio, straightening out the affairs of lodge No. 49 and auditing the books of former Secretary Granville Bigler, who I find short in his accounts to the sum of \$260.65 (two hundred and sixty dollars and sixty-five cents). I have given Bigler every chance to pay this money to the secretary of lodge No. 49, but to date he has made no effort to make payment of the money and it looks like I will have to return to Youngstown and swear out a warrant for his arrest for embezzlement.

While in Youngstown I reinstated quite a number of mechanics and helpers that had become delinquent because of the neglect of former Secretary Bigler. It is very evident that Bigler, knowing that he was short in his accounts, tried his best to put the lodge out of business, thinking that he would not be caught and shown up as a crook.

I also attended a meeting in Louisville, Ky., of representatives of the machinists, carmen and boilermakers, relative to important matters pertaining to the welfare of those organizations and attended regular meeting of lodge No. 135, Chillicothe, Ohio, and explained the uniform insurance plan adopted at our last convention. I spent the holidays at home with my family.

After the holidays I went to Youngstown,

Ohio, for the regular meeting, then went to Pittsburgh for regular meeting of lodge No. 154 and also made personal investigation of the total and permanent disability claim of Brother Frank Bann.

I then went to Akron, Ohio, where I found that lodge No. 59 was about to lapse. Was able to save five members and gave them clearance cards and they will no doubt deposit them in the Cleveland lodges. I audited the books of Secretary Clyne and found that he has in his possession the sum of \$34.11. This amount Brother Clyne agreed to send to Brother Flynn in 30 days. I also returned all property and supplies of lodge No. 59 to Brother Flynn's office.

I then went to Green Bay, Wis., to attend a federated meeting of all crafts employed by the Green Bay and Western R. R. This was a very good meeting and it was decided at this meeting to request some important changes in present agreement and make request for an increase in wages. I visited the home of Brother Huth, secretary of lodge No. 485, relative to calling a special meeting of lodge No. 485, and also visited the Green Bay and Western shops and the Milwaukee shops while in Green Bay.

Trusting that this report will meet with your approval and with best wishes to all.

I remain fraternally,

M. A. Maher, Int. Vice-Pres.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT NORTON

Period of January 15th, 1926, to February 15th, 1926, Inclusive.

Completing my work in connection with the affairs of Lodge No. 148, Vallejo, California, on January 15th, I left Vallejo on that date for Oakland, Calif., to attend a regular meeting of Lodge No. 39. The paramount issue of this meeting was the question of organizing the unorganized workers of our craft in the east bay district. I am pleased to report that after a full and free

discussion of this subject matter, unanimous action was taken upon a program that in my judgment will clarify the present situation and greatly assist in bringing about the desired results.

While in this district some assistance was given to the various lodges in connection with our new insurance laws and several shops and jobs were visited in company

with Brother Mike Gabbett, business agent of District No. 51, and Brother Thomas Sheehan, business agent of Lodge No. 6. We also conferred with Mr. Smith, chief engineer of gas construction for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. This conference was in regards to a gasholder that is to be erected at Oakland for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Mr. Smith informed us that the job in question was under contract to the Bartlett and Hayward Company, and that while the contract called for payment of the going wages in the district, the matter would have to be taken up with Mr. Sperry, western representative, of the Bartlett and Hayward Company, who has headquarters at Los Angeles.

Leaving San Francisco January 20th, a few days were spent at Bakersfield and Taft, Calif., by request of Brother F. S. Dunn, business agent of Lodge No. 92, the purpose of this visit was to fully explain our new insurance laws to several members of Lodge No. 92, who are employed permanently at these points, and I am pleased to say that those visited are now satisfied with the many beneficial features of this law. In addition to dues collected for Lodge No. 92, one paid up application was secured and three other employed in the oil fields agreed to send in their applications as soon as their finances would permit. Also visited the S. P. and Santa Fe shops and talked with a number of boiler makers and helpers.

Arriving at Los Angeles on January 25th, a conference was arranged with Mr. Sperry for the 27th. At this conference, Mr. Sperry stated that the Oakland job would start about March 15th, and that he would give our members the same consideration for employment as was given to others. He would not definitely commit himself as to the wage scale, stating that he would investigate the Oakland field scale before his job started and that his company would meet the going scale for that class of work.

While in this district, I visited San Pedro and conferred with Brother Santiago Rodriguez, secretary of Lodge No. 825. Attended regular meetings of Lodges 92 and 351, and a meeting of the Los Angeles Metal Trades Council. Also assisted Business Agent F. S. Dunn in connection with some organizing

work, eight new applications and one reinstatement were secured, with good prospects for from fifteen to twenty additional applications in the near future.

February 4th, left Los Angeles for Santa Barbara, Calif., visited Southern Pacific roundhouse in quest of information as to present conditions, then called at the home of Brother Wm. M. Timmons, of Lodge No. 39. I am sorry to report that upon reaching Brother Timmons' home, a neighbor informed me that he met with a serious accident that morning and had been taken to the Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital. Arriving at the hospital I found Brother Timmons in a semi-conscious state, attended by two physicians, a nurse, his wife and his sister-in-law. X-ray photographs had been taken and were being developed, but the extent of the injury had not as yet been determined.

Mrs. Timmons informed me that the accident occurred that morning about ten o'clock while Brother Timmons was performing some work for the Warwick Iron Works of Santa Barbara. He was working on a scaffold from which he fell a distance of about nine feet, striking his back on a bar of iron. As Brother Timmons was receiving the best of care and nothing further could be done in his behalf, I advised Mrs. Timmons as to the California State Workmen's Compensation Law and the sick benefit features of Lodge No. 39. Then left for San Luis Obispo, Calif., where a visit was paid to Brother W. A. Holt at the Pacific Coast Railroad shops, also visited the Southern Pacific shops and secured some important information.

Arriving at San Francisco on February 6th, several days were spent in the interest of our members. During this period various jobs and shops were visited in company with the local business agents and meetings of Lodges No. 6 and No. 9 were attended.

February 12th, left for Sacramento, Calif., conferred with Brother J. T. Balter, general chairman of District Lodge No. 49, then left for Salt Lake City, Utah, where I am at present engaged under instructions of Assistant International President Atkinson.—Yours fraternally, H. J. Norton, Int. Vice-Pres.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT GLENN

January 15th and 16th attended state conference called by executive board of the Ohio State Federation of Labor. This meeting was considered a great success and the largest of its kind in the history of the federation. There were over 400 delegates and a large number of visitors present. President Frye outlined the necessity for calling the meeting and pointed out to the delegates the necessity for greater activity both on the industrial and political field, his address to the delegates was considered a masterpiece, after which a program of procedure to be carried out by the unions and

their friends in the state of Ohio was presented and adopted unanimously which set forth a position to be taken by the Labor Movement in the coming campaign.

Week of January 18th spent in Cleveland and vicinity. Attended meetings of Lodge 416, Lodge 5, Cleveland Federation of Labor, Building Trades meeting and daily meeting of organizing committee of Cleveland Federation of Labor. Week of the 25th of January spent in Cleveland, Buffalo and Ash-tabula, O. Attended meeting of Local 380, Buffalo, in company with Brother Bowen, general chairman of N. Y. Central Lines, as

an effort will be made in the near future to organize some shops in the vicinity of Buffalo. Met with Brother Meim, B. A. of Lodge 7, on matters of interest to the organization, accompanied Brother Bowen to Ashtabula, O., where open meeting of Lodge 306 was held. Insurance feature outlined, seven men reinstated, arrangements made for the local to properly function.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT SCHMITT

At the close of our last convention and meeting of the Executive Council, returned to Columbus, O. During my stay there attended two meetings of Lodge No. 8, attended two meetings of Lodge 99 at Newark, O., and visited shops. Met officers of Lodge No. 259 at Lima, O. Owing to the meeting time of the lodge having not been changed in the roster to correspond with the change of date of holding meetings, no meeting of the lodge was arranged. After which I started out to make a trip over the eastern section of the B. & O. Railroad. The following points were visited: Grafton, W. Va.; Fairmount, W. Va.; Clarksburg, W. Va.; Weston, W. Va.; Hardman, W. Va.; Keyser, W. Va.; M. & K. Junction, W. Va.; Sabraton, W. Va.; McMechen, W. Va.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; New Castle, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cumberland, Md.; Baltimore, Md., and Holloway, O. Explaining the uniform insurance adopted at our last convention, which was fairly well accepted by the members that I came in contact with, with the exception of a couple of points.

Also visited Hinton, W. Va.; Huntington, W. Va., and Russell, Ky., on the C. & O. Railroad, with Brother L. M. Wilcox. Attended meeting of railroad labor representatives in Washington, D. C., on the proposed change in railroad labor law. This taking me to the holidays, when I left for Clearwater, Fla., to spend this period with

The first half of February was spent in Cleveland and vicinity. We have some outside jobs starting which will come under the Building Trades scale of \$1.25 for mechanics and \$1.12½ for helpers, but there are plenty of members out of work in Cleveland to cover these jobs. Fraternally yours, M. F. Glenn, Int. Vice-Pres.

my family, our temporary home with my daughter.

While here was assigned to investigate the affairs of Lodge No. 433, at Tampa, Fla., which I found in a very deplorable condition, no meetings having been held for nearly three years, all the business being done by the financial secretary, who also was holding the same position for other labor organizations, and editing a labor paper, the result being that no records of any consequence being kept of business done, many members paying dues and not receiving their official receipts, and several who did get them were not reported by the duplicate receipts to the International Secretary-Treasurer, duplicate receipts for almost two years for some members not having been forwarded, and many from that time down to a few months. To date have collected \$735.45, and have purchased \$595.35 worth of supplies. Have held two meetings of Lodge No. 433, elected a new set of officers, who I believe will profit by their past experience and indifference and conduct the lodge in the future in accordance with the laws of our Brotherhood.

At the present time am endeavoring to adjust the financial differences with the ex-secretary, which I hope to conclude within the next few days.

This concludes my report up to February 20th, with best wishes and kindest regards to all, I remain, fraternally yours, J. F. Schmitt, International Vice-President.

Agreements

AGREEMENT.

Made this 15th day of January, 1926, by and between the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, having its principal office in Kansas City, Kansas, and Local Union 21, a branch of said International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, having its principal office in New York City, which said International Union and Local Union are voluntary, unincorporated associations, and will hereafter be referred to, for the purpose of brevity, as the "Union," party of the first part, and Stacey Brothers Gas and

Construction Company, a Corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Ohio, having its principal office at Cincinnati, Ohio, party of the second part, hereinafter referred to for the purpose of brevity as the "Employer."

The parties hereto, for mutual considerations and for One (\$1.00) Dollar each to the other in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, agree to and with each other as follows:

First: The Employer agrees during the term of this contract to employ only members of the "Union" in good standing on all

work under contract to be erected by the Employer for the Proctor Gamble Company at Port Ivory, Staten Island, N. Y.

Second: The Employer agrees that all members of the "Union" employed by it for work under contract at the Proctor Gamble Company plant at Port Ivory, Staten Island, N. Y., shall be obtained by the Employer from the Union through the office of the Union which is located at 197 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Third: That the Employer agrees that the working card of the Union shall be evidence of membership in the Union and of good standing therein.

Fourth: The Union agrees to furnish to the Employer during the period of this contract a sufficient number of competent men, members of the Union in good standing, to perform the work of the Employer.

Fifth: It is distinctly understood that eight hours shall constitute a day's work and that said eight hours shall begin at 8 A. M., end at 12 M. and shall be from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. except on Saturday when a day's work shall consist of four hours, and shall begin at 8 A. M. and end at 12 M. Men who are employed with permission of the Union to work at times other than above designated shall be considered to be working overtime and shall be paid at the rate of two hours for one hour.

Sixth: The rate of pay shall be \$1.31¼ per hour for mechanics and \$1.18¾ per hour for helpers.

Seventh: Where more than two men are employed there shall be employed a member of the Union who shall be designated as foreman, whose compensation shall be \$75 per week, straight time. On all overtime he shall be paid double time as provided for the other men above. Where more than fifteen members of the Union are employed there shall, in addition to the foreman, be appointed an Assistant Foreman. The assistant foreman shall be paid \$68.75 per week straight time and double time for overtime.

Eighth: The following days shall be holidays for the purposes of this agreement: New Year's Day, January 1st, Lincoln's Birthday, February 12th, Washington's Birthday, February 22nd, Good Friday in New Jersey, Memorial Day, May 30th, Independence Day, July 4th, Columbus Day, October 12th, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, or any day set aside by the State or Federal Government. Should any holiday fall on Sunday, the day set aside by State or Nation shall be observed. No work will be performed on Labor Day or Christmas Day except it be to protect work in jeopardy and shall be paid at the rate of four (4) hours for one (1) hour's time worked on aforesaid job.

Ninth: Members of the Union shall be paid weekly and not later than Saturday noon. In the event of a member being discharged he shall be paid the moneys he has

earned immediately. Men leaving of their own accord shall be paid on the regular pay day.

Tenth: The Union shall have jurisdiction and shall perform exclusively the following work:

All work on boilers, boiler casing, boiler casting and baffles all front ends, netting work, all boiler fronts, tube doors, fire doors, and fire door frames. All breeching, uptakes, economizers, super-heaters, hot air heaters and all air ducts, all forms of tube work; all rigging connected with same; all iron and steel tanks, stills, pontoons, air, steam, oil, gas, acid and water tight work. All riveted iron or steel pipe lines, penstocks and the assembling and laying of same. All smoke consumers, brewery vats, condensers, acid concentrators, all work on furnaces, garbage incinerators, roasters and converters; all gasometers, gas generators, purifying boxes, scrubbers and wash tanks, all gas making units including all frame work connected with same. All heaters, all sheet iron No. 16 gauge or over. All stack connections with manufacturing on power plants of all kinds, electric welding, acetylene welding and burning; all hoppers, skips, chutes and soot blowers. The unloading and handling of all material shall be done by the members of this Union.

In addition to the above, it is further stipulated and agreed between the parties hereto that the following conditions shall exist on all of the work performed under the terms of this contract.

A riveting gang shall consist of two riveters, a holder-on, a heater, and a passer, where necessary.

Chipping and caulking shall be done only by mechanics, members of the Union.

When using pneumatic riveting hammers, two riveters shall be used to operate same on all work.

On the erection and assembling of all work there shall not be more than two helpers to one mechanic employed.

Under no consideration shall piece, task or bonus work be performed by the above named Organization.

When it becomes necessary to lay off men they shall be notified on the last day of work.

Any men ordered to report for work at the request of the employer and failure to employ him shall be compensated by the employer for two hours' pay.

Business agent shall have access to all jobs but not interfere or delay men during working hours. There shall be a standard on all jobs.

Eleventh: It is further stipulated and agreed by and between the parties hereto that whatever rate of wage is agreed to as the rate to be paid boiler makers and helpers between the Building Trade & Employers' Association and the Building Trades Council, shall be the rate of wage which shall be substituted for the rate hereinbefore set forth in this agreement and said

rate shall be retroactive to the date when same is paid by other employers employing members of the Union within the City of New York.

Twelfth: This agreement shall remain in full force and effect and binding upon the parties hereto during the period during which the work, now under contract to be erected by the Stacey Brothers Gas Construction Company for the Proctor Gamble Company at Port Ivory, Staten Island, N. Y., is erected.

In Witness Whereof, the parties hereto have signed their names the day and year first above written.

International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America. By (Signed) John J. Dowd, Inter-

national Vice-President. Witness: (Signed) E. Strauss.

Local Union 21, branch of International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America. By (Signed) Harry Nacey, Business Agent.

Stacey Brothers Gas & Construction Company. By (Signed) R. S. Osborne, Erection Manager. Witness: (Signed) T. W. Mc-Seraney.

Note—The above Agreement was also signed by James Kavanaugh, Foreman of the Graver Corporation, and John J. Dowd, International Vice-President, and Harry Nacey, Business Agent of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

AGREEMENT.

Wage Scale and Conditions of Lafayette Lodge 169 of the City of Detroit International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

Article 1. Forty-four hours (44) shall constitute a week's work. The hours of work shall be eight (8) hours per day, the first five days of the week and four (4) hours on Saturday.

Art. 2. All work done after regular working hours, on Sundays and the following holidays, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas (in case any of the above holidays fall on Sunday the day set aside by the Nation or State for the observance of the above holidays) shall be paid at the rate of double time. No work shall be performed on Labor Day unless in the case of emergency, when the rate shall be three (3) days for one. Any time worked on Labor Day shall be considered a full day.

Art. 3. The minimum rate of wages for shop work shall be Eighty-five cents (85c) per hour for boiler makers and sixty-five cents (65c) per hour for helpers; layer-outs and flange turners shall receive ninety cents (90c) per hour.

Field work scale shall be one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per hour for boiler makers and one dollar and fifteen cents (\$1.15) per hour for helpers, except when men are required to work thirty-five feet or more in the air, helpers shall receive the same rate as the boiler makers, one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per hour.

Art. 4. All work shall be done by members of this Brotherhood in good standing. Shop Stewards shall see that this clause is strictly enforced. Under no circumstances shall a man be permitted to take charge of work unless he is a member of this Brotherhood in good standing, except a bona fide foreman who shall not be permitted to use the tools. Any man taking charge of work as Foreman shall receive the stipulation of twenty-five (25c) cents per hour more than the boiler makers' rate.

Art. 5. Boiler makers and helpers leaving Detroit to work on jobs contracted for outside the city shall receive first class trans-

portation to and from the job and if work requires men to board and lodge away from home, first class board and lodging shall be provided and the expenses shall be borne by the employer. Traveling time shall be paid at the prevailing rate of wages each day.

Art. 6. Boiler makers and helpers sent out of the city on jobs shall receive the prevailing rate of wages of the district that they are working in. In no case shall the rate of wages be less than that specified in Article 3 of this Agreement.

Art. 7. It is agreed that all work done in Detroit and vicinity where it is necessary for the men to travel from the shop to the job or from the job to shop, the traveling time shall be on the employer's time and he shall pay all car fares.

Art. 8. If a man has worked all day and is required to travel at night or on Sundays or holidays, he shall be paid at the rate of double time for traveling. Should sleeping accommodations be provided he shall receive the regular rate of wages.

Art. 9. No one but Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers shall be permitted to do Boiler Makers', Iron Ship Builders' and Helpers' work that comes under the jurisdiction of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers.

Art. 10. Members of this Brotherhood shall be given the preference for employment at all times and they shall be first to commence the job and last to be discharged on the completion of the job. In event of there not being a sufficient number of members of this Brotherhood out of employment and the Lodge is unable to supply the company the required amount of men, the company is at liberty to employ as many Boiler Makers as required to fill the job, provided that the shop steward or the business agent permits.

Art. 11. Classification of Boiler Makers' and Iron Ship Builders' work shall consist of all boilers, stacks and tanks, laying out,

flanging, fitting up or fabricating, patching, riveting, chipping and caulking, all tube work, all work pertaining to air, water, steam, gas or oil, tight-work, smoke consumers, burners, brewery vats, all breeching, up-takes, gas-holders, all steel or iron plate of 1.16 gauge or heavier, laying out and bending of all I beams, T irons, channels and angle irons, in connection with the installation of the above named hulls, barges and pontoons, ship fitting, chipping and caulking, bending of all angle irons or frame work and the laying out of fabricating of same on ship work, drilling, reaming, tapping and counter sinking and all work pertaining to the above named articles; also punch and shears, rolls bulldozes and flanging machines.

Art. 12. Any man acting as Shop Steward or Committeeman in the shop or on the job shall not be discriminated against. Should any employe have a grievance he shall have the right to arrange a meeting at which time he shall be permitted to have the Shop Steward or Committeeman with him at the time of the interview. If satisfactory settlement cannot be made they shall have the right to appeal to the officers in chagre until the President of the Company is reached. Should it be found that the grievance is well founded the employes shall receive pay for all time lost.

Art. 13. The Representative of the Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America shall be admitted to any yard or shop during working hours. He shall not interfere with or cause men to neglect their

work. Any grievance arising will be taken up by the Representative with the firm. When the Representative of the Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers or the Building Trades Council or both visit a shop or job where members are employed, or should be employed, the representatives shall be accorded full recognition and on request of either party working cards shall be produced for their inspection.

Art. 14. There shall be one apprentice for every five journeymen permanently employed; they shall serve a term of four years; helpers between the age of eighteen and forty years may be given an opportunity to learn the trade after serving two years as helper.

Art. 15. This Brotherhood will not permit any man to quit on a job or go to another job unless he gives at least one day's notice.

Art. 16. It is agreed between the Company and Lafayette Lodge 169 of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, that any article in this Agreement may be opened for discussion at any time by either party giving thirty (30) days' notice in writing. This Agreement to remain in force until superseded by another.

Signed for the Company, Wolverine Boiler Works, James B. Smith.

Signed for Brotherhood, Patrick K. Joyce, International Representative.

Signed this 5th day of February in the year 1926.

Correspondence

Ottawa, Can.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Owing to the misunderstanding of a number of our members both in United States and Canada, with regard to the new re-insurance plan that went into effect on Sept. 26, 1925, and especially in Eastern Canada, where a number of members have rebelled on same, especially in Montreal and have decided on throwing their lot in with the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees with its whole object of disrupting the International regardless of craft. As the president of this organization, "Mosher" stated that he would wage war on all internationals, and apparently they have started on the Boilermakers and Helpers, and naturally there have been some of the members in Montreal fall for it, but when they find out that the C. B. R. E. can do nothing for them any more than accept their per capita tax, as Division No. 4 is the only body that will be recognized by the management of the railroads for the shop crafts. This is one of the many things that have been overlooked by these members.

And the way the C. B. R. E. have in regards to trying to entice our members to follow the step taken by some of the locals of Montreal in issuing circulars to different points and locals, telling them how many locals have been started in different towns and cities through the country and to our surprise Ottawa was one. Now brothers, I want to take this opportunity to deny this lie, as the C. B. R. E. has not a single member of our craft, let alone a local in Ottawa. Ottawa has maintained practically a 100 per cent and the writer has received an application from an ex-member for re-instatement.

We were also opposed to the re-insurance plan when it was first brought out for the reason that we did not understand it, but when we were able to get Bro. McCutcheon to pay a visit to Ottawa on December 17, 1925, and explain the whole thing fully, and he did not have things all his own way as he had to answer many questions which kept him going until the wee hours of the morning. The boys left the hall in a different attitude than when they came, and

went away satisfied that the insurance in its present form was a good buy.—Yours fraternally, Donald Holtby, S. L., 394.

Portsmouth, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The great and supreme ruler of the universe has, in his infinite wisdom removed from among us one of our worthy and esteemed fellow-laborers, Earl M. Brewer; and, whereas, the long and intimate relation held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him.

The wisdom and ability which he has exercised in the aid of our organization by service and counsel, will be held in grateful remembrance.

The sudden removal of such a life from among our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members and friends of this organization.

With deep sympathy for the bereaved relatives of the deceased we express our hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well.—S. O. Rawles, G. H. Galbreath, J. I. Copeland, committee, Local Lodge No. 178.

THE DEATH OF MARY HARRINGTON

In the anthracite region at Mahanoy City,
There has been another great sacrifice
To our country's shame, disgrace and pity—
To save her children, a starving mother dies.

"May God rest you" Mary Harrington,
While we bow our heads in shame,
Your sacrifice will not be forgotten—
And you may not have died in vain.

Yes, yours was the death of a martyr;
You died for a noble and sacred cause.
Racked between principle and barter—
You chose labor, and mother love.

"Yours, the supreme test of a mother,
Starving and dying for your young;
We feel your soul is in Heaven, forever—
But your slayers are yet unhung.

These coal barons have standardized their goal,
Nothing allowed to stand in their way.
They demand absolute power over men and coal,
Though women and children starve every day.

They have bartered your blood for lucre,
But some time justice will be done;
Then they will get their full measure,
"God will comfort you" Mary Harrington.
—Dominic Kane.

Cumberland, Md.

Dear Sir and Brother:

As it has pleased Almighty God in His

wisdom and goodness to take from our midst the beloved father of Brother P. D. Harvey, general chairman of District No. 31, and Brother W. F. Harvey, we, the members of Local Lodge No. 332 wish to express to these two brothers our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement.—Respectfully submitted, F. E. Niernan, T. E. Lannon, A. W. McCrorie, committee.

THE INSURANCE CLAUSE

Brothers, I would say a word
Of our great insurance clause,
Of it you have seen and heard,
For it is one of our best laws.

Stop today and ponder,
Of the loved ones now so dear,
What a comfort when you're yonder,
That you've made their lives less drear.

I will make my meaning clearer,
Tell why I approve the plan:
'Tis to bring the subject nearer,
Talk to you as man to man.

In St. Louis, my home city,
I have seen good union men
Stricken down. Oh, what a pity—
Linger on, and then:

Death has claimed our suffering Brother,
Leaving now its grief and sorrow.
The one who is left, the wife or mother,
For expenses now must borrow.

Is it not another burden?
Brothers, to you this is clear.
If their hearts we would not harden,
You have now the answer here.

This is one of many reasons,
Why we should approve the plan.
Let there not be any treasons,
Each one be a union man.

Be a booster for the clause,
Think you 'tis the best
Feature of our laws;
Claims have proved the test.

Let me urge you, Brothers,
Boilermakers, all,
Give a thought unto the others,
Be faithful now—'tis duty's call.

Then when life for you is ending,
You will know you've done your best,
For the ones on you depending,
Peaceful then will be your rest.

Ere I close the message, Brothers,
I surely feel I ought to tell,
How I glory in the Union,
And its many features well.

We surely have some thinkers,
We can thank for this great plan,
Do not have them say we're slinkers,
Help their efforts, Union Man.
Jas. Callahan, Local No. 27.

Florence, S. C.

Dear Sir:

Though I am not a writer for The Journal, this being my first attempt, I do desire to express some of my opinions on the new insurance plan as adopted at the recent convention at Kansas City and if it does not find its way to the waste basket, I request space for its publication in the next issue of The Journal.

The plan is one of the best pieces of legislation ever written into the law of our organization or at least this is the view that I take of its merits. I can see no reason for an objection on the part of any brother who desires to provide for his relatives or friends when he is called upon to enter into the eternal world. On the other hand we have always had some members who stand ready to offer objection to almost every article and section of the constitution governing the organization, especially such parts of it as pertain to dues and assessments, and of course, some one is bound to object to the plan because it forces upon him \$1,000 insurance that will add to his monthly dues \$1.30 and give to his worthy beneficiary that otherwise would have applied to the shop boys for funeral expenses.



T. J. Cable

The plan provides equal rights to all of its members as we all know that the greatest principle of the brotherhood is equal rights to all, but some young member might say the insurance is expensive to me, from the fact at my age I could secure the same amount that would pay me a neat dividend at a great deal less cost. I ask you how much insurance of this nature do you carry. I bet some of you don't carry insurance at all, then don't you think the delegation at the convention was taking more interest in the welfare of your loved ones than you yourself was taking. Then you should take

off your hat to some of the best thinking men in America; and join the ranks and make this plan one of the greatest insurance plans of the world. It will no doubt prove to be the best tool that we have ever had to induce those working at our trade to join the union and be one of the many to fight for justice and freedom for the workers of our craft.

Insurance with a possible double indemnity for men engaged in what is termed by insurance companies as highly hazardous, \$1,000, and if death results from accident \$2,000. With protection ranging from \$500 to \$1000 for disability resulting from accident or disease, for the small amount of \$1.30 per month, \$15.60 per year, less than the price of three days' work; its monthly ratings is less than the price of one supper, it's less than the price of one neck tie, it's less than the price of one good picture show, it's less than the price of two drinks of bootleg whisky, it's less than the price of two hours spent in the poolroom, it's less than the price of a two hours' ride in an automobile, even if you have no blowout. You can't name a greater plan of insurance than that of the Boilermakers. Another one of my fancies for the plan is that it furnishes opportunity to its members to take out additional insurance, it also gives to the family of the member access to insurance at a reasonable rate, it also gives exemption to those that do not care to take additional insurance, and this clause puts the kicker in harness that he is unable to kick out of. If you don't like it, don't taste it, but the Brotherhood is going to see to it that you carry \$1,000 for that beneficiary of yours, and there is no use of you doing any more kicking. Too, one great advantage of this plan of ours is that the powerful Brotherhood of Boilermakers stands as a protector to the beneficiary of the diseased member.

Men and brethren, have there ever been a time in any age that required men to get together and use their thought and brain in the co-operation of the formation of a great organization of skilled workmen to combat the greatest menace that has ever appeared in this or any other country in any age. The only possibility there is to combat this menace is for the workers of all classes to get together in organization and form an army of drilled workers that will be strong enough to control our industries and be heard and recognized in the national affairs of our country.

I am going to support the union and union principles as I have done since my career in the field of industry. My thoughts may be wrong at times, my opinions may be offset and unheeded, there may be lots of wrongs in me, but union principles are right, and we boilermakers should allow them to act as our guide, and never abuse them because of our own weakness as some have done in the recent past. When I am dead, if I can

be buried off a good distance from the grave of a SCAB and at a point where the probabilities are that none will rest near me, and a part of this insurance will be used for the erection of a small stone at my grave bearing this epitaph "UNION MADE" in memorial of myself and the granite cutter. Then I will be satisfied.—Respectfully and fraternally yours, T. J. Cable, Lodge No. 2.

Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It was a pleasure to read the splendid article by O. W. Kathe, "A Study in Gases for the Oxy-Acetylene Welder," and I hope that following article on this subject will be read and studied by the membership as this is one of the most vital questions confronting the organization today due to the extensive use of the "torch" on all classes of repairs in contract and railroad shops.

It has been the writer's experience to come in contact with numerous jobs of welding in the past three years and many of these jobs have not reflected credit to the welders. Especially is this true in the case of welding on boilers for the simple reason the welder did not understand the principle of repairing and construction, thereby violating every rule of safety and causing a condition that is detrimental to our organization and the welfare of the public. There has come to my knowledge two boiler explosions, recently, in which four people were killed and considerable property damaged due to the above condition.

We should strive for some means of checking the horde of inexperienced men coming from all walks of life, picking up a torch and putting up boilers that cannot be called welding.

I believe a standard system of education should be worked out by our International in conjunction with all employers with whom we have contracts educating and training the apprentices to a more thorough knowledge of the trade, raise the standard of work and bring about a closer co-operation between our organization and employer.

There is no doubt the late war and recent railroad strikes have created a condition in our organization that is going to be hard to overcome, but the sooner some well defined and practical system of education and organization is launched that has a tendency to increase efficiency and instill in the hearts of the boilermakers a love for the only organization that will protect them and their families in times of need, under all circumstances, the better it will be for all concerned.

Hoping to see more articles of this kind and others that bear on modern boiler practices and wishing you every success in your new job, I remain, Yours fraternally, W. A. Rooksberry, President Lodge No. 69.

Dear Sir and Brothers:

Just a heart-to-heart talk with the membership as it has been some time since you heard from Subordinate Lodge No. 92. We are still holding our own notwithstanding the fact that work has been unusually slack the past year, especially the last three months, but with the wonderful climate and sunshine that we are blessed with here in Southern California, enables us to still be on top. I have heard a great deal about Los Angeles and the 65,000 union men that we have here in this county, and I wish to state to you brothers that I have found conditions far different to what I had been led to believe. I found as good union men (if not better) here, than in any other place I have ever been. If we could get the card men coming here from all parts of North America to bring their cards with them and come direct to the Labor Temple, it would be of great benefit to all concerned. Some have imbibed of the everflowing propaganda that "you don't need a union card in this region," and many make the attempt to land something without coming to the Labor Temple. If successful we may not hear from them; if not, they hunt up the business agent and demand a job AT ONCE, and tell you what good union men they were back home. I believe if our members will see that Article 15 section 10, Subordinate Lodge Constitution is strictly adhered to at all times, that it will be of great benefit to the Brotherhood, especially to this part of the country.

Speaking about conventions, I have attended several of them from time to time since becoming active in the Labor movement. Three being our Brotherhood Conventions and I wish to say that from my seat on the rostrum at our last convention I studied the expression on the faces of the delegates attending the 1925 convention and I was fully convinced that they were there in the interest of those they represented and strove to adopt the most progressive legislation within their power.

I feel we owe a great deal to the guiding hand of our International President, Brother Franklin, who by his honesty and devotion has built our Brotherhood up to the high standard it holds today. This same guiding hand helped the delegates to adopt one of the most progressive pieces of legislation that has ever been adopted in our Brotherhood, which we will prove when we meet again in 1928. The members of 92 were quick to see the value of our insurance and are well pleased with same. I have written applications for voluntary insurance to the amount of \$18,000. Eighteen thousand dollars for members and their families. One brother deposited his withdrawal card and took out \$1,000 on his wife and each child, and just as soon as work picks up here we will write twice the \$18,000 in the same period of time. We only had a couple of real knockers who I think were born on the

wrong side of the bed, notwithstanding the fact they have received more from the membership than they ever paid into the Brotherhood. Some times I think if we would publish the names of these chronic kickers that our membership would be relieved to a great extent and would be the means of building a greater and better Brotherhood.

Let us refrain from knocking our organization and country. Be a booster and we will all be more successful. Our membership is scattered over a large territory and many of them do not have an opportunity of attending meetings, but those who do attend are awake and on the job all the time. So brothers, when the era of prosperity arrives and we have work here, bring your union cards with you and demonstrate to us the kind of union men you were back home.

With warmest personal regards and best wishes to all officers and members, I remain, Yours fraternally, Frank S. Dunn, Sec. Lodge 92.

Parkersburg, W. Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I wish to extend thanks to the members of Lodge No. 333, of Parkersburg, W. Va., and to the International Officers and delegates, who were in attendance at the last convention, held in Kansas City, for the enactment of legislation dealing with the insurance of the members our great organization.

Brother S. F. Trissler, a member of Local No. 333, was afflicted with the flue in the epidemic of 1918 and from that time on Brother Trissler had never been able to work but a few days at a time and had not been able to work at all for several months previous to his death. He died January 20, 1926. Brother Trissler leaves a wife and two children of school age. This brother, like most all other men having a lot of sickness and a family to support, was not able to save enough of his earnings to become well off financially before he was called to the Great Beyond. It was sure a blessing to his wife and children that the convention passed the insurance clause at our last convention.

Could the former members of our organization that quit paying dues on account of the insurance act only see and know what a great blessing the \$1,000 were to this mother and children, I believe they would soon be in good standing and a booster and quit their knocking. It is a sufficient reason to make any man feel proud to be a member of the Boiler Makers' Organization, knowing that when he passes out of this life that there will be \$1,000 handed to his wife to pay the bills he is leaving unpaid and to help keep his children at home and make it possible for them to stay in school and not become slaves

of the manufacturers grasping for profits of child labor, that we see so much of in this day and time.

Brother Trissler died not paying one cent for this insurance. It was paid for by the Local and the International. If this is published in our Journal, and I hope it will be, and any one reading it knows of any organization, secret or otherwise, insurance company that will do better or even compete with this, I would appreciate it if they will tell me about it.

While as yet I am not begging, I will accept anything as good or better than the insurance that Brother Trissler carried in our organization. And yet we have men that will not pay their dues on account of the insurance, or that is their excuse. My way of looking at it is they were only looking for an excuse to drop out of the union and as this insurance was something new and quite a little publicity attached to it by those of our organization as will be found in all organizations of men, that will lose sleep, go hungry and walk a long way to get to knock, while they will not as much as reach out the glad hand of good fellowship to help or say one word to boost a good thing. It would not be so bad if they would only drop out of the organization themselves, but if they would only keep their knocks and not try to influence others in their way of thinking.

I am inclined to believe a little knocking at times helps, but a person that does should know when to stop. I wish to knock or criticize a little myself now, as I have tried to boost in the first part of this article. I will try to ring off in the end with a good word.

The claim of Local 333 was made on January 20, 1925, and was not paid until Feb. 15, a total of twenty-six days. I realize that this insurance plan as adopted is a big thing, I also realize that it is a new and additional big item in the International Secretary-Treasurer's office, requiring a lot of his time and attention; but I believe that there possibly is a way whereby that it would not be necessary to take so long a time to settle a claim as that. While that is not bad, I believe it could have been settled sooner.

One other thing I wish to say. It seems to me that International Officers and delegates at our last convention forgot all about the local secretaries. Evidently none of them were in attendance at the convention. All the additional work and responsibility of handling this extra money, insurance premiums, keeping the men posted when their insurance will lapse, writing additional insurance on members or their families and receiving no compensation for this trouble. It is natural among the boiler makers, apprentices and helpers, that the fellow that is selected for secretary be a good fellow, always willing to do what the other fellow wants done and most generally

these secretaries are imposed upon by the members in many ways.

Now in large locals usually the secretaries receive a small salary that will pay him a little for all this time and trouble, but with small locals it is different, there are no funds to pay a secretary for his service. When the international receipts is paid for—the district dues, the local federation dues and trade and council dues paid, there are a few, very few pennies left out of a member's dues to pay hall rent, money orders and postage stamps, and any other incidental expense that might be made, and well did the International officers and delegates at the last convention know and realize what the results would be for any local lodge to raise the dues on the members. It is far different from being enacted in the law at a regular convention by the delegates.

I hope that this will be published in our Journal. I believe it will be a sufficient and good argument to some of the members of our organization to influence some of the former members to reinstate and get the benefits of the insurance that has helped some widows and orphans already. With best wishes to the members everywhere of this organization, and hoping they will carry on to the end of this great cause, I remain, yours fraternally, M. M. Spence, Member of L. 333.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. H. H. Brown, Editor,
The Boiler Maker,
30 Church St.,
New York City.

I note in the February issue of The Boiler Maker, p. 48, an article by A. L. H. Street, as appearing in Power. The legal aspects of a boiler explosion by a Kentucky court and the opinion of the court which was gratifying to A. L. H. Street as the verdict of the court exonerated the defendant from any liability for a fatal accident to a visitor in a grist mill power plant.

Boiler explosions can be prevented and are prevented by owners of power plants who use properly designed, well made boilers, inspected regularly by a competent person, who has had actual experience in constructing, repairing, testing, and who has practical knowledge of operation of high pressure steam boilers and is capable of recommending proper repairs when necessary, or will order boilers out of commission before they become dangerous.

In connection with efficient inspection a competent engineer and fireman should be maintained, who will not let the water get out of sight.

The cause of any steam boiler explosion can be readily determined if the investigation is made immediately after the occurrence by capable boiler inspectors that have been trained in this line of investigation,

by examining the parts at point of rupture and testing the appurtenances.

The state of Kentucky, in my opinion, would add to the protection of employees, visitors and the public in and around steam power plants by enacting a law creating a bureau of boiler inspection.

The present day "Safety First" movement has apparently taken all by storm, but, if full credit is to be given where credit is due, it must be remembered that boiler inspection was the first Safety First.

Respectfully, James Donohue, Practical Boiler Inspector.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The court of appeals decided that counsel for plaintiff had failed to properly preserve any right to recover on a theory of negligence on the part of the defendant in maintaining the boiler.

The evidence for plaintiff tend to show the water was permitted to get low, and crown sheet became uncovered, and then started injector, when boiler exploded, resulting in killing a boy that went to the mill with corn to be ground. While waiting he went to the boiler room to warm himself, and was fatally injured through explosion of boiler.

It was decided by the court that, although defendants had invited the boy to warm himself by the boiler, the case was nevertheless governed by the following rules: The owner or occupant of premises, who induced other to come thereon by invitation, expressed or implied, owes them a duty of using reasonable or ordinary care to keep the premises in safe condition; but he is not an insurer of the safety of such person. "And, where the defendant owes plaintiff no duty other than the exercise of ordinary care to prevent injury, the fact of an explosion of a steam boiler creates no presumption of negligence. The presumption of the court was one of those unfortunate casualties which ordinary care and prudence will not always prevent."

I contend boiler explosion can be prevented as you will note my expression in the above letter to the Boiler Maker. Fraternally yours, James Donohue.

Clifton Forge, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Our heavenly Father, in his infinite wisdom and love has seen fit to remove the father of Brother M. A. Kanney from his labor here on earth.

We extend to Brother Kanney and his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy and commend them to the God of all grace and power. A. R. Kent, S. W. Justice, E. O. Humphries, Committee, Lodge No. 238.

In Memoriam

Notice of the following deaths of members and relatives of members have been received with suitable resolutions of sympathy:

Members.

Brother Earl M. Brewer, member of Lodge 178, Portsmouth, Va., died recently.

Brother M. A. Kanney, member of Lodge 238, Clifton Forge, Va., died recently.

Relatives of Members.

Mrs. E. Holtby, mother of Brother Donald Holtby, of Lodge 394, Ottawa, Ont., Can., died January 16, 1926.

Father of Brother P. D. Harvey, General Chairman, Dist. No. 31, and Brother W. F. Harvey of Lodge 332, died recently.

Mrs. Mueller, mother of Brother Phil Mueller of Lodge 363, E. St. Louis, Ill., died recently.

Technical Articles

A STUDY IN OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING FOR GENERAL WORK.

O. W. Kothe.

The mechanical operation of welding is a great deal like the knowledge a mechanic requires in working metal—that is to know what metal stands, how much it can be bent, or abused before it fails. Thus a person riveting must know how far to set a rivet so it does not bruise the metal itself or flatten the rivet down to a point where its holding power is impaired. After sufficient experiments a workman learns this and after that uses this knowledge, partly by seeing, partly by feeling and partly by what is good enough. After this is learned he simply duplicates the process the rest of his life.

With welding a similar line of knowledge must be learned—that is the handling of the torch; the correct flame; the color of the metal just before fusing or melting, and how to build up a joint so the welding rod and the metal itself will be properly fused or welded. This bit of knowledge is also learned by practice, as the size of tip to produce the size of flame to sufficiently fuse the metal. Or, we can say after a person has burned a hole in enough work he soon learns to reduce his flame, and again, if the flame is not large enough to properly fuse the metal, breaks will occur, and that is more training. After all these things are learned in a sufficient measure; the rest after that is merely duplication of this knowledge on each piece of work.

It is true that much experimenting is necessary on different kinds of metal, and each metal as cast iron, steel, copper, aluminum, etc., requires its own handling. But this all belongs in with the first experience—the knowledge of knowing what to observe with each metal and what to avoid. This sort of experimenting on the customer's time rather suits most mechanics anyhow—they expect to be paid for learning anything new. The vast majority of folks would rather do without the better opportunities and larger scope of services if they had to pay for this

bit of knowledge out of their own pockets. This is also why most mechanics are poor business men after they invest their savings in a business. They have narrowed themselves down too far and think just because they were quite handy at slinging the hammer—they can also juggle business opportunities; but that does not make it so.

In the welding business there must be a great deal of experimenting on a person's own time, in order not to ruin some one else's work, and so prove more costly than the price of experimenting. Of course, a person can always knock a customer in the head and say "I don't do such work," but that is poor business. The big aim of the workers nowadays must ever be larger services they can deliver so they maintain steady work over and above the general average. It's a business proposition with the worker just like it is with the employer to extend his avenues of income. The tens of millions of workers are satisfied to just get a living out of their work—that is, they refuse to learn more until they are paid more and also paid for the learning. It is only the exception of these masses who steps out by himself and makes his work his business as well as a better living. The same line of argument used to hold good with the "farmer," or the old "home-steaders." All they cared for was their living—so much and no more, and consequently they had all the tumbled down shacks, etc. But their sons made the "homestead" their business and today farming is no longer just a living but an individual business, that must pay suitable returns, or fail.

While experimenting with the welding torch, there are a few things to especially observe. Possibly the first is to properly adjust the flow of gases in the torch. So at Fig. 13 we show a usual Oxy-Acetylene equipment already set for work. This is a line drawing from the Oxweld Acetylene Co. of New York, where we have the Acetylene

tank, the oxygen cylinder; the gauges, hose and torch. In our previous article we took up details for the regulator, gauges and torches, so here we should mention the hose is generally of two colors. Black is for acetylene gas, and red hose for oxygen. This is to prevent interchanging when connecting the apparatus.

All hose connections must be tight with good clamps, and both hoses should be blown out now and then to free it from dust and dirt. When a leak occurs anywhere in the hose, close off the tanks and either repair the hose or secure a new one. An acetylene leak is dangerous and if around the torch it is liable to flare up and burn the operator. Leaks in tanks should never be repaired with a torch or anything hot, but some soap pasted over or around and then tightly wound with tape or other material is generally satisfactory for the time being. On returning the cylinder to the manufacturer, the cylinder should be tagged and a letter written to notify the firm.

Now each manufacturer of welding equipment has their own rules and pressures for operating it. So the torch used should govern the pressure on the gauges, and by the size of the tip used and the tables furnished by the manufacturer the regulator should be adjusted. This pressure is all the way from six ounces up to six pounds.

Starting the welding unit is explained by the oxweld and cutting manual as follows. On having the regulator and the hose and torch attached, it is necessary that we blow the hose out to remove dirt and dust. Slowly turn on the oxygen valve, by turning to the left, until the valve is opened as far as it will go. The pressure of the oxygen in the cylinder will show on the large gauge. If the cylinder is full the gauge will read 100% at 1,800 lbs. Then turn the hand screw of the regulator to the right until the oxygen passes through the hose. Keep turning the handle until a pressure of about 5 lbs. shows on the small or low pressure gauge. Let the oxygen pass through this hose for a few seconds; then turn the handle of the regulator to the left until the flow of oxygen stops.

Now slowly open the head of the acetylene cylinder by means of the wrench supplied. This valve should never be opened more than two full turns. The pressure on the acetylene gauge will then show on the big gauge of 250 pounds when the cylinder is full. The hand screw of the regulator should then be turned to the right until a small amount of acetylene passes through the hose. Be sure so no fire is near, and allow the gas to flow through the hose until all dirt is removed, or about 5 seconds of time. Next turn the handle of the regulator to the left until the gas flow is stopped.

Lighting of Torch and Flame Used.

Always light the acetylene first and turn it off last, as this prevents what is often called "back-fire," or where the flame pops out. After the acetylene is lighted, turn on

the oxygen slowly until you see clearly defined "central cone," bright bluish green in color, surrounded by a bushy, weak flame, purplish yellow in color. When too much oxygen is used, this central cone or jet becomes bluer in color, and loses the greenish tinge; it is not so clearly defined.

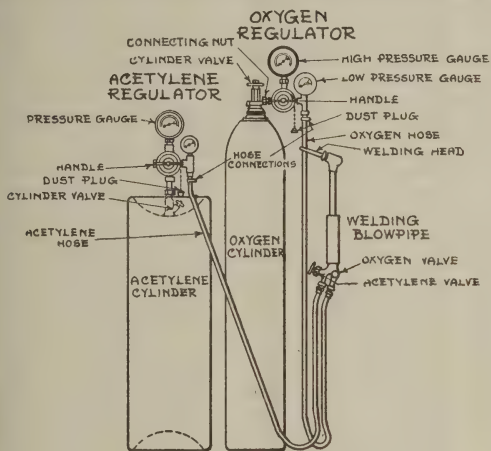
When too much acetylene is used, the jet becomes bluish white and is streaky. Therefore the proper flame to use is where the central cone is sharpest and clearest, and this is known as the "neutral flame." The neutrality of the flame refers to the small welding flame only, and indicates to the eye that the flame has just enough oxygen to burn the acetylene complete and no more. This is then the result where a correct proportion of the oxygen and acetylene is being consumed.

Thus at A of Fig. 14 we show an enlarged view of the neutral flame. The length is about three times the diameter of the largest part. The central portion, a, is sharp in outline and is symmetrical and smooth. A jagged or irregular flame indicates that the hole in the tip is not true or it is rough. This makes it necessary occasionally to run a drill of the exact size carefully into this end and to clean it out true. The thinner flame, b, is due to the burning of the hydrogen left when the acetylene is broken up into its constituents, carbon and hydrogen. That this flame is continuous in outline of both the inside flame, a, and the outside, b, it is characteristic of the torch used.

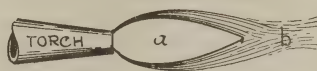
At B of Fig. 14, we show the correct shape of the neutral flame in a more normal view. With Oxy-Acetylene this flame has a temperature of about 6,300 degrees F., while if Oxygen-Hydrogen gas is used a flame of about 4,100 deg. F. is produced. When it is considered that the melting point of cast iron is about 2,100 deg. F., that of soft steel about 2,600 deg. F. and of wrought iron about 2,700 deg. F., it will be seen that there is no difficulty whatever in melting any of these metals.

By experimenting with the flame, as for instance in turning on an excess of acetylene the neutral flame will entirely disappear. When the acetylene is reduced and the oxygene is increased, this flame decreases in size and becomes sharply defined. Upon a further increase of oxygen with no change in acetylene, this sharply defined neutral flame becomes somewhat shorter and takes on a violet tint which indicates a surplus of oxygen in the flame itself. If the increase of oxygen continues, the flame will be blown out, and hence the oxygen must be turned off.

While at work, it is often well to test the flame now and then. This is done by turning on a slight excess of acetylene, by means of the acetylene valve, and then trimming it down, so that a neutral flame is produced. Under such conditions no one knows the exact amount of oxygen and acetylene consumed by any type or design of torch. Theoretically, one volume of oxygen is neces-



OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING UNIT
FIG. 13



NEUTRAL FLAME

B



FIG. 14



FIG. 15

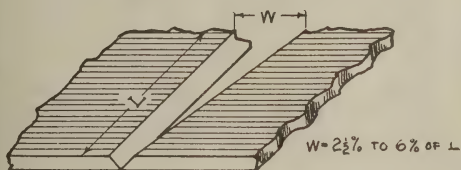


FIG. 17

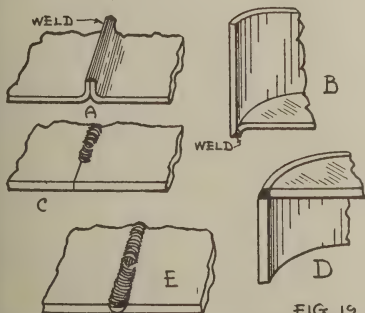


FIG. 19

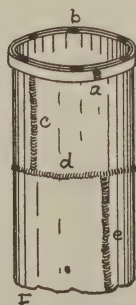


FIG. 18



FIG. 16

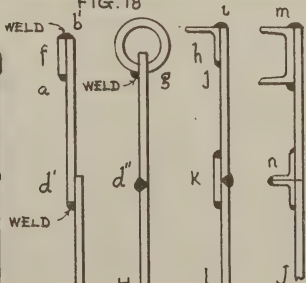


FIG. 20

sary in a torch to burn one volume of acetylene, both being pure. But since neither of these are never absolutely pure, it is difficult to determine of which gas the greater or lesser proportion is consumed.

Conditions for Welding.

In preparing for welding, it is general to use two pieces of flat bar steel, and lay the edges together and then experiment. Here no beveling of the edges is done as the main point is to play with the flame, burn up a few pieces of metal and possibly get a few blisters yourself.

However on the better classes of work on all metal over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick the edges are beveled to a V-shape as at C of Fig. 14. That is an angle of about a 45 deg. is either planed, chiseled or ground out so a 90 deg. angle is given between the surfaces to be welded. The reason is to give a wider splice for the weld add to get into the bottom and fuse the metal properly. Most metal of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch is merely butt welded as at Fig. 19, which while lighter metal of $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick an edge is turned and welded as at Fig. 19.

To properly inspect and test a weld a person should cut out a specimen of the weld and grind it smooth and then polish the edge to a high finish. In this way air bubbles, or pieces of scale will be noticeable as at D Fig. 14. Or, if a proper fusion was not made between the welding rod and the parts to be welded; the lines of the weld will show as at E. But if a perfect weld is made, the structure of the metal should be uniform as at F with the balance so it cannot be detected where the weld was made from an edge view—that is if the welding rod corresponds to the mixture of the iron being welded.

Welding Rods and Flux.

On cutting the V-shaped groove in metals to be welded we must use another piece of iron to help fill the groove. Sometimes some of the old chipped out metal is saved and is used to refill the groove by fusing them in place. Then again, where edges are butt welded as for $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch plate or such similar material no extra V-ing is necessary and no extra material need be added. But in general a rod or wire ranging about $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness is used.

These are called "welding rods" and are supposed to be made of the best pure iron and steel, as for cast iron work and steel welding. The cast iron rods should be of first class quality, high in silicon and low in manganese and sulphur, so that they may be easily melted, reducing the gas consumption and producing a soft weld. These rods are a "specialty" manufactured product, and are purchased from supply dealers or through wholesalers of welding equipment. Among many folks the name of Swedish iron wire has gained a strong reputation and it is claimed this product gives good satisfaction. In fact, the use of Swedish iron or any pure iron wire gives good results.

It should be remembered that silicon promotes the formation of graphite in iron, which makes it soft, while manganese and sulphur have just the opposite effect. Thus, to use the ordinary cast iron tends to produce white iron or chilled iron containing no graphitic carbon, and which is intensely hard. Hence care must be used in selecting welding rods. Ordinarily the size of the job to be done influences the size of the rod to be used. But in general small work requires small rods, since they melt quicker and do not conduct heat to the hands so readily, while heavy work requires a heavier welding rod.

Such is the general usage of most ordinary cast iron and steel work. For other steels and copper, aluminum, etc., we shall take up the discussion further as we progress from article to article. But for all the work we show here in this drawing, the Swedish iron rod or its equivalent is satisfactory.

In cast iron welding most welders use a flux of one kind or another, but generally a sort of powder. The reason is, that melted cast iron has a great affinity for oxygen, which combines with it to form an oxide of iron or slag as scale. This affinity which molten iron possesses for oxygen is well illustrated by the amount of slag produced during the cutting of steel, this slag being oxide of iron. In the case of cast iron the oxide is lighter than the melted metal and does not melt at quite so low a temperature.

Many kinds of fluxes for cast iron are furnished by manufacturers or by manufacturing chemists, which vary considerably in composition; but which differ little in efficiency under practical application. The principle of all of them is to provide some chemical which, at the high temperature involved, will break up the oxide into its component parts. So for cast iron, a mixture of equal parts of carbonate of soda and bicarbonate of soda makes a very satisfactory flux. Carbonate of soda is the same as ordinary washing soda, and bicarbonate of soda is ordinarily baking soda, so these products can be purchased at any grocery store.

It will be noticed, in the use of cast iron flux, as soon as a small portion of it is put on the melted iron, the surface of the metal becomes clear and mirror-like. Under such conditions, the union of the metal in the piece and the metal from the welding stick is easily made. The necessity of using a flux for cast iron may not be thoroughly appreciated, but if an attempt is made to weld cast iron without it, difficulties will at once be experienced.

In welding steel and wrought iron, a flux is not ordinarily used, although there is a certain amount of oxide formed which may be removed by the use of a cast-iron flux. The melting points of both soft steel and wrought iron are higher than the melting point of the oxide, and while the oxide is lighter than the melted metal, there is more or less tendency for it to sink into the body

of the weld. The judicious use of a small amount of flux will help in this difficulty.

In welding steel, the principal thing to guard against is burning the work, which no flux will overcome, and which ruins the weld beyond repair. While it is not necessary in using a flux in making ordinary steel welds; it is absolutely necessary to use the proper kind of welding-rod or wire. The higher the percentage of carbon in the steel, the greater is the danger of burning. Wrought iron is different, and is difficult to burn, because wrought iron is simply steel with a low percentage of carbon. Since the welding rod is considerably smaller than the weld—there is greater liability of burning the rod, unless the torch is properly handled. But in general, iron wire, or iron welding rods are used for steel which overcomes this difficulty somewhat.

Procedure of Welding.

Before getting ready to weld, see that the hose and torch are properly connected. Then turn on the oxygen by means of the hand screw of the oxygen regulator until the pressure on the small gauge corresponds to the pressures on the chart. Be sure that when this is done the oxygen valve on the blow pipe is open. Then close this valve, and open the acetylene valve on the blow pipe, and then close that. Seeing that all valves work perfectly, then turn on the acetylene valve and light the torch. Next turn on the oxygen and adjust the flow to produce the neutral flame.

Now one of the first exercises the workman must get accustomed to is the proper movement of the tip of the torch. This is shown in Fig. 15. The proper position for standing is shown in Fig. 16 for holding the torch and the welding rod, which allows free movement. For a beginner the regular control of these motions is difficult and considerable practice is required to become proficient.

The blow torch must be grasped firmly but not rigidly in hand. It is not good practice to hold it in the fingers, because it is impossible to manipulate the flame with as great regularity nor control, nor is it possible to do as heavy work without tiring. The head of the blow pipe should be inclined at an angle of about 60 degrees to the plane of the weld as Fig. 16 indicates.

The motion of the torch should be away from the welder and not toward him, as closer observation of the work can be obtained and greater ease in making the weld. Hence in most welding either the oscillating movement, or where the tip of the torch will describe small semi-circles, shown in Fig. 15. This confines the welding zone and while the progress is not so fast, it is more thorough than the other system for heavier classes of work.

Expansion and contraction of the metal while welding and cooling is a difficult problem, although it can be met in several ways with good success. Possibly one of the first things to understand about this,

is to apply it on flat sheets, in welding the edges as in Fig. 17. The heating of the metal to a fusion point causes an expansion and as the weld is made, starting from one end, the contraction along the line causes the sheets to "draw-in" or "diverge."

Thus, to ignore this factor and seek to weld the edges hand running, the sheets will buckle over, and get out of line as at c, of Fig. 18. Here at a, not a sufficient spread was given, so in welding the seam the sheets will pull together, until they buckle and over-lap, as at c. Of course, some folks seek to tack the seam at intervals or sort of spot weld the seam. But this causes buckles and makes an unworkmanlike job, unless the buckles can be hammered or rolled out. This again stresses the surrounding metal if used for power work and is not good practice.

The better method is to place the sheets at an angle as in Fig 17, where the distance -W- is equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6% of the length of the sheet or seam. In practice this divergence of plates works out to about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch per foot of length. Some welders follow this exclusively for most metals, although some metals as copper, aluminum, etc., have a larger coefficient of expansion and therefore it is best to use practical judgment and test your measurements on different welding of this sort.

Other forms of meeting expansion and contraction are to "pre-heat" the entire iron or steel part to be welded. This is, build a furnace or make a grate and build brick around it and packing charcoal around the iron work. This causes the entire iron piece to be expanded uniformly and we call it "pre-heating" before welding. Then when the weld is made, the entire piece is allowed to cool off slowly, when the structure of the metal will adjust itself without undue strain on any one part, or location.

Another method of meeting the same difficulty is to allow a gap between the pieces to be welded; that is let the ends to be welded to remain slightly apart, so in the cooling the shrinkage will not be so great to break the metal again. But numerous examples of these will be taken up in later articles, so a thorough understanding is had on what to do under different conditions.

However, in the more straight work of welding; the broken parts are not always long, or need special adjustment, but the weld can be made quite off handed. The main feature to observe is the point of fusion takes place, to cause the metal of the piece to melt slightly and have the welding rod also there so the drops can build up and still be thoroughly fused. With thin metal as we show at A and B of Fig. 19, an edge is bent up and the weld is made on top of the edges as shown at A. While at B the edges are short so the fusion of the weld flows up and closes the crease of the flange. This is important, otherwise these creases are difficult to keep clean and generally rust out first in these places. On thin metal oxygen

and hydrogen gas are very satisfactory; since the flame is not so hot. But with a proper adjustment of tips for the torch and ample experimenting the worker will soon learn to handle himself expertly.

On metals $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness or heavier to about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, the edges can be butt welded as at C, while bottoms are put on tanks by leaving a right angle V-edge. Butt joints as at C do not require any welding rod, but by moving the torch acrossed the edges the metal is fused into one unit. But at D where a V groove is left, the space must be filled in with a welding rod. In cases where heavier work is met with and the V groove is used as at E, it is well to fill in the bottom well, and be sure that the metal fuses properly; then build up the metal by giving the torch the semi-circular motion.

The welding torch is fast supplanting the old fashion rivet, and especially so for chimney stacks, tanks, etc. Here all the joints can be welded, as at F of Fig. 20. A flat band iron is run around the top and welded as at a and b, while the longitudinal and cross seams are also welded as at c-d and e. The flat bar can be spot welded or continuous as at b'-a' of detail G, while the cross seam can be a telescoped joint as at d' or d'' of detail H. Quite often in tanks and such other work, gas pipe is split with a cutting torch and slipped over the metal as at g, and it is then spot welded in places. At other times the gas pipe is welded direct

to the top of plate edge without splitting the pipe. Either method is satisfactory.

Then on large tanks, also steel stacks or vats, angle bars are run around the top, as at h, of detail I. Here the edges can be welded as at 2 and j, while the circumferential seams are often butt strapped and welded as at k. This is a very acceptable form of doing the work and gives good satisfaction. At other times small channel bars are used to reinforce the top as at m, while cross joints are made with angle bars and welded as at nn in detail J. Instances of this kind can be multiplied.

In large tanks or drum or stack work, it is claimed the electric arc process of welding applied to the longitudinal seams is quickest made and therefore most economical. But for circumferential seams the acetylene process is most serviceable. But most shops have either the one process or the other, and so tests are not conveniently made. Workmen who have the opportunity of being around both types of welders should ask all the questions possible, as regards cost of operation, time of performance and all such other data. Later we shall touch on electric arc welding which we feel will also be of interest to the membership.

Possibly many do not care for this bit of knowledge, while many others feel it is a necessary assistance to extend their services and thereby equalize their opportunities with others who may be better situated in other ways.

Co-Operation

SWAP COAL FOR CHEESE

Co-operative cheese is a fair exchange for co-operative coal, according to the Farmer-Labor Exchange of Chicago, which is swapping a carload of union-mined black diamonds for shipments of co-operatively riped limburger cheese made by the Hasty, Minn., Co-operative Cheese Co. Both parties to the transaction are enthusiastic about direct exchange, and intend to enlarge the operation of the principle.

The Farmer-Labor Exchange is selling high quality soft coal at \$6.25 a ton in four-ton orders, or \$7 in smaller orders. This is

\$2 a ton less than private profit-taking companies charge, according to President John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The Exchange has also made a hit in co-operative marketing by handling carloads of Kansas Farmers' Union butter for Chicago unionists. The Exchange through its connections with Chicago's score of co-operative stores is able to find a wide market for its products. In addition, unions have purchasing agents who help their members cut the costs of living by arranging carload orders for coal and other commodities.

TORY GOVERNOR KILLS CREDIT UNION BILL

Although the conservative Washington state senate passed the credit union bill by unanimous vote, while the House placed its okeh on the measure by a vote of 81 to 13, Governor Roland Hartley used his veto power to kill this fundamental piece of farmer-labor legislation. Even supporters of the governor, thoroughly aware of his reactionary political views gained through virtue of his position of lumber magnate,

did not expect that the credit union bill after obtaining unanimous approval in the senate, would fall under Hartley's disapproval. The credit union bill was in good company however, as bills providing for old age pensions, for vocational rehabilitation of cripples and for pensioning aged municipal employes also suffered under the governor's veto.

The Washington Federation of Labor

which vigorously backed the credit union measure through its president, William M. Short, will continue the fight for this co-

operative legislation, as well as for other farm and labor measures in the next session of the legislature.

CO-OPS AIM AT HABITABLE NEW YORK

Proper housing for New York's wretched slum dwellers is the biggest problem before the world metropolis right now. With legislation backed by Governor Smith pending at Albany, and various wealthy philanthropists financing pretentious housing programs, the workers themselves are tackling the big job through co-operation. Forty-one

co-operatives are now engaged in developing better housing for their members, mostly among Finnish, Jewish and Swedish workers, although American groups are also undertaking similar projects. A law which will provide easy credit for these co-operators will stimulate the movement and may within a generation make New York fit for human habitation.

CONDUCTORS SAVE \$22.50 ON EACH WATCH

The joy in Christmas giving was considerably tarnished for one Cleveland woman the other day when she discovered that a railroad man's watch which she had bought for her husband for \$67.50 could have been obtained from the co-operative mail order house of the Order of Railroad Conductors for \$45. The watch is a standard make with a regular sale price, but because the Conductors' co-op doesn't have to pay high rents or indulge in the advertising extravagances

of jewelry shops, it is able to save \$22.50 for each member on watches alone.

The Conductors are also effecting a saving on shoes of \$2 a pair. For railroad men this is a big item since the nature of their work makes heavy demands on shoe leather. Members who are buying conductors' shoes for all the masculine side of the family are actually saving enough to pay their annual dues to the Brotherhood.

News of General Interest

"ON GUARD FOR THE PEOPLE"

Basil M. Manly, director of People's Legislative Service, authorizes publication of the following statement with reference to the Two Billion Dollar Ward "Food Trust:"

"Incorporation of the two billion dollar Food Trust by William B. Ward and his mysterious financial backers constitutes a challenge to congress and the Coolidge administration.

"It should also result in the senate's withholding confirmation of Charles W. Hunt. Mr. Hunt, as a member of the reactionary majority of the Federal Trade Commission, has permitted Ward to carry out his merger plans in clear defiance of the Sherman and Clayton acts which that commission is directed by law to enforce. The Hunt appointment is before the senate today.

"The Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission have already permitted William B. Ward to establish a bread trust by securing control of the Ward, Continental and General Baking Corporations, which together absolutely dominate the baking industry of the United States and Canada. The only action of the executive branch of the government has been an abortive complaint by the Federal Trade Commission against the Continental Baking Corporation, which is merely one small seg-



THE CHALLENGE

ment of this gigantic conspiracy to control the nation's food.

"Two years ago I laid before congress a report of the People's Legislative Service fully disclosing the plan to create a Bread Trust and exposing the enormous profits levied upon the people's bread. These disclosures so impressed the United States senate that it immediately adopted Senator La Follette's resolution ordering an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission. For nearly two years this investigation was suppressed by the reactionary majority of that commission. If it had been prosecuted vigorously and in good faith this outrageous conspiracy would have been checked in its inception. It has now been permitted to reach maturity and can be crushed only by the most drastic methods.

"Why has the administration remained inactive? Why has it refused to lift a finger to curb this most vicious of all trusts? Why has it ignored the senate's order for an investigation? It is up to the senate to find out.

"Sinister reports are afloat in financial circles and in the baking industry that the same powerful financial and political influences that prevented prosecution of the Aluminum Trust are backing Ward in his Bread Trust and Food Trust projects. If these whispered reports are true that the Phipps-Mellon millions have financed and protected Ward in his spectacular career, the public is entitled to know it. If they are false the truth should be made known and the Phipps-Mellon interests should be cleared of responsibility. In any event, the public is entitled to know what financial powers are allied with Ward in his enormous mergers and stock promotions.

"There are only three or four financial groups in the United States strong enough to underwrite these colossal transactions which total billions of dollars, particularly for a relatively unknown and obscure individual like Ward. Consider these facts. Four years ago William B. Ward was the unknown head of two small baking companies. He then secured financial backing from some undisclosed source and launched an ambitious plan for a great nation-wide baking combination known as United Bakeries Corporation, capitalized at \$50,000,000. A year later he was able with this financial

backing to drive the other branch of the Ward family out of control of the Ward Baking Company and inflate its capital enormously. Two years later and his former subordinates in United Bakeries, acting presumably under Ward's direction, were able to float the colossal Continental Baking Corporation with \$600,000,000 capital. Less than a year passes and Ward takes control of the last of the 'Big Three' bread companies—the General Baking—and re-incorporates it in the new General Baking Corporation of Maryland with nominal capital of one billion dollars. Four months more and he launches the mammoth Ward Food Products Corporation with two billions of capital stock.

"This is real 'frenzied finance'. Everybody knows that it could not have been accomplished without the backing of the strongest financial forces of the nation.

"The sinister purposes of the conspiracy are indicated by the transparent camouflage of philanthropy with which it is cloaked. If it were an honest commercial enterprise there would be no reason for this maudlin pretense of charity. And it is nothing but pretense. Not one penny is pledged for any philanthropic purpose. Not a nickel is definitely set aside. But, according to this hypocritical charter, 'the Board of Directors shall have power to set aside out of the surplus or net profits of the corporation such sums as it may seem proper to be used for the advancement of the right of every child to be born well' and a lot of other equally indefinite and meaningless phrases.

"This is pure unadulterated bunk. It could never have been conceived except by a guilty conscience seeking desperately to find a cloak for an evil design.

"American farmers will not fail to grasp the significance of this proposed Food Trust. When it is completed they will have only two buyers for their products—the Meat Packers' Trust for their live stock and the Ward Food Trust for the rest of their products, including grain. Nor will American mothers sit complacently by and pay perpetual tribute to the 'Food King.'

"Down with the Food Trust' will be the slogan in the next campaign if the Coolidge administration does not move swiftly to crush this evil conspiracy."

HOW CAN A RICH MAN PASS THROUGH THE EYE OF THE POLITICAL NEEDLE?

Senator James Couzens, Multimillionaire Progressive, Gives His Answer

By Eliot Harris.

James Couzens of Michigan is one of the most vital men in the United States Senate. Even the Treasury Department would admit that. He fairly radiates energy.

He is one of the most independent members of the Senate. Elected as a Republican, he does not hesitate on occasion to defy

the party authorities from the White House down, and he has conducted a searching probe of one of the most important branches of the present Republican administration.

He is one of the richest men in the Senate. His fortune certainly is counted by tens of millions, yet he will not spend

money in elections, he has most of the strictly financial interests fighting him in his home city of Detroit, and the men of wealth now potent in Washington wish him every ill, from leprosy to housemaid's knee.

Plainly, here is an interesting man; one unusually well worth interviewing; one whose philosophy of life ought to be known and filed for reference, so:

"Mr. Couzens, when a rich man gets into public life, what must he do to be saved?"

He didn't reply in set phrases, but going through the notes of an interview that took up an unconscionable amount of a busy man's time, I think his answer, put together, is about like this:

Wealth Obligates Service.

"A rich man should go into public life for what he can do, not for what he can get. He owes something to the community that made him rich, or let him get rich. If he goes into public life, he must be independent; he has no excuse for taking the orders of a party or a caucus or a boss. His wealth obliges him to stand for what he believes, to lean a little backward, if necessary; and for the rest, let him be just as much a man as he can, and take the consequences."

As for being a man, Couzens fulfills that requirement, even in a physical sense.

He is 53 years old, about five feet, ten inches tall (probably was an inch more than that in his younger days), carries himself well, and an insurance examiner would find him about twenty pounds overweight. But he doesn't look fat; he seems full of force and driving energy, and if sometimes even his splendid physique falters, he whips it forward by an iron will, as when he left the hospital against medical orders and came to Washington to vote on the Howell-Barkley bill, dear to the hearts of railroad workers.

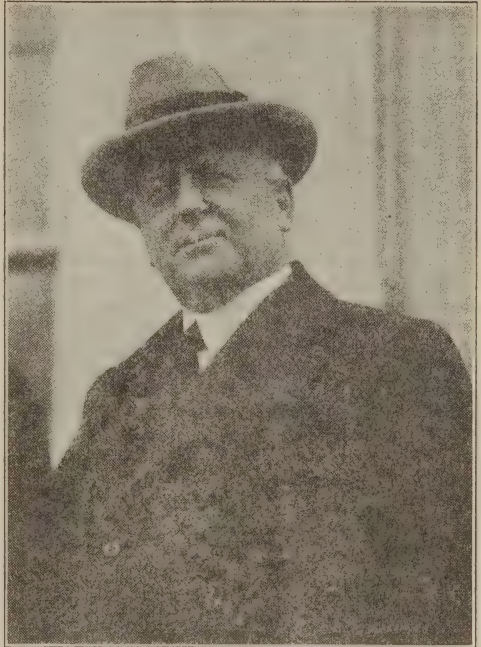
He has a massive head of the long type; a high forehead, topped by a thinning thatch of almost white hair, blue eyes, with plenty of room between them for a masterful nose a rather small mouth which manages to escape the smug, prim appearance of most mouths of its dimensions, a pink, clean shaven face.

If he ever did much physical work, his hands do not show it, though they are strong enough for most tasks, thick at the base, with sturdy, tapering fingers. There is a rather thick growth of red hair on the backs of those hands, and I suspect that when younger, his mustache was red too, if he let it grow out far enough to see. He tried desperately to make it appear that he has what is often known as a red-haired temper.

"They Call Me Hard Boiled."

"I'm not a good fellow; I can't be. If I think a man is a damned crook I want to tell him so, and if I don't do it, I feel uncomfortable. They call me hard boiled; they say I've got ice-water in my veins."

Just a minute before, he had been speak-



SENATOR JAMES COUZENS OF MICHIGAN

ing of some children crippled by infantile paralysis, and there was a catch in his voice. A question seemed in order:

"You have children of your own, Mr. Couzens?"

"Three living; one died in infancy, and one boy was killed in an automobile accident when he was about 14. Then we adopted a little girl, and now we've got two grandchildren. We've always had a baby in the house; they're a great help."

"Yes, you're hard boiled—like—well, never mind, go on, please."

He stammered a little, but he went on. I was afraid to reach for paper and pencil till he got into his stride again, so a good bit of what he said will have to be told in words not his own.

Apparently his reputation for hardness comes from two things. For one, he disapproves of indiscriminate charity. When he became mayor of Detroit, he stopped the hand-out policy at the city hall. Applicants for help were referred to the public welfare department. As a known rich man in a prominent public position, he gets frequent appeals, and those too have to go through a regular course.

"If a rich man tries to handle his giving on a personal basis, he is either putting his money where it is more likely to do harm than good, or, if he looks up the cases himself, he can help say 50 or 60 people. If he organizes things, he can help hundreds or thousands.

I am reliably informed that Mr. Couzens'

personal gifts to charity run as high as \$150,000 per year. Of course, this is plain evidence of the ice water, hard boiled business. He has put \$100,000 in a fund for crippled adults, and this is so well managed that it just about takes care of itself. The bureau in charge of it helps any cripple who seems to have the right qualities to set up in some business and he repays the loan. The result is that the money is virtually a revolving fund.

Organized Unemployment Relief.

But it was when the terrific period of unemployment in 1921 threw 170,000 men in Detroit out of work in a few weeks that Mayor Couzens, as he was then, showed his extreme iciness. He called in the public welfare bureau and gave them his notions of the way to meet the crisis. Help must be given to families which needed it. Children must be kept in school, and kept at home, that is, families must not be broken up. Relief must be given in such fashion that the people receiving it could consider it a loan and repay it if they wished and became able to do so. At the same time, public work must be carried on as rapidly as possible.

To put through this program, Couzens asked the council for a million dollars. The politicians threw a fit. They were afraid of newspaper criticism. But before they got through, they were more afraid of the mayor who told them that he was just waiting to have them refuse him, and who dared any newspaper to criticize this policy of helping honest workers through a pinch.

Before the depression was ended, something like three million dollars was devoted to this work, a big public garage had been built, many other improvements launched and some finished, and what might also be called "the Couzens plan" of using public work as a reservoir of jobs for slack seasons had become the accepted doctrine among far sighted social workers.

"I used to be as autocratic an executive as you could find," he said, "until I became commissioner of police. I found there that it didn't work. This talk about government being a big business is all rot. It can't be run like a business, and if you try to run it that way, there's going to be trouble."

It is the first time I ever heard that a term in the office of commissioner of police made for tolerance, but a man who wants to learn can find an education anywhere.

Also, to a Jeffersonian democrat, there is a deal of comfort in seeing that idiotic heresy about "government being merely a business" get the kind of wallop it deserves from a man who has succeeded at both business and government.

"Business in Government."

Yet some methods of business can be used as suggestions for government, and Couzens is quick to see and take advantage of any such opportunities. He got the psychopathic clinic established in Detroit. He whipped the Detroit traction interests to a frazzle by using the same prompt decision and acceptance of responsibility for the city that he would have used in business.

But he seems to know where to draw the line, perhaps not in words, but in facts. He is essentially an executive, and administrator. I suspect that he cares at least twenty times as much about the administrative side of a senatorship as about the legislative. But he knows perfectly the difference between public and private administration.

He will not tolerate a label. No special interest is going to put its brand on him, and he is going to take no political retainers which oblige him to predjudice issues. He meets situations as they arise, another mark of the born administrator, and he doesn't propose to wear handcuffs.

Also, he has exceedingly small use for "slogans."

"This cry of 'return the government to the people' does not appeal to me," he said. "The government is in the hands of the people now. They elected it. They voted for president and vice-president, and they voted for every congressman and senator. If government is bad, raise hell with the people for putting a bad government in power; don't stand around pitying them about it."

James Couzens is no prophet of a new era. He couldn't preach a crusade. He couldn't write a declaration of independence, and I doubt if he could frame a constitution.

But he could give Peter the Hermit all kinds of pointers about getting into Jerusalem; if he could have been business agent of the Continental Congress, some of the most unpleasant features of the history of our revolution wouldn't have been written, and now that the constitution is formed, he is the kind of public man who can make it work.

CHILD MANAGEMENT*

By Dr. D. A. Thom.

6. Feeding.

One of the most common mistakes the mother makes is brought about by her preconceived notions that every child requires the same amount of food and that every child must necessarily eat every meal. With this idea in mind she becomes fretful and emotionally upset if the child fails to meet

her standards. Notwithstanding the fact that the state of nutrition is one of the most important indicators of the child's well-being, it does not hold true that all children require the same amount of food, that they must necessarily be of the same height or weight at a certain age, or that any particular harm will follow if they miss

a meal or two. It is frequently this undue anxiety on the part of the parent that tends to make the meal hour an event rather than an incident in the daily life of the child.

This is seen clearly in the case of a bright little girl of six. Her mother died of tuberculosis, and the father is haunted by a fear of the child's having contracted the disease. His one desire is to see her fat and rosy. Three large meals a day are forced upon this child by an overwrought father who in his anxiety creates such a tense atmosphere in the home that Sally loses all appetite or bolts her food in fear of the wrath to come, or, in a different mood, waits to be coaxed and bribed to swallow a single mouthful. Instead of being a simple routine, meal-time offers an opportunity which the child sees and grasps for staging a little drama in which she is the principal figure, the object of solicitude and concern. The meal itself has lost importance and all depends upon the child's wishes.

Who does not like to feel his own importance and power? Small Tommy, by eating or not eating, can pretty well control his parents and make them bow to his will. Mother herself may unconsciously defeat her own desires. She may start the meal by reminding Tommy that he did not eat his breakfast. There may follow a period of teasing and coaxing or threatening and bribing, all of which, if Tommy has a will of his own, may make him determined not to give way, or he may compromise and eat if mother will sit down to feed him, even though he can well perform this task for himself. Then, the meal over, Tommy hears the whole situation reviewed to a neighbor who drops in and to whom mother turns for sympathy. Most people like to be "unusual" or "different," and according to mother, Tommy is decidedly so. Is there any wonder he should strive to maintain the role?

*This article is part of Publication No. 143 of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. The entire bulletin may be secured free by writing to the bureau.

Compilation of Labor News

ALUMINUM TAXES CUT WITH TREASURY AID

Washington.—Since Andrew Mellon, has been secretary of the treasury, the aluminum trust, in which Mr. Mellon is interested, has saved fully \$2,500,000 in taxes. The treasury department has made every effort to block an investigation.

This double charge is made by the special senate committee that has investigated the internal revenue bureau. Senator

Couzens of Michigan is chairman of the committee. The report calls attention to the company's secrecy of its earnings, profits and disbursements. Treasury officials permitted the company, it is stated, to deduct from taxable income more than \$15,000,000 as "amortization"—an amount that the committee's counsel declared to be "grossly excessive," and which permitted the saving of \$2,500,000.

AMERICAN LABOR HAS DEFINITE PROGRAM

By William Green, President, American Federation of Labor

Organized Labor is committed to a definite, concrete program. It will use its influence and its economic power in the promotion of the material, spiritual and moral welfare of its membership and the great mass of the people. It is irrevocably committed to the maintenance of high wages high living standards. If given the opportunity it will co-operate earnestly and sincerely in all efforts to promote efficiency in management and the high standard of American workmanship.

In advancing the material interests of the workers and their families dependent upon them, the membership of organized labor is looking above and beyond the accomplishment of this commendable and praiseworthy purpose. It seeks to attain a high spiritual and cultural development. Through the medium of high wages, shorter hours of employment, and healthy environment we seek opportunity to satisfy the

longings and the yearnings of the human heart and soul for the enjoyment of higher and better things.

This ideal cannot be reached where depression and poverty reign. It can only be attained where the industrial sky is bright with the glow of fair-dealing, justice and freedom.

Our country has become great in many ways and though comparatively young, it has excelled in industrial arts, social progress and economic advancement. With all of this progress has come the establishment of what is commonly called "the American standard of living." This standard can only be maintained through the payment of high wages to working men and women. It is inconceivable and unthinkable that it will ever be lowered.

Our advancement and our further industrial expansion will depend upon the maintenance of a high standard of living and

a high standard of workmanship. The industrial supremacy of America must be upheld. We take great pride in it and regard it as an essential American characteristic.

We cannot hope to secure our share of the markets of the world through the im-

sition of low wages. We can only achieve greatness in these endeavors by virtue of our ability to conduct the affairs of labor and management in such a way as to produce manufactured articles of high quality in large quantities, through the medium of the labor of well-paid, highly trained, efficient workmen.

NORRIS SEES PLAN TO "GRAB" SHOALS

Washington.—"It is a matter of common gossip around the capitol that private interests are attempting a new grab at Muscle Shoals," said Senator Norris. In support of this charge, the Nebraska lawmaker called attention to support being given a resolution passed by the house which would create a joint committee to deal with proposed offers for Muscle Shoals by private corporations.

The senator asserted that his bill to save the Shoals for government ownership is

being antagonized by interests that desire to "continue to gouge the people through the subterfuge of making fertilizer for the farmers. They have no thought that any large part of the power will ever be used to produce fertilizer."

"In one case the gossip is so direct as to indicate that the proposed offer of one company is already drawn and has been shown around the capitol in advance of the legislation that we are asked to pass," said Senator Norris.

UNIONISTS ESCAPE DYNAMITE FRAME-UP

Buffalo, N. Y.—The dynamiting charges against 10 members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees collapsed in Federal Judge Howe's court when a jury returned a verdict of not guilty for four of the trade unionists.

Judge Howe had previously dismissed six of the defendants. When the jury brought in its verdict, the court said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, your verdict is absolutely right. I heartily approve it. The defendants are discharged."

During the trial the prosecuting attorney apologized for the character of some of his

witnesses. The prosecution's leading witness was condemned by Judge Howe because of admitted perjury.

One of the accused was A. F. of L. Organizer Collins. They were charged with conspiring to dynamite the roadbed of the International Railway company's line on August 17, 1922, at the height of the car men's strike against the so-called Mitten management, that operates a company "union" in Philadelphia and which attempted to install this system on the international line.

The unionists insisted that they were victims of a frame-up.

STRIKE SAVES 250 MINERS FROM HORRIBLE DEATHS

Philadelphia.—Two hundred and fifty men are alive today who would have been dead if there had been no anthracite strike, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, said today.

"Approximately 600 anthracite mine workers are killed each year by accidents in and around the mines," he said. "That means that 50 men lose their lives each month, because of the terrible hazards of the anthracite mining occupation. The strike has been in effect for more than five months. In these five months 250 home-loving workmen would have made the supreme sacrifice in order that the American public might have fuel.

"Thirty thousand anthracite mine workers are injured each year in the same kind of accidents. This is an average of 2,500

each month of maimed and crippled workers. Twelve thousand five hundred men would have been injured in greater or less degree in five months.

"The anthracite operators are brutally demanding that these workers shall arbitrate the price for which they shall offer themselves as human sacrifices upon the altar of public service. They ask the men to arbitrate the price of life and death. A soldier on the field of battle can do no more than give up his life for his country and his flag. These anthracite mine workers give up their lives for the welfare and comfort of their fellowman.

"We contend that the men who take the frightful risk of laboring thousands of feet underground, in the black and mysterious caverns of the earth, are entitled to decent wages and fair consideration."

GOVERNMENT GOUGED BY COAL OPERATORS

Washington.—Non-union bituminous operators in West Virginia have trebled the price of coal sold to the government, since the anthracite shut-down, according to the

chief engineer of the government fuel yards, testifying before a joint congressional committee.

Mr. Pope said he bought coal from Fay-

ette and McDowell counties, last March, for \$2.41 a ton, and now he must pay from \$6.16 to \$6.50. These counties are controlled by anti-union coal barons who operate on the non-union basis, "to protect the public."

Edgar Wallace, a member of the United Mine Workers, and legislative representative of the A. F. of L., told the committee that increased prices for this coal was not due to labor costs. He said the miners were paid the same wages for mining \$6.60 coal that they received for mining \$2.41 coal. He declared also that there had been a tremendous drop in freight rates from the West Virginia field during the last six

months, none of which has been subtracted from the consumer's bill.

Charles P. Selden, Jr., a Pennsylvania mine operator, and W. W. Griffith, a local coal dealer, staged a wordy row before the committee on who is responsible for gouging the public. The operator said the coal merchant sold him a ton of coke last November for \$15 which cost him but \$4. The merchant assured the committee that in a turnover of \$333,250 he made a profit of only 2 cents on the dollar. He refused to tell the committee the period of the turnover. The committee wanted to know the exact number of business days, but the merchant said that this was "immaterial."

POLICE IN TORONTO REBUKED FOR ATTEMPT TO STOP PICKETING

By International Labor News Service.

Toronto.—Attempts of the police to interfere with peaceful picketing in connection with the strike at the B. & M. shoe factory here have been abandoned. At the District Trades and Labor Council meeting it was said the police were interpreting the law in an arbitrary manner, going so far as to arrest a striker because he informed a man that a strike was in progress. A pro-

test was lodged with Controller Gibbons, who ruled that the law clearly permitted picketing and that "the attitude or interpretation of police inspectors or police sergeants could not change it."

The controller, himself a union man, added that the police as well as the strikers must obey the law.

Smiles

"What time is it, Maud?" boomed her father from the top of the stairs.

"Fred's watch isn't going."

"How about Fred?"—Ex.

"Yes," she cried, "Women have been misjudged for years. They have suffered in a thousand ways."

Here she paused and a male voice said, "There is one way in which they have never suffered and never will."

"And in what way is that, pray?" she inquired disdainfully.

"In silence," replied the man.—Ex.

"Is this a healthful town?" asked a stranger of a native of a certain benighted region of the West.

"It sure is," replied the native. "When I came here I couldn't utter a word. I had scarcely a hair on my head. I hadn't the strength to walk across the room, and I had to be lifted from my bed."

"That is wonderful," exclaimed the stranger. "How long have you been here?"

"I was born here."—Ex.

"Did you heah dat bullet whistle past as we wuz comin' down dat hill?" asked Rastus pantingly of Ephraim after Farmer Brown had surprised them at his chicken house.

"Yas, suh, Ah done heah dat bullet twice."

"How come dat yo' heah it twice?"

"Why, Ah heahs it goin' by me at de top o' dat hill, an' Ah heahs it again when Ah passes it on de way down."—Ex.

As the rich man was motoring through a country district, he noticed an old man seated outside a cottage with all his furniture around him.

"Poor old soul," the visitor said, stopping his car and giving the old gentleman a banknote. "What's your trouble—evicted, I suppose?"

"No, sir," was the mournful reply, "it's just my old woman whitewashing."—The Christian Register.

Lowers Gasoline Cost to 9c per gallon

Mr. J. A. Stransky, C-660 Stransky Bldg., Pukwana, S. Dak., has invented an automatic and self regulating device which has lowered the gasoline cost of autos to 9c per gallon because they have made from 37 to 57 miles on a gallon of gasoline. The device fits all cars and can be installed in five minutes. Mr. Stransky wants agents and is willing to send a sample at his risk. Write him today.

Poetical Selections

TAKE HIM BY THE FORELOCK.

Patient used to be a vaunted virtue;
 So, at least our copybooks would state.
 Why, they counselled, bother to exert you?
 Everything came round to him who'd wait.
 So the world was full of people waiting
 Opportunity's staccato rap.
 Soon or later, he was bound to
 Amble generously around to
 Pour his meed of treasure in your lap.

That philosophy, however pleasant,
 We must grant is now a bit passe.
 In this somewhat harsh and hectic present
 Life pursues a less convenient way.
 All those patient people, much desiring
 Power and fame and happiness and pelf,
 Still are waiting, somewhat worn out,
 While they watch the prizes borne out
 By some lad with wit to help himself.

Now success is quite a different story.
 Opportunity, alas, we've found
 Much too leisurely and dilatory
 If you wait for him to call around.
 Life is brief, and those who reap its guerdons
 Aren't the chaps who sit and gather moss.
 They're the folk who keep arousing
 Opportunity from drowsing—
 Rout him out, and make him come across!
 —Ted Olson, in Forbes Magazine (N. Y.)

CAWN ON DE COB.

We got ter arguin' down to Sam's, jes'
 'bout good things ter eat—
 An' our new Pahson Tucker sez, "Fried
 chicken's hawd ter beat!"
 "Give me a good red watahmilyon!" pipes
 old Rastus Bones;
 An' Mamie, little vamp, cuts in wif, "I likes
 ice cream cones!"
 An' Linda stood foh custahd pie, an' Bill
 liked pohk chops bes',
 An' Zeke swore roasted possum wuz ahead
 ob all de res';
 An' little yaller Lizzie 'lowed dat she loved
 coc-nut cake
 All sticky wif white icin' lak her mammy
 used ter make;
 An' Sam sez, "Sweet potatahs soused in
 gravy sho' am fine!"
 "You go 'long, chile," sez lily, "gib me rabbit
 pie foh mine!"
 De argument was gittin' loud—I let 'em hab
 dar fling,
 An' den I sez, "Peahs lak you all fohgot de
 onliest thing!"
 "Cawn on de cob's my choice," sez I—you
 ought ter 'seed 'em grin—
 "Cawn on de cob wif lots ob buttah tricklin'
 down der chin!"
 Wal, dat jes' broke de pahty up—for sho'
 as you is bawn,

Ev' niggah went a-flyin' ter de grocery sto'
 foh cawn!

* * *

Lucile, go put de kittle on, an' run foh
 buttah, Bob!

Les jes' done bust ouahselves a-eaten' cawn
 —cawn on de cob!

—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Lodge Notices

Ross—His Brother.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Don
 Ross kindly notify the undersigned, as his
 brother is very anxious to get in touch with
 him.—E. H. Frick, S. L. 345.

Card Stolen—Chick.

On January 12, Brother Chas. Chick, Reg.
 No. 48307, shared his room at the White
 House Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., with a man
 who gave his name as Cook, and said he
 was from Chicago. He left with Brother
 Chick's money, clothing, card and due book.
 Any secretary taking up this card kindly
 notify Joseph Crotty, S., L. 1.

Relatives or Friends—Dunn.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of rela-
 tives or friends of Brother Simion Dunn,
 Reg. No. 64216, initiated in Lodge 253, No-
 vember, 1908, please communicate with M.
 Gabbett, Sec. L. 30, as this brother has
 been in the hospital at Stockton, Calif., for
 the past four years, and Local 39 would
 like to hear from some of his relatives.—
 M. Gabbett, S., L. 39.

Wolfenden—Gutridge.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of
 George Wolfenden, boiler maker, last heard
 of as working somewhere in South Chicago,
 kindly notify the undersigned at once, as
 the heirs of the old John Wolfenden es-
 tate desire very much to get in touch with
 him.—James H. Gutridge, G. C. Dist L. 26,
 963 14th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Card and Receipts—Cochran.

Brother James H. Cochran, Reg. No.
 63945, lost his card and receipts for De-
 cember, 1925, and January, 1926, in or
 around Chicago. Any secretary taking up
 same kindly notify W. E. Dwyer, S., L. 32.

LIST OF MEMBERS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED.

Dyner—Lodge No. 520.

Any secretary taking up the card of W. E. Dyner, Reg. No.
 84593, will please hold same and notify the undersigned, as
 this brother left here owing a small clothing bill, that Lodge
 No. 520 went good for. P. J. Gallagher, S., L. 520.



Spring Work Needs

Garden Tools
Work Clothing
Fencing
Paint
Farm Supplies

Home Decorations

Wall Paper
Furniture
Curtains
Screens
Linens

Everything needed to
Beautify the Home

For the Family

Every Mother's wish
is filled
Children's Shoes
Clothing
Baby's Needs
Children's Books
and Playthings

Everything for every-
age at a Saving



For Your Spring Work And Spring Pleasures

*Every call of the new Season, Every
Spring need can be met in the pages
of your Ward Catalogue*

You have a copy of Ward's Spring Catalogue—or a friendly neighbor has. It offers you an opportunity to buy the *extra* thing, the fishing rod, the camera, the new tools, or curtains for the home, a rug, or milady's dress, *without extra cost*. The price is paid by the saving you make in using Ward's Catalogue to buy all your needs for Spring.

\$60,000,000 in Cash Was Used To Make Your Savings Possible

You and 8,000,000 other customers give us a buying power so vast, so enormous that we contract for shoes by the hundred thousand pair, we buy the new live rubber for our tires in the Orient. \$2,000,000 worth of rubber was bought when prices were low.

\$60,000,000 in cash was used to make possible these low prices this Spring for you. And every low price is a genuine low price. We never sacrifice quality to make a low price. We make our low prices by big buying, by the use of cash, not by cutting quality.

Use Your Catalogue—Send All of Your Orders to Ward's

This Spring buy wisely. Compare prices—always remembering that quality, guaranteed quality, is equally as important as price. And Ward's quality is guaranteed. For 54 years we have dealt with our customers under the policy of the Golden Rule. You always buy on approval at Ward's. "Your money back if you want it."



For the Man

Tents
Automobile Tents
Tires
Batteries
Fishing Tackle
Cameras

For the Boy

Everything for Sports
Baseball Needs
Tennis Supplies
Athletic Goods
Bicycles

Fashions in Wearing Apparel

Coats
Dresses
Hats
Shoes
Silk Hosiery
Underwear
Personal Needs

Everything for every
need at a Saving

ESTABLISHED 1872

Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

Baltimore Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth

Banking By Mail

One of the many attractive features of THE BROTHERHOOD STATE BANK, the only bank in Greater Kansas City and vicinity controlled by Organized Labor, is the BANKING BY MAIL DEPARTMENT, and many locals are taking advantage of this opportunity to place their surplus fund in their own bank and enjoy the benefits thereof. No charge for service and no exchange on checks deposited.

**THE
BROTHERHOOD STATE BANK**
"BROTHERHOOD BLOCK"
Kansas City, Kansas.

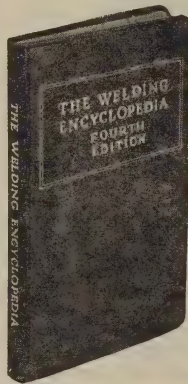
Are You a Welder?

If so, you should secure a copy of the Welding Encyclopedia.

It treats of all the phases of welding, and is a valuable reference book.

For the benefit of those desiring books of this kind, we are acting agent and will be glad to give all orders received prompt attention.

The price is \$5.00.



JOHN J. BARRY

524 Brotherhood Block,

Kansas City, Kansas

Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 10 Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

U. S. Government needs

RADIO OPERATORS

Ships sailing from American ports are now required to carry at least two expert Radio Operators. Steady work. Big Pay. Commercial Radio demands expert service in every department—engineers, broadcasters, ship and shore operators! Our Radio Course, produced under the direction of one of the World's great experts, is NOW READY. The short route to a U. S. Government Radio License. Write today for particulars. American Institute, Washington, D. C. ADDRESS Eastern Branch, 145E, Station Z, Philadelphia, Pa.

Florida is Calling You

Do you want to get away—
From the grind of every day—
From the drudgery of things you have to do?
Do you want to settle down
Near a lively, busy town,
Where the joy of living will appeal to you?

Do you want to scent the breeze
Coming through the orange trees?
Do you want to hear the birds call—loud and clear?
Are you seeking perfect health
That's combined with certain wealth
And an income from an orange grove each year?

Do you want a piece of land
That will grow to beat the band
All the different garden crops that you enjoy?
Do you want to make a "Nest,"
And a permanent bequest
For the future welfare of each girl and boy?

Do you want a sunny clime
Where there's fishing all the time?
Where there's ducks and deer and quail and other game?
Where the summer climate's cool,
And within each lake and pool,
You can swim in January—just the same?

Do you want to buy this land
On an easy-payment plan,
With about your monthly outlay for cigars?
Do you want to read a book
That will make you want to look
On the finest land that lays beneath the stars?

Send a letter right away;
Put it in the mail today,
We will send this Booklet absolutely FREE
After you have read it through,
If a thought occurs to you—
Just address another letter here to me.

We will answer, straight and true,
Questions that occur to you.
We have nothing to evade or to conceal.
On an Orange County Farm
Life will take on added charm,
And you'll never lack a dollar—nor a meal.

Send for Big, FREE Illustrated Book—
"TWENTY ACRES AND PLENTY." It tells
of almost unbelievable profits made from
trucking and fruit-growing in our part of
FLORIDA. Also about sick-and-out-of-work
Clauses, and other protective features of our
contract. Address Sylvester E. Wilson, Dept.
Y-2, Orlando, Florida.—Advertisement.

Boilermakers :
Use Union Made Products

THE BOILERMAKERS' and IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

— OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE —

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS
IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA**

VOL. XXXVIII

KANSAS CITY, MO., APRIL, 1926

NUMBER 4

Office of Editor-Manager, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kas.
Published monthly at 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Price, \$1.00 per year.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY WILLIAM GREEN,

**President, American Federation of Labor, at a Mass Meeting Under the Auspices
of Central Labor Union, Wilmington, Del.**

It is gratifying to observe the very great interest which people everywhere are taking in the work of organized labor. The aims, purposes and work of this great economic movement are being widely studied and carefully considered. All of this is welcomed by the friends of labor because they know that the cause of the working people will be enhanced and promoted through understanding and through the support of sound public opinion. With this thought in mind I am glad to bring to you the message of organized labor and in doing so I realize I am speaking to a vast audience having within it many who are sympathetic and friendly and others who are seeking for knowledge and truth. The great cause of organized labor lays no claim to Divine origin. It is a great human institution which has grown and developed out of the needs of working men and women for mutual protection and social advancement. From its inception it has had a varied experience. Sometimes it has met with temporary reverses and sometimes it has made most rapid and substantial progress but always its work has been characterized by steady advancement and measured success.

This great human movement, representing the passionate desire of working people for the enjoyment of high standards of life and living, does not claim perfection or infallibility. It may have made mistakes, both in policies and activities. Figuratively speaking it has stumbled and fallen but after each fall it has arisen and standing erect it has pressed forward in the face of opposition and persecution. Mistakes which organized labor has made have been mistakes of the head and not of the heart. This sort of experience is not surprising when we take into consideration the fact that organizations of labor have fought and struggled and sacrificed from the beginning until now. Even in this enlightened period of human history there are places in the United States where the workers are not permitted to exercise the right to organize into trade

unions. Working people who live in these sections must win the right to organize through industrial struggle and industrial sacrifice. It is to overcome just such situations as this that organized labor seeks, through understanding and education, to bring about a complete recognition of the right of the workers to organize.

The development of trade unionism is a simple process. It represents the mobilized, economic power of working men and women. Through organization the workers concentrate their efforts and move collectively. They speak collectively and in this way they give expression to their deliberate judgment and opinion. They succeed in accomplishing many things for themselves which the individual cannot hope to accomplish for himself. Organization among working men and women is a rational, natural, logical process. It has grown and increased in power and influence and through its operation has brought many blessings and benefits to the membership who compose it. Ever since the spark of life and hope was generated in the hearts and minds of working men and women they have pressed forward toward the realization of better living conditions and a better life. Education and understanding have made them conscious of their rights. They have found from experience that these rights can only be acquired and enjoyed through united, intelligent action.

The formation of trade unions brought on a clash between the workers and their employers. The men who originally were bold enough to associate themselves together were discharged from employment, were frequently compelled to leave the communities in which they lived and in many instances, because of the black list which followed them, they were forced to change their names in order to secure employment in other fields. This was an inhuman and cruel policy pursued by employers who assumed the position that they not only controlled the material factors in industry but

the human factors, as well. It was this mistaken policy, inaugurated and pursued by many hostile employers which caused many bitter industrial conflicts, many strikes and much suffering in various communities.

When the workers first began to associate themselves into trade unions many employers and many other misguided and misinformed people looked upon this organized movement with feelings of apprehension. They pretended to believe it was a destructive force and asserted it should be opposed and destroyed. The opposition of many employers was based upon selfish reasons. They knew that the organization of their workers would be followed by a demand for collective bargaining, for the establishment of tolerable and humane conditions of employment and for the recognition of the right of the workers to have something to say about the terms and conditions of their employment. Opposition seems to have accentuated rather than retarded the growth and development of this great, humane movement. Like the giant trees of the forest which strike their roots deep into the earth and grow strong and erect despite wind and storm and stress the membership of organized labor, rooted and grounded in the faith of trade unionism, have become strong and influential in combatting the storm and stress of opposition which has assailed them.

It is this organized labor movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor to which I attract your attention. It is not a movement which is now being formed but a movement which is not known and understood. In steadygoing, orderly fashion, it has been moving forward ever since its formation in 1881. From a handful of pioneering members it has grown until today the organized labor movement in America numbers approximately five million working men and women. Despised in the beginning it has earned and won public respect and public esteem. It is now permitted to exercise its wholesome influence in our industrial, political and social life. While organized labor has been forming and the men and women in industry have been banding together for mutual protection the movement itself has accomplished much in promoting the economic welfare of working men and women. The efforts of organized labor have not been confined exclusively to the economic field. It has rendered service to the nation. It has advocated and promoted social reform. It has succeeded in securing the passage of humane legislation in the different states and in the nation and it has furthered the cause of freedom, liberty and democracy.

The American Federation of Labor has led in the advocacy and furtherance of compulsory education legislation and legislation dealing with child labor, workmen's compensation and other subjects of social justice.

It has voiced its protest against the imposition of industrial injustice, not only upon the membership who compose the American Federation of Labor but upon defenseless non-union working men and women. It is the voice of American labor. Working men and women look to the American Federation of Labor for guidance and protection and many other groups of people, associated together in the furtherance of social, religious and humane undertakings seek the assistance and support of the American Federation of Labor. We give freely and fully our support to each and every worthy cause and we register our most vigorous opposition to every movement founded upon selfishness, error and wrong. The record and achievements of organized labor constitute a tribute to its effectiveness, its soundness and its strength. What has been accomplished and what has been achieved is convincing evidence of what we may further be able to do. We will accomplish many things and we will be able to do much more for the laboring people and for society at large as we grow in numbers, strength and influence. Our membership should be increased from five million members to ten or fifteen million members. More than that number of workers are eligible to membership in the organized labor movement. Those who are not members of organized labor should respond to our call and unite with their fellow workers who already belong so that the economic strength and economic influence of the organized labor movement of our country can be immeasurably increased. There is a place in the organized labor movement for every working man and woman. Their personal interests require them to join the organized labor movement. They can help themselves and they can be of great assistance to others through association, co-operation and service. I appeal to the heart and mind and conscience of every worker who may not be identified with our movement to come with us, to join with us. Work and serve with us and we will help you. It is the policy of the American Federation of Labor to co-ordinate the organized labor units in all cities and towns so that through organized Central Bodies the working people may actively interest themselves in the civic, social and political affairs of the cities, the state and the nation. The American Federation of Labor is deeply interested in the City of Wilmington, in all its people, in its industries and in its civic affairs. We wish the Central Body in this city to serve as the medium through which the thousands of workers living here may express themselves and co-operate with other groups in advancing the educational, civic and economic welfare of the community. We believe this great community can be further benefited through a more complete organization of the workers. This belief is based upon experience and observation. It is borne out by the fact that the organizations of labor encourage education and a sustained interest in com-

munity affairs. Organized labor encourages home-owning, good citizenship and efficiency in workmanship. It advocates collective bargaining and demands that wage agreements shall be religiously observed by all parties to said agreements. It serves as a stabilizing force and as a protection against the operation of wasteful, destructive, manufacturing and producing processes. It may be impossible to establish an ideal relationship among those associated with industry but we can serve in promoting a practical, serv-

iceable relationship which will redound to the benefit of the industry and the community, as well. Through the instrumentality of organized labor substantial assistance can be given to employers and management in solving industrial problems, in the elimination of waste and in the establishment of industrial efficiency. Such an objective is worth striving for and such a purpose should be realized. It can only be brought about through public approval and universal support.

THE NEW SPIRIT IN INDUSTRY

Address by Bert M. Jewell at the Railroad Labor Institute, Brookwood.



A GROUP FROM THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

who attended the first Railroad Labor Institute. Left to right: D. Menzies, of Railway Carmen; A. J. Muste, chairman of Brookwood faculty; A. J. Thomas, assistant to the director, C. N. R.; Joseph Corbett, of the Railway Carmen; H. J. Collier, of the Carmen, and Otto S. Beyer, Jr., consulting engineer of the Railway Employees' Dept., A. F. of L.

As far back as we need to go in the study of industrial problems, the struggle ever has been that each human being may procure and maintain dominion over his own labor. In this struggle, as industry has developed to the large corporation with absentee owners and employed managers, it has become clear to the workers that it is essential to their welfare that they combine in an organization of those engaged in similar trades or callings where the greatest bonds of interest exist.

Many experiments were made before it was determined just how large the group should be and what element of common interest was necessary. Organizations of all

men in a plant, all men in an industry, all in a state, all in the nation, have been experimented with by way of organizing the economic or political strength of the workers. It soon became clear that there was in political organization much to create friction and thus destroy organization; therefore it seemed best to rely upon combination of economic strength, using the political field only as an adjunct. It was discovered too, that the men engaged in one particular craft or calling comprised the largest group with sufficient common interest to maintain that unity essential to the preservation of a voluntary organization. Thus after years of experimentation there came into being the craft trade unions as the standard form of labor organization.

Prior to the formation of the craft trade unions, certain organizations of workers had held that there was no common interest between employer and employee, between capitalist and worker; that there must be no collaboration between workers and employers; that the workers must organize and suspend employment and while thus on strike determine upon the terms for resumption of work; but they refused to sign any agreement with the employer, and in the main their discussions with their employer were en masse.

The trade unions, on the other hand, announced that experience had made them prefer collective bargaining. They would meet through their representatives with the employers and enter into a written and signed agreement on any matter of common interest. Recognizing, moreover, that in the effort necessary to reduce hours and increase pay there was a greater common bond of interest and therefore less basis for discord than in many other principles and activities that might be proposed, trade unions in their early development inaugurated activities for reduction of hours and increase of wages. Gradually their activities extended to other matters affecting them and their employers. More and more have both parties recognized additional matters of common interest, and in agreeing on such matters have co-operated with each other. In fact, trade unions have since their formation been struggling and looking

ever forward to the day when there could be the fullest, the completest co-operation between them and employers; when they could work with, not under or for or on employers.

In case of the railroads, the owners were the first to recognize the necessity of organization. Later, employees, because of oppression by the organizations of managements, were compelled to form trade unions. We have now passed through two stages of the development of railroad trade unions and are beginning the third era of their development.

The first stage was marked by the very vigorous and oft-times vicious but futile efforts which railroad management made to prohibit and prevent organization of railroad workers. The second stage was one of tolerating, as it were, organization of the workers. Agreements were negotiated with their representatives only insofar as the workers had asserted their independence, exercised their rights to organization, and demonstrated that they were sufficiently intelligent to co-operate with their fellows in the furtherance of the common interest. Notwithstanding, however, the resourceful, vigorous, and vicious opposition and persecution by railroad management, trade unions grew in strength and number even though management held labor organizations to be an interference with management's inherent rights. Only within the last few years has begun the third era of advancement of railroad trade unions,—the age of co-operation.

In order to understand what has happened in the railroad world regarding relations, one must understand the viewpoint of management as to the role of the several classes of employees. Now management has for years regarded those employees who are actually engaged in the operation of trains as producers of revenue, as essential employees; while the maintenance employees have been regarded as consumers of revenue, as non-essential employees, as necessary evils. This unwarranted discrimination is especially evident in the matter of labor turn-over.

Until within the last two or three years, practically nothing has been done by railroad management to eliminate this notorious waste. To a certain extent fluctuations in the number of employees engaged in the actual operation of trains is controlled by the day to day fluctuation in the volume of transportation, but in the work essential to the maintaining of railroads there should be little if any irregularity of employment; yet just the reverse occurs; the greatest fluctuation in employment, the greatest irregularity of work, the greatest labor turn-over occurs, not among the operating employees but among those engaged in maintenance work. As gross earnings fall, the wages of capital are taken out of the maintenance employees by reduction of hours and

wages, by lay-offs and discharges. At the very time when repairs are in order employees engaged in repair and maintenance work have been laid off, and then when business came to a peak again maintenance and repair forces were increased, and enormous delays occurred because of shortage of cars and engines or bad conditions of road beds, etc., and high labor cost resulted, to say nothing about high labor turnover. Is it any wonder that the maintenance employees have for years been striving for greater regularity of employment?

During the first two stages of development of railroad trade unions, the shop craft employees have maintained a defensive program. Only after years of fighting and suffering, with high and unnecessary costs to the industry, have railroad managements expressed a willingness to recognize the voluntarily created and maintained and self-governed organization of railroad employees as essential to the successful operation of railways. Meanwhile the shop crafts unions, in common with all other trade unionists, were looking forward to the day when management would willingly agree that voluntary organization of workers was necessary and could be of service to the economical and successful operation of a railroad.

Various efforts have been made to hasten the day; so there was just compliance with former policy when, during the latter part of 1921 and early part of 1922, Mr. William H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists and others urged President Daniel Willard of the B. & O. Railroad as well as the presidents of certain other railroads to recognize that in the shop craft unions there were many undeveloped resources, and that in many things the management and the employees could co-operate on the ground of a common interest. It was because of these men were trade unionists that they were advocating these things and urging that they be given opportunity to demonstrate the validity of their beliefs. The attack made upon the maintenance men in June, 1922, delayed rather than produced the development of co-operation on the B. & O. and elsewhere in the railway industry.

When the smoke of battle had cleared away, the officers of the B. & O. railroad, upon being again approached, advised the shop craft organizations that they might undertake a demonstration of their ideas in the Glenwood shops at Pittsburgh. For many reasons, the shop craft organizations would not themselves have selected the Glenwood shops. There were all sorts of discord and dissension, intrigue and selfishness between the men working in the shop, and between the men and the local officers in charge of the shop, and between the local officers themselves. These and many other difficulties in the shop had terribly reduced production and increased costs. The organ-

izations, however, did regard the opportunity at Glenwood as worth taking. They were asking to be given a chance to convince railroad management that the policy maintained toward railroad labor was wrong. At the end of one year by mutual agreement between the management of the road and the shop crafts unions, the extension of collective bargaining operative in Glenwood shops was inaugurated at all shop points on the railroad.

The trade unions, when requesting the extension of collective bargaining, co-operation, joint employee-management co-operation, or whatever term may be applied for descriptive purposes, urged that the spirit or will to work together should, or could, be expressed in somewhat the following manner:

First: That management must grant and agree to full and cordial recognition of the bona fide trade unions of employees as the employees' proper agencies, in all matters affecting their welfare, and also that these trade unions be accepted and recognized as necessary, not alone to the welfare of the employees and their own protection, but necessary, also, to management to insure successful and economical operation of the railroad.

Second: That management extend to these bona fide trade unions and their representatives constructive, as well as protective, duties and responsibilities in the operation of the railroad.

Third: That management and these trade unions upon this basis and in this spirit, agree to co-operate for: improved transportation service, elimination of waste, increased production, better morale, greater regularity of employment and in such other matters as they may, from time to time, determine to be in their common interest.

Fourth: That management agree to share fairly with these workers the result of their joint efforts, and to negotiate as to same through these trade unions.

Fifth: That both parties agree jointly, to create, develop and maintain such agencies or administrative machinery as from time to time, experience determines necessary to accomplish these purposes.

Naturally one of the first problems taken up was stabilization or regularization of employment, and during the year 1924, there were 56 locomotives and 500 steel cars repaired, rebuilt and modernized in the Baltimore & Ohio shops, which under ordinary conditions would have gone to outside concerns or industries. The total cost of this work to the railroad was \$1,587,954, and the labor cost or the wages paid to the shopmen, was \$347,303.

According to the program inaugurated for the year 1925, it is quite clear that 150 locomotives will be repaired and modernized, and approximately 5,000 cars will be rebuilt and repaired in the Baltimore & Ohio shops,

which ordinarily would have gone to outside repair shops. The total cost of this additional work is about \$7,403,829, and of this the labor cost, or wages paid to the shopmen, is \$2,772,316. Thus, already it has been possible to stabilize employment by the securing for the year 1925, approximately one extra month's work, which work, were it not for the policy established by the request of railroad labor, would have been contracted out to other industries at enormously greater cost.

It may be surprising, even startling to say, that the railroad industry has not developed, and does not now have a method or system of accurately measuring the unit cost of production in the repairing, rebuilding and maintaining of locomotives and cars, nevertheless this is a fact. Recognizing that a method of measuring unit cost of production is absolutely essential, trade unionists, working with the B. & O. railroad officials, have appointed a joint commission, whose duty it is to study out and report such a method.

Early in the development of this spirit of working together on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, it was recognized by both management and employees, that in principle, a grievance long delayed in settlement is substantially a grievance lost, and that grievances prevent progress, therefore new methods were agreed upon for handling grievances. These new methods of handling grievances, together with the new spirit prevailing in the ranks of the officers and employees of the railroad have reduced, yes, almost eliminated grievances.

Whereas, in years gone by, it appeared too often to railroad employees that the officers of the railroad were seeking ways to evade — to violate — the agreement, now both parties recognize the necessity and desirability of maintaining peace, happiness and contentment by devoting their time, energy and intelligence, not to fomenting trouble and discord, but to thinking out constructive things that they can do to improve the service rendered by the railroad; to secure a greater amount of business for the railroad; to bring about steady employment; to establish employment for more workers, at greater yearly earnings; to improve and make more effective and thus strengthen the trade unions; to bring about closer co-operation within the trade unions; to bring about safer and more sanitary conditions in the shop: In a word to make more secure and to better protect the rights of the employees, management, and patrons of the railroad, as well as to preserve the railroad industry and to improve the service which it renders.

As one of the agencies or machinery through which this co-operation or extension of collective bargaining is developed, there is at each shop point every two weeks a joint meeting between the chairman of each

of the crafts and a like number of officials, and in these joint meetings there are freely and fully discussed all questions of shop practice, policy and operation. For instance, the following is a partial list of questions discussed:

- Job analysis and standardization.
- Better tools and equipment.
- Care and distribution of tools,
- Storage of materials.
- Care and delivery of materials.
- Economical use of materials.
- Rearrangement of machine tools.
- Balancing of forces and work in shops.
- Co-ordination and scheduling of work through shops.
- Condition of shops—heating, lighting, ventilation, etc.
- Installation of safety devices.
- Improvement in quality of work.
- Introduction of output records.
- Improvements in technical training for apprentices.
- Recruiting and building up competent, responsible working forces.
- Getting business for the railroad.

In the meetings above referred to there were at the end of one year a total of 9,277 suggestions submitted, of which 77.8 per cent were adopted and put into practice, and only 648, or 6.9 per cent, were dropped or rejected as being impractical.

This is a demonstration:

First: Of the knowledge and ability of the workers to assist in the solution of the problems of their industry by actually securing, making and putting into effect only those suggestions which are practicable and workable, and

Second: Of their ability to study out and successfully defend, and thereby convince the management of the desirability of applying these practices which they are suggesting.

Each three months and oftener it is necessary the general officers of the System Federation and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad meet at Baltimore headquarters and there discuss and agree upon ways and means to stimulate co-operation.

The shop craft employes in the convention of their organization in reaffirming their faith in, and determination to continue, the extension of collective bargaining—the co-operation now existing on the B. & O. railroad,—stated in part:

"We do this especially in the light of the material benefits which have accrued to us since the inauguration of this policy in the nature of greater participation in management; improved conditions; fewer violations of our agreements; fewer grievances; quicker and fairer adjustment of

grievances; steadier work; more employment; greater yearly earnings; more effective union organization; closer craft co-operation; safer and more sanitary conditions in shops; better protection of our rights, as well as many other advantages."

For the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Mr. Daniel Willard, President, said on October 30, 1924:

"I believe that it has now been fully demonstrated that the co-operative plan which the Baltimore & Ohio railroad has put into effect, in co-operation with its shop employes, and with the support of their respective unions, is no longer an experiment. It has more than justified itself from many different angles. It is now a part of the definitely adopted policy of the Baltimore & Ohio company, and I have a feeling that we have not yet begun to realize the potential possibilities of the plan. As time goes on and as we develop and cement still further the understanding and relationship which has already grown up between management and the men, I feel certain that the friendly and sympathetic efforts of both parties will discover and suggest new methods and new practices that will not only make for economy, and thereby enable the railroad to pay good wages, and at the same time maintain satisfactory working conditions, but will also contribute towards giving to the public the lower rates for transportation service which they desire, but for which, in my opinion they sometimes press with undue and unwise urgency."

There is still a demonstration of unwillingness on the part of some railroads to recognize that workers enslaved do not co-operate, that company-owned unions, created, maintained, financed and controlled by management are not agencies which will permit the spirit of working together.

Nevertheless, there have been several other railroad managements besides the Baltimore & Ohio, who have recognized that self-maintained and self-governed trade unions of labor, are essential, and are a helpful agency to the successful and economical operation and preservation of the railroad industry. The Canadian National Railways; the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chesapeake & Ohio, are each, in keeping with the problems existing on these railways, extending collective bargaining, and while some of their problems have been different from those existing on the B. & O. railroad, yet they are making just as phenomenal progress, and are having just as satisfying and encouraging results as is the B. & O.

It is especially proper that, assembled as we are, we should give consideration to this new spirit developing in industry, and especially in our railroad industry.

Co-operation between management and employes, like all human progress, is dependent upon education and dissemination

of facts. Trade Unions have long since recognized this fact; they have long since, among their many activities, studied more and more energetically problems of education through public schools, colleges, etc.; education of adults; vocational training of apprentices and journeymen.

As one of the essential prerequisites to the further extension of collective bargaining, to the inauguration and natural de-

velopment of this new spirit, this new policy, trade unionists must, and they will attach a greater and greater value to education, and as rapidly as railroad workers and railway management can educate themselves, gather and disseminate facts, and be guided by them, just so rapidly will the preservation and advancement of our railroad industry in which we, the railroad workers, have invested our lives, be assured.

SPIKE THIS!

"Cost of Living" Is Used to Snare Philadelphia Car Men.

By International Labor News Service.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"Cost of Living," that moth-eaten fraud of war days, is being dragged out of its basement to trap the street car employes of Philadelphia's anti-union traction magnates, pursuant to the famous Mitten policy.

Under the new orders an index figure is to be arrived at by "weighting" certain key commodities and a standard cost of living figure fixed. As this moves up and down, wages will be moved up and down.

Thus, if the traction magnates get away with it, Philadelphia street car employes will be chained to a FIXED WAGE, with no hope of betterment at any time.

The cost of living device as a means of wage fixing was first brought into national prominence in 1917 by the National War Labor Board under the guidance of Frank P. Walsh. As a means of increasing temporarily the wages of the much underpaid trades it worked up to a point.

But labor leaders, notably Samuel Gompers, saw the deception in this device when commodity prices should cease advancing and should either stand still or move downward. Then, it was predicted, employers

would seize the opportunity to decrease wages by using the same argument which had been used to push them upward.

The reaction of the war-time device has flowered in the plan of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

The transit magnates fancifully claim their cost-of-living wage rate to be a living and saving wage—but always "standard"!

Says the company:

"The wages paid are to be adjusted upward or downward, so that at all times the contents of the pay envelope will be sufficient to buy the same number of standard market baskets regardless of the changes in price upward or downward, to the end that the wage shall always be sufficient to maintain the present standard of living."

While labor demands a constantly improving standard of life and living and while that is the whole tendency of the modern mechanized world, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company thus proclaims to its employes that the millennium has come, so far as they are concerned and that there is never to be anything any better.

MINERS' HEAD IS SENTENCED TO JAIL FOR "INFLUENCING" NON-UNIONISTS TO QUIT JOBS

By International Labor News Service.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Tyler G. Lawton, president of the Indiana miners, United Mine Workers of America, was found guilty of contempt of court at Evansville and fined \$200 and sentenced to 60 days in jail by Judge Edgar Durre of the Vanderburg county superior court. Lawton was charged with "influencing" non-union miners working in the Green Mound mine near Washington, Ind., to quit work while they were under a lease contract with the receiver of the property.

Lawton's attorneys asked for a new trial which was denied by the court. Notice of appeal to the supreme court was then filed. He is now at liberty under a bond of \$2,000.

Judge Durre ruled that as the Green Mound incident had occurred while the receivership and co-operative contract had

been approved by the court, Lawton had acted against the Vanderburg court when he is alleged to have persuaded the men to quit work.

Lawton said that he was ignorant of the fact that the court had taken action of any kind in the matter.

The action taken by the court was the result of efforts being made by the officials of District 11 to compel southern Indiana coal operators involving some eight or ten mines, to live up to the Jacksonville agreement which they had signed and later repudiated. Indiana national guardsmen were sent into the strike zone by Gov. Jackson to "prevent rioting and bloodshed," although no overt acts have been committed since the trouble started.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' JOURNAL

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

JOHN J. BARRY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Send in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. J. Barry, Editor, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kans.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co.



Kansas City, Missouri.

THE COMPANY UNIONS BOUND TO DOOM.

Of all the paradoxes to which our modern industrial and economic bedlam has given birth, the so-called Company Union is the most amazing. It makes but little difference how much we as labor unionists condemn it, we are compelled to admit that the big employers were honest in naming it The Company Union, as it was formed to function to their interest only and not the employees. Have you ever stopped to think how absurd, to believe that large corporations like the railroads should upon its own initiative form an organization not for their benefit but for the benefit of those whom they employ? It would be as logical to say that two nations at war would use their best efforts to deprive themselves of part of their weapons and put them in the hands of their enemies. It is always the aim of those who control capital to control labor and when those who control capital oppress labor, they use labor to do it. Common sense should teach us that only through trade unions controlled by themselves and not by those who employ them, can we receive justice.

For the past seven years the big employers of this country have done everything possible to eliminate the bona fide labor organizations from their railroads and factories and replace them with company unions. During that period of time they have spent an enormous amount of money and used every known means at their command but from a close observation we find the only way they are keeping the Company Union in existence at the present time, is through the check-off system of collecting the dues for these so-called organizations which means that every person employed in any shop where these unions exist are compelled to contribute toward their maintenance whether they desire to do so or not.

At the proper time the workers will rebel against those methods as they realize that the Company Unions are not organized for their benefit, but for the employers, and that they cannot get justice through any organization unless it is owned and controlled by them, it is impossible for the workers to get any important decision in their favor as the large majority of company controlled unions function under the so-called American Shop Plan, or the equal representation system, which means that both sides have an equal vote and in order for the workers to get a majority vote, which is required for a decision, at least one of the representatives of the company must vote in their favor, which never occurs.

There are quite a number of loyal union men employed in shops dominated by Company Unions, not because they are willing or they intend to give up their membership in the bona fide labor movement, but due to their financial conditions brought about by a long suspension of work, in defense of the principle for which the American Labor Movement stands. Those men are watching developments and when they see an opportunity to deal a death blow to the company controlled unions, they will be on the job. As we will not have done our duty, until we have destroyed every company controlled and dominated organization in this country.

THE RIGHT BANK.

When you deposit money in any bank other than one owned by labor organizations, you are putting it in the hands of your enemies and it will be used to lower the living standards of the working men and women of this country. The leaders of the labor

movement have been aware of this fact and several years ago The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers started the first labor owned bank in this country. They met with great success and at the present time the Cleveland bank alone is enjoying resources around \$30,000,000 with the nation-wide chain of Brotherhood banks, trust companies and investment firms controlling resources approximating \$150,000,000.

The New York Amalgamated Clothing Workers' bank has also met with success, it has recently moved into its own building on Union Square, formerly the Tiffany building, where it occupies 15,000 feet of banking space, the third largest in the metropolis, opened three years ago with deposits of \$500,000, it now boasts 13,000 depositors and resources of \$7,000,000. The Chicago bank owned by the same union has just announced a 6 per cent annual dividend, and in the past year it has gained the deposits of 34 additional unions.

The Train Dispatchers' Union has organized an investment company to handle the savings of its members; it is capitalized at \$2,500,000 with control vested in the union. The Federation Bank of New York City, owned by the American Federation of Labor Unions, has expanded to include trust company business. The rapid growth of this new institution is shown by the following report of their resources: 1923, \$3,580,000; 1924, \$8,500,000; 1925, \$15,000,000.

The Brotherhood State Bank of Kansas City, Kansas, has also met with wonderful success. Opened only nineteen months ago with deposits of \$200,000, it now boasts 2,000 depositors and approximately total resources of \$700,000, with every indication that the goal of \$1,000,000 will be reached by the second anniversary of the opening of the Brotherhood Bank, September 2, 1926.

If the organized workers will patronize labor owned banks whenever possible, it will only be a short time until the big employers will have to use their own money in fighting strikers, instead of money owned by the workers and deposited in privately owned institutions.

CONGRESS UNTAXES THE MILLIONAIRES.

There is great rejoicing in Wall Street and similar citadels, the goods that was bought and paid for by campaign contributions to both of the old parties have been delivered and the wealth is joyful over passage of the Mellon Tax Bill, which saves rich taxpayers millions of dollars.

The old parties united (with exception of a few progressives of all parties) to jam it through both houses of Congress, and was signed by the president in record time, thereby chopping in two the surtaxes on incomes of more than \$100,000, while throwing a sop to the small taxpayers in the shape of slight reductions. The whole purpose behind the Mellon Tax Bill is disclosed by the fact that the few taxpayers in the millionaire class (with incomes of over \$100,000 per year) get tax cuts of \$154,500,000, while all the rest of the taxpayers combined secure reductions of but \$103,000,000. The measure is a wonderful document for the Big Boys, it gives them about everything they wanted.

Tax returns will no longer be made public. The gift tax is repealed and the inheritance tax cut to not more than 20 per cent of the biggest estates with all those under \$100,000 escaping free. Worse yet, the reduced tax on inheritances is made retroactive to 1924 so that some of the largest fortunes left to heirs in recent years will be lightly taxed.

It's the same old story, whenever the Big Boys want something there is no way to distinguish between an administration Republican and an administration Democrat. They both feed out of the same trough and obey the same summons.

INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT FRANKLIN IN CANADA.

On March 15th International President Franklin left headquarters for Montreal, Canada, to attend the meeting of District Lodge 30, which met on March 18th. He will also attend the biennial convention of Division No. 4 of Railway Employees Department, A. F. of L., which convened on March 22d. After the adjournment of the above conventions it is his intention to visit many other cities in that section in order to meet members of our organization and transact many important matters in connection with the affairs of the International Brotherhood. During his absence Assistant International President Atkinson is holding down the presidential chair and looking after affairs at headquarters.

BROTHER B. J. LYNCH'S DAUGHTER WINS BEAUTY CONTEST.

Miss Lucille Lynch, daughter of Bro. B. J. Lynch, was elected winner of The Clinton Herald-Strand Theater Popular Beauty Contest by a large majority, and will compete in the state contest at Des Moines.

Together with the honor award of being named "Miss Clinton," Miss Lynch will

receive many beautiful prizes, also a trip to Des Moines with all expenses paid to compete in the state contest to determine the Iowa Venus, the winner of which will receive \$500.00 in gold, a complete wardrobe and seven weeks' contract to appear at the theaters.

Miss Lynch, who maintained a consistent lead over her opponents, has a very pleasing personality and charm of manner, and the honor of the award comes as a reward from her many admirers and friends. The Journal wishes Miss Lynch success in her second contest.

WADSWORTH-GARRETT PROPOSED AMENDMENT WOULD BAR PROGRESS.

The so-called Wadsworth-Garrett Amendment to the Federal Constitution, if passed, would make it very difficult, if not impossible, to secure the enactment of future amendments. The law as it is now permits state legislatures to vote upon amendments submitted for ratification and to change their vote on same until three-fourths of the states ratify it, when having received this constitutional majority, the amendment becomes a law; furthermore there is no time limit placed upon final ratification.

The amendment proposed would permit any state to change their vote up to the time thirteen states rejected the amendment when it would be declared lost, thus one-fourth of the states could prevent the enactment of any amendment, no matter how necessary it might be to meet some future emergency. It would also prohibit a state legislature from reversing its position once a vote was recorded on any amendment.

The chief reason for the introduction of this amendment seemingly is to prevent ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, its enemies dominate in sufficient states to prevent ratification at present and they want to see it killed before the people become better informed on its merits and a reaction sets in for its ratification. However, the proposed amendment is undemocratic and contrary to the fundamental principles of our government and it forms an almost impossible barrier to future amendments to the constitution. Therefore all efforts should be continued to prevent its enactment.

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE GRANTS INCREASE.

System Federation 103, New York Central Lines, concluded an agreement with the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie subsidiary of the New York Central covering wages and rules. Wages are to be increased three cents an hour, making the minimum rate 73 cents for mechanics and 50 cents for helpers. These are the rates which now prevail on the main line.

The agreement effects boilermakers, machinists, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers, their helpers and apprentices. The other crafts on this road do not belong to the standard organization. The new rates are effective as of March 1st.

C. & O. SHOP EMPLOYEES GET INCREASE IN WAGES.

Negotiations between the management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway company and the Federated Shop Crafts relative to an increase in wages was concluded recently and an agreement reached which provides for an increase of two cents per hour for all mechanics, helpers and apprentices. This increase when applied to the present rates of pay will establish the minimum rates of 75c per hour for all mechanics and 52c per hour for all helpers. The new rates are effective as of February 16th.

SOUTHERN SHOPMEN WIN PAY INCREASES AND RECOVER OVERTIME.

Shortly after first of last month negotiations between the management of the Southern Railway Company and the representatives of System Federation No. 21 relative to a new agreement and increase in wages was concluded and an agreement reached which provides for an increase of two cents per hour for all mechanics, helpers and apprentices and time and one-half for Sunday and holiday work. This increase makes the basic rate for mechanics 75c per hour and for helpers 52 c per hour. The new wage contract became effective March 1st.

CONVENTION OF DISTRICT LODGE No. 15.

The eighteenth biennial convention of District Lodge No. 15 of the Chicago Northwestern Railroad System met in Milwaukee, Wis., on Wednesday, March 10. Forty-six delegates were present, each Lodge in the District being represented by a mechanic and a helper, excepting Locals No. 164 of Council Bluffs, Ia., No. 749 of Fremont, Nebr.,



Eighteenth Biennial Convention of District No. 15
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Apprentices
and Helpers of the C. & N. W. Ry.

and No. 401 of Fond du Lac, Wis., which had three representatives each. After organizing and appointing the necessary committees, the reports of the officers were received which recorded their activities and work during the past two years and were very comprehensive and instructive.

The officers elected for the District were as follows: President and Business Agent, E. C. Chase, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Vice-President, F. E. Hill, Huron, S. D.; Secretary-Treasurer, Edw. Kane, Boone, Ia.; Member of Conference Committee, John Danko, Chicago, Ill; Trustees, A. Phillips, Ashland, Wis., N. Hennessey, Missouri Valley, Ia., W. Wheeler, Belle Plaine, Ia.

The social features of the Convention were taken care of by F. P. Reinemeyer and Nick Golden, who invited all the delegates to be guests of Local No. 589 at their regular meeting on Wednesday evening. On Thursday evening, the visiting delegates were guests of Local No. 589 at a banquet at Lincoln Hotel. Bros. Reinemeyer and Golden were masters of ceremonies. The evening was greatly enjoyed by all and they voted Local No. 589 able entertainers.

The convention was one of the most harmonious and constructive ever held in the history of District No. 15. The delegates were of the tried and found true brand, all having been fighters in the front line trenches of industrial conflict, and all seemed to have but one aim in view and that was for the interest of the men they represented. The convention adjourned on Friday the 13th and everyone left for their homes satisfied with the work done in convention.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE

Canal Steel Works, New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
Wm. P. Coppin, Contract Shop & Tank Works, New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
C. C. Elmer Tank & Boiler Works, New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
Salt Lake Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Salt Lake City, Utah. (Unfair.)
Higgins Bros., Bayonne, N. J. (Unfair.)
W. K. Henderson, Machine Fndry. & Boiler Works, Shreveport, La. (Unfair.)
Wilson Bros., Hoboken, N. J. (Unfair.)
McIlvain & Speigel, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Unfair.)

McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.)
Georgia Car & Locomotive Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Unfair.)
American Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Indianapolis, Ind. (Unfair.)
Red Ball Boiler & Tank Welding Co., Des Moines, Ia. (Unfair.)
W. D. Briscoe, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
Higgins Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
John Thomas Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)

RAILROAD STRIKES STILL IN EFFECT

Long Island Railroad.

Pennsylvania.

Any man can give advice, such as it is, but only a wise man knows how to profit by it.—Colton.

A man that hath no virtue in himself ever envieth virtue in others; for men's minds will either feed upon their own good or upon others evil; and who wanteth the one will prey upon the other.—Bacon.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REORGANIZING MEN OF OUR CRAFT

Kansas City, Kans., March 19, 1926.

For the past five years the representatives of the American Labor Movement have successfully met the combined forces of the railroads and other large employers of labor, who have and are still doing everything within their power to prejudice the wage workers against the bonafide labor organizations, who have done more to increase the pay, shorten the hours of labor, and to improve the working conditions of the employees than any other organization in existence today.

In the past five years hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent printing and distributing literature; also organizing so-called company unions, social clubs, ball clubs, bands, and many other kinds of entertainments too numerous to mention, in an effort to discredit and destroy the American Labor Movement.

The employees have had a splendid opportunity to investigate and judge for themselves whether or not so-called company unions that have been organized at the solicitation of the employers, are of any benefit to the employees. The only interest the average employer has in his employees is keeping them satisfied in order to get them to do as much work as is possible for as low a wage as they can get the employees to work for. However, it is gratifying to know that the employees are beginning to realize the mistake they have been making by having anything whatever to do with so-called company unions, which are controlled by men who are pledged to protect the employer and not the employees. Since the inauguration of company unions on many of the railroads and in other industries, the wages of the employees have been continually reduced either directly or indirectly, and the conditions under which the employees

are compelled to work are deplorable. The supervisor, or foreman, is the judge and jury and they have the authority to put into effect any conditions they see fit; if they decide to put a helper to do mechanics' work and pay him helpers' rate, it is done, and if the employees make a protest they are immediately discharged. The records show that skilled mechanics working in shops or on railroads where company unions are in effect are receiving less pay than helpers and laborers who are holding membership in a bonafide labor organization. This should be conclusive proof to these mechanics that there is no possible chance for them to secure increases in pay, which they are entitled to, or improve their working conditions by continuing their membership in a so-called company union.

According to reports business is picking up a little, and in my opinion this is the opportune time to reorganize the men of our craft in all industries, as there is no question but what the men eligible to membership in our International Brotherhood are justly entitled to a substantial increase in pay to meet the increased cost in living. In order to secure all the assistance possible in reorganizing the men of our craft, I am requesting that every officer and member of our International Brotherhood agree to become an organizer for the next sixty or ninety days. I am sure if every officer and member will give us their whole-hearted support and co-operation, and do everything that is possible to assist in building up our organization that at the end of ninety days we will have more than doubled our membership. I am confident that this can be done if each and every member will live up to their obligation, get busy and talk to the men who are eligible to membership in our Brotherhood.—Wm. Atkinson, Assistant International President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER JOE FLYNN

We are submitting herewith the number of claims paid under our new Insurance Law, since my last report, making a grand total of claims paid to date of \$69,500.00. Included in the total number of claims paid are 8 claims of \$2,000.00, for double indemnity, also 7 claims for \$500.00 for partial disability, caused by loss of eye. All other claims were for \$1,000.00, covering natural death.

Lodge	Brother	Accident or Illness	Beneficiary	Amount
597	John Wolff	Illness	Marie Wolff, wife	\$1,000.00
378	Richard Donnelly	Illness	Ida Blanche Donnelly, wife	1,000.00
164	Wm. J. Kennedy	Illness	Estate	1,000.00
14	Wm. A. Buchanan	Illness	Mrs. Alice May Buchanan, wife	1,000.00
1	Wm. Carey	Illness	Mrs. Kate Tobecken, friend	1,000.00
51	Max Smith	Illness	Paul Smith, father	1,000.00
11	Mathias Schultz	Illness	John M. Stork, son	1,000.00
104	Arthur Ogg	Illness	Mrs. Arthur Ogg, wife	1,000.00
154	D. C. Webster	Accident	J. H. Fyfe, funeral director	265.44
154	D. C. Webster	Accident	Mrs. Luella Webster, wife	1,734.56
568	Wm. A. Hoke	Accident	Claire M. Hoke, wife	2,000.00
Total Benefits Paid to Date				\$69,500.00

The substantial amount of benefits received by the beneficiaries of our deceased members, since the Insurance Law became effective September 26, 1925, shows our insurance feature has practically demonstrated the splendid protection our members can provide for their families in case of death or total disability, at an exceedingly low premium cost.

Our bank is progressing steadily and the bank statement of March 1, 1926, shows an increase of more than \$200,000.00 in deposits making our total resources about \$700,000.00 and with this continued increase in business our bank will become a million dollar institution by the second anniversary of our opening, September 2nd.

The Brotherhood State Bank is the only recognized Labor Bank in this vicinity, and

many locals have made the Brotherhood Bank the depository of their surplus funds and they enjoy the assurance that their money placed on deposit will not be loaned to borrowers who would use their money to destroy the wages and working conditions that the wage earners have secured throughout this great country by the American Labor Movement.

A banking by mail department is one of the features of the Brotherhood State Bank and all mail deposits and other business in connection with an outside account will be given special service, without any additional charge for same.

With best wishes for our continuous success, I remain, Fraternally yours, Joe Flynn, International Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT McCUTCHAN

(Period February 15th to March 15th, 1926.)

At the date of making my last report I was in Stratford, Ont., where I remained until February 25th, conducting a campaign to regain the members that had recently dropped out and to interest those who had never been members and while there was much still to be done in that direction, the indications were the very best, that the active members of Local No. 297 will continue the organizing campaign until the membership of that local is greater than it has ever been before.

There was about a hundred possible members who had either remained members, had paid up or who had made definite arrangements to do so when I left, and the real encouraging feature of the Stratford situation was that all the past and recent active members are now to a greater or lesser extent rendering assistance in building up the membership of this local, which is by far the best way for same to be done.

Further, the dual unionist or in other words the "labor union disruptionist" might just as well stay away from Stratford, for he, or they, will not be able to gain any following at that point. While in Stratford the undersigned had the pleasure of assisting the metal trades in agreeing on a proper segregation of the autogenous welders employed in the motive side of the C. N. R. back shops at that point and it is now up to our members to do everything possible to convince those welders that are now placed on our seniority list, that it is to their interest to join our organization.

Leaving Stratford on the 25th, I made short stops at Toronto, Capreol, Hornepayne and Nakina on my way back to Winnipeg. At Toronto I found that there was not much change in the situation, as to what I reported in the last month's Journal.

At Capreol out of 13 possible members all but two were either paid up or agreed to do so, while one of the others I did not get to see on account of him being away, and

the other possible member agreed to give the matter further consideration. The members at this point decided to form a local of their own and to ask for jurisdiction over Hornepayne and Nakina, which are the next two division points on the same line.

Out of the seven possible members at Hornepayne, all were either members in good standing, paid up while I was there, or agreed to do so. The five possible members at Nakina are now all members in good standing except one, who will pay up as soon as a certain matter is adjusted.

Returning to Winnipeg on March 1st after being absent since November 25th, I found the situation relative to our membership at about a standstill, but with a fairly large and healthy membership to start an organizing campaign with, so there is every reason to believe that the membership of the local here can be greatly increased during the next few months.

Three days were spent in Brandon since returning west, and where the indications are the best that nearly all, if not all the thirty possible members of local No. 321, employed upon the C. N. R. and C. P. R. at that point, will be back in the organization in the near future or are already members in good standing. It is just recently that Brother W. R. Webb, Secretary of Local 321, and delegates from that local to the last convention, has got busy, but since he has he has sure been getting results in that local.

The General Situation in Canada.

During the past few weeks the writer has received communications from Local No. 466, New Westminster, B. C., Locals No. 279, Edmonton, and No. 392, Calgary, Alta.; Locals No. 478, Moose Jaw, and No. 600 at Saskatoon, Sask., and Local No. 505, Ft. William, and from the word received there has not been any of our possible membership join the C. B. of R. E., although that organization has been having its organizers

and local lodge officers approach our people in endeavor to get them to do so, and from what I have been able to learn here in Winnipeg, they have not gained any members from our people here, hence it would appear that it can be safely stated that they have not gained any members from our people in the whole of western Canada.

Further, aside from a stray member, it can now be safely stated that they have not gained any membership from our people in eastern Canada other than (in the main) on the C. N. R. (old Grand Trunk) in Montreal; on the C. N. R. (only) in London, and on the Quebec Central in Sherbrooke, Que., as the writer has heard directly from all the other points and local lodges in eastern Canada, including Windsor, Ont., where we have five possible members on the C. N. R. and who may join up with the clerks, freight handlers, sleeping car porters, dining car waiters and roundhouse and shop laborers on the C. N. R. That is sure some group of workers for boiler makers and helpers to join up directly with.

No doubt there will be a report from general organizer, Bro. W. J. Coyle, elsewhere in the Journal and in which will be found an account of the excellent results that I know that he has been obtaining in central eastern Canada.

There is one important matter that I wish to remind our members of who have remained loyal to the organization, also those who have seen fit to join the dual organization and it is this: Up to 1917 the shopmen employed upon the old Grand Trunk and

the Quebec Central never knew what a signed agreement was and their condition of employment was the worst and their wages the lowest of any railroad in the United States or Canada.

Further, due to the fact that the boiler makers and helpers along with the other shopmen on other railroads in Canada and the U. S. A., had many years before the war got organized and had to a very considerable extent secured the working conditions, etc., that was secured for the Quebec Central and Grand Trunk shopmen after and during the war, and had the shopmen's unions well established long before the war, hence making it possible to take full advantage of the favorable situation arising out of the war, and to get the shopmen, on the two roads mentioned, organized so that it was possible for them to be brought up to the same standard of working conditions and wages as obtained on the roads where the shopmen had been organized for many years.

Keeping in mind the above, I am going to ask of the boiler makers and helpers on the above two roads, who were so hasty to start another dual union in our ranks, "What do you think the old-time boiler makers and helpers on the other roads, who were struggling for many years to build up the boiler makers and helpers union, before you joined it, and to now find you, who has gained by far the most by said organization, now doing everything within your power to destroy said organization, by joining a dual organization, which has always resulted in the past, and will only have the result this time of weakening our ranks.—Yours fraternally, R. C. McCutchan.

REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE NOLAN

Portsmouth, Va., March, 1926.

Just a brief report of local and also general conditions in and around Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va.

Local conditions in the contract shops are still very dull, nevertheless we are going along the best we can in the hope that the industrial depression will pass away, and instead the hum of industrial activity will be heard as of old in the contract shops of Norfolk, Va., now as quiet from an industrial viewpoint as that old home town of Sleepy-Hollow; and in a city having all the natural advantages of splendid climatic conditions, such as deep water harbor to Hampton Roads, the entrance to Chesapeake Bay where passenger and freight steamers, sailing to American and European ports, are continually moving forward to their Port of destination or returning, as well as many bay steamers that call at all southern and eastern port cities, and railroads running in all directions as far west as Chicago and also the extreme south.

This is why the workers in this territory can't understand why Norfolk, Va., which before the late World War, was a regular

beehive of industrial activity in the contract shops, where boilermakers, machinists and blacksmiths were almost constantly employed, is now the very opposite of what conditions used to be. Nevertheless—regardless of those conditions—Lodge 428 of Norfolk, Va., is there to stay and with a grim determination that while there is a quorum of Boilermakers and Helpers on the job, the Charter will continue to hang on the wall of the Odd Fellows Hall on Church street.

Locals 298, 178 and 57 are still very much alive and active, as local 298 looks after the situation at the Seaboard Air Line shops, while locals 57 and 178 attend to the Boilermakers and Ship Fitting Departments at the Portsmouth, Va., Navy Yard, generally called the Norfolk Navy Yard although located in Portsmouth, Va., with a population of almost fifty thousand. It is strange, but a fact just the same, and organized labor and business should get busy and have the Navy Yard transferred to the city where it rightfully belongs. By the way, I almost omitted to mention that we also have what is known as the Housing Corporation that located here during the late War, and is here

yet, and likes this territory so well it's going to continue its operations for a little while longer, at least until the benevolent city fathers hand over a certain amount of ducats to satisfy the Housing Corporation in the interest of business and economy we hear so much about these days—even over the radio. Oh, well, who is to blame, as we elect the same old parties to public office, when all of us know that we are living in a progressive age that requires progressive men to change the situation and make justice possible? Therefore, let us take our medicine and stop on the outside looking in until such time as we realize that it takes organization and co-operation with our shoulder to the wheel to apply the proper remedy to right wrongs and make justice possible.

I had every hope that a State Boiler Inspection Bill for Virginia would be introduced at the present session of the Legislature of Virginia, and if Brother Carlisle of Lodge 170 of Richmond, Va., had got the necessary co-operation from the various locals that Bill would be introduced, as Brother Carlisle has had considerable experience on legislative matters around the capitol, and is fully competent to go before any legislative committee of the House or Senate of Virginia and explain the absolute necessity of a Boiler Inspection Law being enacted in the interest of life and property, as Virginia is rapidly becoming a manufacturing state. I still have every hope that such a necessary bill may yet be introduced as the members of Lodge 170 and Brother Carlisle know the necessity of a Boiler Inspection Law. It should have been enacted several years ago, having competent inspectors in charge to pass on the condition of power boilers.

I was asked by several members of organized labor in this city, on several occasions, if delegates to the Portsmouth, Va., Metal Trades Council still acted as delegates to the American Plan shop committee at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and of course I had to answer yes. Then those members of organized labor desired the information as to how it is possible when a constitutional provision adopted in the Convention of the Metal Trades Department at Atlantic City, N. J., prohibits union delegates from attending or advocating in any way non-union American Plan shop committee meetings. My answer was that President O'Connell of the Metal Trades Department would visit the Portsmouth, Va., Metal Trades Council in the very near future, in an effort to have the officers and members of the various local organizations affiliated with the Portsmouth, Va., local Metal Trades Council to carry out the law as enacted in the Metal Trades Convention held at Atlantic City, N. J., in 1925. It is hoped that President O'Donnell will render a hard and fast decision relative to this question that has come up in the Portsmouth, Va., local Metal Trades Council for many moons, and is, without any possibility of a constitutional

settlement, a continual scrap on the floor of that body.

The year that we have just passed has been one of almost continual struggle, as almost every agency of organized capital has used every effort in ways that were dark against the organized men and women of our country, and also used by many employers of labor whose principal object was to reduce wages and hamper the legitimate efforts of the organized workers of America. We also felt the official sting of many state governments, as well as national governmental interference and misleading propaganda published in many of our daily papers, with one object in view—the open shop and the destruction of the only legitimate weapon that labor has, organization and co-operation as a unit with constitutional discipline, to make their cruel policy impossible.

Has organized capital succeeded? I don't think so, as every member of organized labor knowing the years 1922 and up to the present time, won't deny the fact that those years presented the best opportunity in the industrial history of our country to block or destroy organized labor, for they used that cruel method to accomplish their purpose, un-employment, with millions of workers denied the right to earn an honest living, while many of them as well as their families perhaps faced starvation and in a land blessed with plenty and to spare. Still in the face of one of the most inhuman efforts to destroy organized labor in the history of our country by greedy employers of labor, the American labor movement is here to stay until such time as the Lion and the Lamb come to a sane and co-operative understanding, as organized labor is a legitimate proposition until organized labor ceases to function and time is no more.

In order to hold our rightful position and recognition as Boilermakers and members of the International Brotherhood, we must make use of the following organized legitimate weapons, namely, organization, co-operation, constitutional discipline and the ballot box, that in the past we have been rather slow to use. Therefore, in the future, let every member of organized labor stand united and determined in the cause of human rights and liberty.

If our members and those who become members later on who desire to help themselves to become a helping factor in the building up of the labor movement, let us be active progressive boilermakers, shipbuilders and helpers in the great cause of organized labor, and always be found at every meeting of our lodge attending strictly to business in connection with the union we are members of, and boosting business or legislation that are for our benefit and the organization, as well as always grasping every opportunity in rendering assistance when necessary to the great work in hand in complying with law as enacted by the majority in our International Conventions, and when we do this all will be well, the writer only

wishes that he was able to impress on the Boilermakers, Shipbuilders and Helpers the absolute necessity in this day and age to the necessity of unified action so that all will understand that our organization is a trades union business proposition and when conducted as such our success is assured and defeat an impossibility.

In conclusion I desire to report that the Shipfitters lodge No. 178 is progressing very rapidly in membership at the Norfolk Navy Yard as well as otherwise, hold regular

meetings and with a good attendance of the members as well as holding interesting meetings in connection with the International Brotherhood and the local affairs of its members employed at the Norfolk Navy Yard, also No. 57, 298 and 428 in the face of dull conditions they are up against, are holding their locals intact regardless of it.

With best wishes for success to the officers and members of the International Brotherhood, I am, yours truly and fraternally, Thos. Nolan, Lodge 57.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH P. RYAN

(Period February 16th, 1926, to March 15th, 1926, inclusive.)

Chicago, Ill., March 15, 1926.

Typographical Omission.

March Journal, page 131, under caption, "The Other Fellow's Insurance," printer omitted the title of the organization listed, with 10 deaths and \$2,100.00 benefits. Article should read, "Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union." Brother Barry and Mr. Punton have agreed to publish correction, April Journal.

Chicago Lodges.

It has been my pleasure during the past month to attend regular meetings of Lodge Nos. 445, Gary, Ind., Feb. 16th; 626, Chicago, Feb. 17th and March 3d; 588, Chicago, March 4th; 434, Chicago, March 8th; 533, Chicago, Feb. 23d; 429, Chicago, March 9th, and Lodge No. 1, Chicago, March 10th—eight meetings in all. While attendance is not what it should be, those present manifested interest in the recent increase in wages on the Seaboard Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the Southern Railway lines. The restoration of time and one-half on the Southern Railway and the securing of an agreement on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railway, both of much interest, owing to the consistent efforts of the membership and general chairmen, on these lines merit commendation.

Death Claim—Lodge 154.

In February Journal, the writer covered the double indemnity death benefit case of Brother D. C. Webster, B. M., Reg. No. 93844, late a member of Lodge 154, Pittsburgh, Pa. All of the documentary evidence was secured in this case and forwarded to the I. S. T. However, the Service Life Insurance Co. consumed the entire month of February in making additional investigation. The insurance company has not stated reason for this delay. However, on March 1, 1926, checks were released as per arrangement, \$1,734.56 paid to Mrs. D. C. Webster, through her attorneys, Rickarby, Beebe & Coley, at Mobile, Ala., as per her request and voucher check No. 238 for \$265.44, mailed to the writer by the I. S. T. On March 5th, 1926, the writer delivered check in person to Mr. J. H. F. Fyfe, funeral director, at East Chicago, Ind., and obtained his receipt for the I. S. T. I regret that so much delay occurred in this case, but all

documentary proof was in the hands of the insurance company January 31st. However, claim was not allowed until March 1st, 1926.

Probate Court—Lodge 626.

Of interest to the membership, the following Death Benefit case is reported in this issue. Late in December, 1925, a member of Lodge 626 designated a brother boilermaker as his beneficiary. Subsequently his death occurred suddenly. The public administrator assumed charge as no relatives existed apparently and the officers of Lodge 626 were summoned to appear in probate court in connection with the \$1,000 insurance paid by the International.

On Thursday, Feb. 18th, case was set for hearing before Judge Pritchard. However, trial was unnecessary as we were successful in adjusting the matter in chambers with the public administrator's representative. Owing to the short interval, between date beneficiary was designated and the sudden death of the member involved, we agreed to furnish affidavit (tendered by the I. S. T.) and filed with the public administrator and the citations were dismissed. We derived the following legal information in connection with this case.

1. Members have the right to designate another member as beneficiary.
2. Members have the right to designate any one they wish beneficiary.
3. Blood relatives may, however, file civil suit and force the insurance in such cases to probate. That eliminates the Brotherhood.
4. Insurance is not a part of a deceased member's estate.
5. Insurance is not taxable.

The Other Fellow's Insurance.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers believe in insurance.

52,112	Loc. Eng. are insured for...	\$1,500.00
25,616	Loc. Eng. are insured for...	3,000.00
6,633	Loc. Eng. are insured for...	4,500.00
1,087	Loc. Eng. are insured for...	750.00
75	Loc. Eng. are insured for...	2,250.00
26	Loc. Eng. are insured for...	6,000.00
2	Loc. Eng. are insured for...	3,750.00

85,551 Locomotive Engineers are insured.

The B. of L. E., January, 1926, paid 112

total disability and death claims. A total of \$254,250.00. Of this total, 112, only eight engineers were killed. The remainder of 104 cases were from natural causes. Our members, Oct. 13, 1925, to March 11, 1926, actual 150 calendar days, have derived disability and death benefits to the amount of \$68,500.00, I. S. T. record. Each month it will be my purpose to publish information along this line. We may not always agree in policy with our brother and his style of union. We must, however, recognize his wisdom in caring for those he reveres.

There are 90,000 B. of L. E. locomotive engineers. 4,449 appear as not being in-

sured. Looks like the "Ayes" have it. "LAUGH THAT OFF."

Fraternally submitted, Jos. P. Ryan, Int. V.-Pres. 7533 Vernon Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Correction of a Mistake.

In the March issue of International Vice-President Ryan's report there was a typographical error made on page 131, under caption "The Other Fellow's Insurance." The printer omitted the title of the organization listed. We regret this mistake was made, and we herewith quote the article as it should have read: "Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union, 10 death claims, \$2,100.00."

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. McDONALD

(Period of February 15th, 1926, to March 15th, 1926, inclusive.)

During the past month my time has been spent at Owosso and Jackson, Michigan, in an effort to build up organization as much as possible.

I had the pleasure of attending the regular meeting of Lodge 274 on February 18th and I want to say that considering the kind of weather we had that evening the meeting was well attended. At the request of the members of lodge 274, I visited the Steere Engineering Company's plant in company with Brother Mark Miller, chairman of the Boilermakers' shop committee, and met Mr. Hobbs, superintendent, in regards to the signing of an agreement. On account of the men employed by this firm not being members of the organization, it was impossible to get Mr. Hobbs to sign an agreement. He stated, however, that he had no objections to the men joining the union, as he was at one time a member of the Boilermakers' organization and an officer of the local lodge. Seeing that it was impossible to get this firm to sign an agreement I urged the members of our local at Owosso to make every effort possible to organize the men employed by this company. After doing all I could at Owosso I came to Jackson and took up my work of trying to organize the M. C. men and remained in Jackson up to March 6th, when I received a telegram from the chairman of the shop committee at Owosso that arrangements had been made to hold a special meeting and that the men employed by the Steere Engineering Company had been invited to attend said meeting. In compliance with the request of the members at Owosso I returned to Owosso and addressed an open meeting of Lodge 274, and am pleased to report that out of 11 Steere men who attended the meeting, seven of them paid their initiation fee of \$11.30 each and the remaining four promised to come in on the 18th. Since returning to Jackson I am advised that several more applications have been received and they expect to have at least 75 per cent of the men in the organization before very long. I am satisfied that the Steere men can secure an agreement

providing they come into the organization and become active workers. I feel I would be neglecting my duty if I failed to give the full credit of the progress that has been made towards organization in Owosso at the Steere plant to the members of Lodge 274. Quite a number of the Boilermakers and helpers employed by the Ann Arbor have worked hard the past month in an effort to organize the men and the result of their work shows what can be accomplished when the railroad boilermakers take an interest in organizing the men working at our trade in outside industries. If this principle was practiced throughout the entire jurisdiction of our Brotherhood, much could be accomplished in the way of organization.

The work of organizing the men in Jackson employed by the M. C. is not moving along as fast as it ought to, but some interest is now being manifested and during my time here I have visited the homes of quite a number of men at nights, in company with Brothers Luetz and Anderson and explained to the men our new insurance laws, also other matters in connection with the organization and appealed to them to get into the organization. In addition to visiting the homes of a number of men I have prepared a circular letter and had same printed and mailed to the men working at our trade. On account of a number of Polish boilermakers and helpers being employed here I had the circular printed in the Polish language as well as the English language. I have arranged for an open meeting for all men employed on the second and third shifts at 10:30 a. m. Thursday morning, March 18th, and for all men employed on the first shift for the same evening at 7:30 p. m., at which time I hope to secure a number of reinstatements. Have mailed a written notice to each man advising them of this meeting, also have had notices posted in the back shops and round house.

I trust that in my next report I will be able to report a number of reinstatements at Jackson and that as a result of our cam-

paign for organization here we will in time build up a good working organization at this point, which is badly needed from the reports I have received with reference to the

conditions now prevailing in the shops.

With very best wishes and kindest regards to all, I remain, sincerely and fraternally yours, C. A. McDonald, Int. V.-Pres.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT GLENN

Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Bro.:

Enclosed find report for Journal, Feb. 15 to March 15.

Since my last report I was requested to go to Lima, Ohio. I met Bro. Harvey, chairman of B. & O. system there. On Feb. 18th he made arrangements to hold meeting of Local 259; meeting was held Monday, Feb. 22nd, and after insurance feature was explained, and thoroughly understood, Local 259 proceeded to elect a full set of officers and paid their indebtedness to the district. By request of Bro. Harvey I visited the B. & O. roundhouse in Akron, Ohio, as Local 59 had lapsed, but found the B. & O. men had been transferred into Local 744, Cleveland.

The last week in February was spent on an assignment where I made a survey in several places where the railroads have company unions. I find general dissatisfaction among the men of all crafts and found in one shop where they have four different rates of pay for boilermakers; working lap shifts, short time, and any way they see fit to work the men they do so. The foremen are very little better off than

the men, as they don't know from day to day when they will be fired as the gang foreman of today is liable to be general foreman of the department tomorrow and the general foreman dropped to gang foreman. They trust nobody but are anxiously waiting for something to happen so they can get back into the organization, but no one wants to take the lead.

The first week in March was spent in Buffalo and vicinity. I attended meetings of Local 750 and Lodge 7, also several all-crafts meetings for the purpose of organizing the unorganized railroad shops. There is very little doing in the contract shops in Buffalo. Business Agent Muir reports of never remembering when work at this time of the year was as slack as at the present time.

The last week I spent in Ashtabula, Painesville, Cleveland and vicinity. In Ashtabula investigating a claim; in Painesville found five men who should be members of the organization, these men will be taken care of by the general chairman. While in Cleveland I attended meetings of Locals 5, 416 and 744. — Yours fraternally, W. F. Glenn.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT NORTON

(Period February 16th, 1926, to March 15th, 1926, inclusive.)

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 15, 1926.

At the annual dinner conference of the Utah Associated Industries, held at the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, March 9th, Mr. Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific Railroad system, was the honored guest and principal speaker of the evening. His subject being the Problem of Railroads; his audience, the so-called business and industrial leaders of Utah. The address, according to the press, was very interesting and gave those present a clear conception of the problems confronting the railroads of our country. "The railroads," said Mr. Gray, "emerged from the war years of government operation in complete demoralization as the greatest sufferers of that time—and we are still being regulated to a frazzle."

Speaking from the view point of a railroad executive, Mr. Gray could not be expected to mention the many suits that were brought against the government by the railroads for under-maintenance and the fact that practically all of these suits were decided against the railroads—and that the government was awarded large sums from various railroads for over-charge in maintenance. Nor did he mention the millions of dollars that is being taken from the pub-

lic annually by the railroads under protection of the Transportation Act of 1920. But then, Mr. Gray's audience was not disappointed because of his failure to dwell upon these unpleasant facts, as they too were largely of the railroad family, being representatives of big business and large holders of railroad securities.

"The conference," states the press, "was a splendid success. The large number of business and industrial leaders participating, will no doubt, have a beneficial effect upon the industrial growth of Utah." Scrutinizing the published list of those in attendance, I failed to find the name of Mr. Gallagher and many others who in times past were leading lights in the affairs of the Utah Associated Industries. But time works many changes—and I recalled to mind that Mr. Gallagher and the other absentees noted, are no longer leaders of business and industry. In fact, as far as I can learn, they are no longer leaders of anything—and I wondered what were their thoughts as they read the published address of Mr. A. C. Ress, manager of the Utah Associated Industries, who told the conferees of his able leadership and the splendid achievements of the association.

The Utah Associated Industries, like all

kindred organizations, is the creature of big business. Organized by Mr. A. C. Rees, its present manager, who was imported for that purpose, Mr. Gallagher and a number of other then prosperous business men and manufacturers were pressed into active service, while representatives of big business directed activities from behind the screens. Adopting the so-called American plan as their labor policy, war was declared on organized labor—and the final outcome of that war is now a matter of history.

While the attack was principally directed against the metal and building trades, no workers were to be overlooked—and the organized labor movement of Salt Lake City and vicinity was to be destroyed for all time to come. But let it be said to the credit of the organized workers of this district, that they did not retreat, but met the attack as becoming true trade-unionists. The battle continued for three years or more, then came the railroad shopmen's strike which renewed the vigor of the workers—and when the smoke of battle cleared away, organized labor was found still doing business at the same old stand, while Mr. Gallagher and his associates were permanently out of business, with the big eastern manufacturers in complete control of the local

market. It is true that wages were somewhat reduced in several lines and thousands of skilled workers refusing to accept the lower rate, removed with their families to better fields. But this was not a victory for the American planners, as the manufacturing loss and the reduced purchasing power of the workers caused further business depression from which this district has not as yet, fully recovered.

The Salt Lake City labor movement, because of this depression, has been somewhat dormant, but all indications point towards renewal of activities and I feel confident that the end of this year will find all organizations in a better and stronger position. The boilermakers and helpers in this district are well pleased with the many beneficial features of our new insurance laws—and our organizing campaign which we have been conducting for the past month is going forward as good as could be expected, while lack of the necessary finances prohibits many from reinstating at this time, there is no doubt of their loyalty to the cause and their interest in reorganization, so we may feel confident that they will be with us again in the near future.—Yours fraternally, H. J. Norton, Int. V.-Pres.

REPORT OF J. N. DAVIS, INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mobile, Ala., March 15, 1926.

Since the last report we have been able to secure the reinstatement of several of the former members of 112 and from the present outlook we will soon have this lodge again in action, and doing business as heretofore. Business here has not picked up any and my advice to our members in my last report still holds good. The general lack of work in this immediate section is somewhat responsible for the conditions of the organization hereabouts.

Visited my home and Washington since last report. While in Washington attended to several matters pertaining to legislation. While there the Railroad Bill was passed by the House of Representatives by a vote of 381 to 18, practically every representative wanted to vote on the bill, which is rather unusual, as often they will neglect to vote, leaving it to some one else to do the voting. This speaks well for the interest taken by our members and the general attitude of the railroad employes throughout the country. The bill is now with the senate, at the time of my leaving Washington, it was understood it would be up before the senate within the next couple of weeks. Every one predicts as great a majority for the bill in this body as in the house.

In company with President Alifas of District Lodge 44, of the Machinists, met Mr. Noel Smith, general manager of the Alaska railroad, on wages and conditions of the shop employes. We were unsuccessful however in our mission, and at present we are

devising ways and means of carrying this further, which we will.

Bill H. R. 6117 has been reported to the House by the Committee on the Territories, and has been on the union calendar. This bill is to legalize the exchange of free transportation and reduce rates for passage for the employes of the Alaska railroad. It is hoped to get this through this Congress and session.

The Retirement Bill, or at least the amendment to the present act, is being reported by the Sub-Committee to the full House civil service committee, but just what time will be required to get it before the House and action on it is something on which no information could be had, that is, definite information. This amendment as is being reported to the civil service committee by the sub-committee, is similar to the amendment as proposed at the last congress. It is understood though that there will be a voluntary age or time limit proposed. The ages will be definitely established. The committee claimed they were being held up awaiting the report of the Bureau of Efficiency, which is to contain an estimate of the costs. This report was expected daily when I left Washington. The Civil Service Committee was expected to concur in the sub-committee's report, this seemed to be generally understood. I am listing below some of the new features of the proposed amendments.

The retirement contributions to be raised from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of each worker's monthly pay.

Voluntary retirement after 30 years' serv-

ice for department workers at 62 years.

Voluntary retirement for post office clerks after 30 years' service at 60 years.

Voluntary retirement after 30 years service, mechanics, laborers and railway mail clerks at 58 years.

Mandatory retirement after 15 years' service at 70 years.

A minimum annuity of \$600 and a maximum annuity of \$1,200 is in the new bill. The present law provides \$720 for the maximum annuity.

I might take this means of calling our members' attention to the coming primaries and elections throughout the country, also to impress upon them the necessity of being active in each and every one of their districts. The record of all representatives and senators can be had for the asking.

Visited Whistler Lodge 511 and found con-

ditions about the same as on my last visit. Visited with Chairman Wands and the Southern Committee in Washington, and discussed several matters, of which I made mention in my last report.

I am at present in Mobile continuing the work started here, previous to my visit to Washington.

Visited with Lodge 298 at Portsmouth, Va., attending regular meeting, on instructions from headquarters. Found some difference of opinion among the members, and I am proud to say is a thing of the past, and at my leaving had reasons to believe, everything has been satisfactorily explained. I look for united action from this lodge in the future as in the past. I desire to thank all of the members for their courteous treatment and respect shown me while there.—Yours fraternally, J. N. Davis, Int. V.-Pres.

Correspondence

Montreal.

To the officers and members of all subordinate lodges in Canada of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America:

Brothers, Greetings:

We, the undersigned committee, appointed by the convention of District Lodge No. 30, now in session, to make a thorough investigation as to what the actual situation is relative to organization of the possible membership of the Boiler Makers and Helpers in the Dominion of Canada, as the result of the adoption of the insurance program by the Grand Lodge, after listening to the statements made by the individual delegates direct from 14 of the lodges and securing the statement direct from the International Secretary-Treasurer's office as to the membership of the lodges not represented at the convention, as well as listening to what we consider authentic statements from our Canadian Grand Lodge representative as to the condition of said lodges, we feel quite confident in making the statement that the condition generally speaking, relative to organization, is in fairly good state and much better than individuals from certain quarters had endeavored to lead our members to think it was.

While it is true that we have suffered a heavy loss in membership from some of the local lodges, it is also equally true that in a number of lodges the membership is now greater than it was before last September and without exception the reports from each point were to the effect that our membership is now on the increase.

We, therefore, desire to request of our membership everywhere to render their undivided support regaining the membership

lost, as well as increasing it over what it was before the adoption of the insurance program, as it is only by as near as possible 100% organization that we are going to be able to regain some of the conditions lost as well as to make further headway in increasing our wages, and so forth.

While at first there was considerable objection as to the merits of the insurance adopted, we feel quite safe in stating that same is fast passing away and our members as well as non-members are realizing in ever increasing numbers the real value of the insurance program. Signed, Arthur L. Lye, George Pafford, J. N. Snedden.

Milwaukee, Wis.

The delegates here assembled have been notified of the death of our brother, Jerry Gilling, member of Lodge 485, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Brother Gilling was known as one of our most faithful and hard working members of the Brotherhood, and his death will be a severe loss to the organization, and the officers and delegates express our heartfelt sympathy to the family and to the members of Lodge 485.—Fraternally, Edw. Kane, S. T. District 15.

Portsmouth, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have received the boiler makers guide, known as our official Journal, and was pleased in reading over the many items of interest in its columns, and among other matters of much interest was an article from Brother Cable of Florence, S. C., that was all right and covered the insurance and the necessity of it to the members of

our brotherhood, and after reading the report of the I. S. T. in March Journal on the amount that has been paid out in insurance and disability claims, I agree with Brother Cable of Florence, S. C., that it was the best and most necessary legislation ever enacted in any convention of our International Brotherhood, and the benefits and effects of it will in the future increase our membership many thousands.

I was interested in the article from Brother Donohue of Indianapolis, Ind., to the editor of the Boiler Maker, published in New York City, relative to boiler explosions and the absolute necessity of careful inspection of steam boilers by competent inspectors, and am sorry to say there are many boiler makers that never take any interest in boiler inspection, and that is the real key to our future. With boiler inspection by law in every state, and all men of our craft organized, in justice to our trade it should be recognized without question, and why boiler makers don't grasp a question that means so much to our trade I could never understand.

Well, Brother Editor, I notice that most all our international officers are of late giving reports regular in our Journal, which is alright and like it should be, as our membership looks to their international officers for reports of conditions in various sections where working in the interest of our brotherhood, and hope they will keep the good work up, and have their reports in our Journal every month as the members want to read them, so as to learn what's going on, as our Journal is the principal source of information to our members on matters of vital interest to them.—U. C. Pieroni, L. 57.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Sir and Bro.:

We announce with deep sorrow and regret the death of Bro. William Buchanan, of Lodge 14, which occurred on Jan. 25, 1926.

We, Lodge 14, extend to Bro. Buchanan's widow and six children our heartfelt sympathy and prayers in their sad bereavement.—Yours fraternally, O. H. Sturdivant, F. S., L. 14.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please publish the following in the Journal if space will permit:

It is with regret that Subordinate Lodge No. 92 announces the death of Brother James Clair. We, his Brother members, extend to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement and sorrow. He was stricken with heart failure while visiting Brother A. J. Mettler in Calexico, Calif. Brother Mettler brought the remains back to this city for interment.—Yours fraternally, Frank S. Dunn, Secretary, No. 92.

Parkersburg, W. Va.

Dear Sir
and Bro.:

Enclosed find photo of our late Bro. Frank S. Trissler, who departed this life Jan. 20, 1926, leaving a wife and two children and a host of friends to mourn his loss. Bro. Trissler was initiated in Lodge No. 333, Oct. 11, 1918, and was always a good, staunch union man; he was better known to his friends as "Blondy," and to know him was to like him, for while this brother had been sick and unable to work for over two years, he was always in good spirits and always had a smile and a good word for everyone. Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to the wife and children in their great loss of a husband and father.—Fraternally yours, W. A. Fadeley, S. L. 333.



Hoboken, N. J.

Dear Sir and Bro.:

Labor means the mental or physical acts of man applied to the materials and forces offered by nature. Certain men define labor as "human action of which the proper end of natural purpose is some good external to itself."

This factor is essential to all production. There can be no production without it. Even those things which are produced spontaneously by nature, require, in order to become wealthy, that man shall make them his own by at least some mental or physical act. Labor is reduced to movement, whether of the entire object or of the different parts which compose it. Productive labor always presupposes some degree of toil or hardship. Labor, to be labor, must have the motive of necessity. The man who works for pleasure, for the sport he finds therein, and the man who works for a wage are both laborers. The motive and the end make the difference between these two classes of men. In the latter, the end which acts an impelling motive is the necessity of living and the need of providing sustenance for the present or provision for old age and sickness. In the former, the end which inspires the actions is the intrinsic pleasure of the efforts put forth.

Labor requires a certain expenditure of time, and in calculating the extent to which labor contributes to production, one must

calculate the amount of time that is or can be devoted to labor. Supposing the normal life to be seventy years, if a man begins to labor at the age of eighteen and retires at the age of sixty, he will have labored but three-fifths of his life. Calculating more closely, a man of seventy, who labors from his eighteenth year to his sixtieth year, estimating 300 days in the year and 8 hours a day, has worked 100,800 hours of the 613,620 hours contained in his whole life, or less than one-sixth of his life.

The laboring class, broadly considered, embraces all those who produce, whether directly or indirectly. Naturally the more efficient labor is the more it will contribute to production and the greater and better will be the product. Now there are certain things which conduce to the greater efficiency of labor, some effecting the physical, mental and moral being. Physically, the laborer of a country will be more efficient the greater amount of physical strength inherited by the laborers. The healthier the preceding race of laborers, the healthier will be the succeeding race. Anything which may cause a preceding race to deteriorate will work for harm in the succeeding one, and in so far reduce the efficiency of labor. Mentally, the efficiency of a man's labor will be in proportion to his mental development. "Clearness of mind, quickness of apprehension, strength of memory, and the power of consecutive thought," will make one laborer better than another, and when possessed in a great degree by a generality of laborers, will increase the efficiency of its labor above that of those who are less endowed.

Morally, self-respect, self-control, honesty, cheerfulness, and hopefulness are evidently factors making for the betterment of laborers as such, the driven slave, who finds no cheer or hope in his life and who cannot improve his condition, will work as little as he can and is in sad contrast to the free laborer, who recognizes the responsibility reposed in him. The free laborer has a standard of honesty to which he conforms, and works cheerfully towards the betterment of his condition in the hope of more restful days to come. In my mind the most essential thing is organization, for in solidarity there is strength and we as free laborers should strive to strengthen our ranks, this can be done very easily, if our brothers will only use a few minutes of their time daily to preach the gospel "in unity there is strength" and cast aside all petty grievances, put their hearts and souls behind those that represent us so that proper feeling may exist and our objective may be reached.

Hoping that 1926 instills the proper spirit into those in our ranks that have always made it their business to have a chip on their shoulder and that our membership increases two fold, with warmest personal regards, I remain, fraternally, D. J. McGuinness, S. L. 163.

St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Death has again come amongst us and taken from our ranks another old and respected Brother, Charles Marugg. He, too, was one of the oldest members of our local (27).

Unlike Brother Riley (an account of whose death appeared in the February issue of the Journal), Brother Marugg's death was entirely unexpected. He went to work on the morning of the day he was stricken, in his usual good health. About noon he complained of feeling sick. He hastened home as fast as his condition permitted and arriving there he gradually grew worse and passed away almost before Mrs. Marugg realized he was seriously sick.

His passing removes a brother who always lived up to and upheld the principles of our order and who looked upon them as sacred obligations. Our secretary, Brother Stribe, informed me he has been a member of 27 since 1900. With more than twenty-five years of faithful and efficient service, what local would not be proud of such a member and sad at his departure from us?

The high esteem in which Brother Marugg was held was evidenced by the great numbers who came to view his remains and attended his funeral.

Always a truly home-loving man, we realize what his taking away means to Mrs. Marugg. We offer our sincere sympathy and we assure her that such a brother will always live in the memory of our local, No. 27.—Yours fraternally, Jas. Callahan, Local No. 27.

THE WRONG BANK.

Why the miscellaneous and some other trades are not holding either wage or conditions, can always be attributed to the one glaring reason, lack of organization! Whenever a trade slackness comes along the union books show a general falling off in membership in the organization. When the jobs get scarce the members blame it on the union or laxity of the officials, and they stop paying dues and finally drift into some underpaid shop of the enemy and forge the chains tighter around their own and their fellow craftsmen legs—chained to whatever conditions may be handed to them, just as the gally slaves used to be chained to their oars.

And generally these are the people whom you hear say that the unions are no good; they have no power; they cannot do anything, etc., etc.

And oh! Why has that power dwindled? It is because of those very grumblers actions in not keeping up their organizations. Had they done so, while a few of them might be idle for a time, the wages and conditions would have remained, and when the work picked up again they could demand and get better conditions than before, making up at least for some of the time lost by the slackness.

But no; they will deliberately place them-

selves and their union in such a position that it will require a year or two of prosperity, perhaps, before it gains strength enough to demand its share of said prosperity.

By the time the union gets enough members back to make a fight the boom is practically over, and they stand but a poor chance of winning. The bosses have had all the benefit of the boom alone. They did not have to divide with union labor. As they have had the men under their thumbs so long they are willing to spend some of that surplus that the union men should have had, to keep them in subjection. It is so much more easy to handle slaves than white men.

Right here in this city we have some very pertinent examples of what might have been. Let us take the Oil Field and Refinery Workers for instance. During the oil boom on Signal Hill and the wild rush building refineries, had the oil workers been organized strong enough then to make demands, there would not have been any question but that any reasonable request would have been granted. Certainly not. And because they were not paying \$24 into their local per year they lost at least \$365 per annum that could have been theirs easily. And as the boom extended three years their minimum gain would have been \$1,095 for an ex-workmen's part, you will naturally say. Can penditure of \$72. Some financiering on the you then wonder why we have so many Rockefellers in the making and the actual producers are still hunting bread and butter.

A few of those who are real frugal go to the bank every pay day and put in a few dollars at 4 per cent. They have already refused to put it in the union at the rate mentioned. The bank either owns some of the wells that these fellows are working on, or lends it out to the promoter at no less than 8 per cent. We, of course, are glad to see the workman save money for a rainy day, but we think they are putting it in the wrong bank. What say you?—Dominic Kane.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 8, 1926.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty to remove from this life the beloved son of our worthy Brother and Secretary, Albert Ginsberg;

Lodge 51 offers to Brother Albert Ginsberg and his family, over whom sorrow has hung her sable mantle, our heartfelt condolence, and pray that infinite goodness may bring speedy relief to the burdened hearts and inspire them with faith in God, given even in the shadow of the tomb.—Committee Lodge 51.

North Bay, Ont. Can.

Dear Sir and Bro.:

Since arriving home from the convention last September, we Canadian delegates, I mean, of course, the real true union dele-

gates and not the Foster type. We have had lots of hard work in explaining to our fellow members the insurance program as adopted, and also advising our fellow members of the numerous good points attached thereto. Well, brother, the chief obstacle of our insurance seems to me to be the word compulsion, but, of course, this has been overcome in most of our locals, and this puts me in mind of my little son, he was sick and he had to take some medicine and he flatly refused to take same, so, of course, I had to use my persuasive powers to induce him to take some. A day or so later he was playing and I said to him, how are you today, and he said, "Gee, whiz, dad, I am glad I took my medicine." Well, brother, this is how the majority of us are feeling about the insurance today, but I must still dwell on that word compulsion—it really isn't the word they don't like, it's purely and simply an excuse for some of them to become due-dodgers, and I, as secretary of our local here, know them only too well. We are cursed with a few of them here, they would grumble and growl at paying their dues, but now they rave and bite for they are afraid that their relations would be better off without them, if they died, so that is another reason these individuals will let their fellow workers pay for the seed and then they take a share of the harvest. Well, my chief object in writing to you was to ask you to insert the following resolution.

Whereas, certain several members of our Brotherhood have severed their connections and also their future welfare and happiness from our Brotherhood and they have been soft-soaped over to the Foster gang, through the lying circulars issued by a traitor to our cause and through the said lying circulars it has imperilled some of our locals, but thanks to the swift work of our Worthy International President Franklin, and our get-ahead International Vice-President, R. McCutchan, these lying circulars were contradicted and shown to be false and the vast majority of our locals treated this vile, lying propaganda as it should be treated and it was consigned to the waste paper basket, therefore,

Resolved, that Local No. 417 go on record that we are utterly disgusted with the dirty, mean action of this traitor and his associates, who has endeavored to break up our brotherhood, with his lying propaganda and he has taken this action not for his followers benefit, but for his own and his own only. For it is our candid opinion that it is a power of a certain kind that he is after and we think that very soon he will be deserting what is left of his new movement, and he will be treating them as he tried to treat us. We strongly advise all members, and particularly the officers of all locals, to keep his name on record and to watch the next move of this international traitor.—Yours for unity, Fred S. Gardner, F. S., L. 417.

In Memoriam

Notice of the following deaths of members and relatives of members have been received with suitable resolution of sympathy:

Members.

George Plump Connors, of Cleveland, O., died January 30, 1926.

Brother O. F. Boyle, member of Lodge 148, Vallejo, Calif., died March 2, 1926.

Relatives of Members.

Mother of Bro. Robert S. Hopkins, member of Lodge 19, Philadelphia, Pa., died Feb. 17, 1926.

Arnold, son of Bro. Wm. Burgess, member of Lodge 743, Sacramento, Calif., died Feb. 18, 1926.

Mother of Bro. David Edman, member of Lodge 93, Joliet, Ill., died Feb. 25, 1926.

Father of Bro. Martin Yahnke, member of Lodge 93, Joliet, Ill., died March 16, 1926.

Son of Bro. Albert Ginsberg, member of Lodge 51, Indianapolis, Ind., died recently.

Father of Bro. Howard Baldwin, member of Lodge 249, Huntington, W. Va., died recently.

Mother of Bro. Fred Sturm, member of Lodge 249, Huntington, W. Va., died recently.

Wife of Bro. William Faulkner, member of Lodge 143, Knoxville, Tenn., died March 7, 1926.

Wife of Bro. J. H. Estes, member of Lodge 143, Knoxville, Tenn., died February 7, 1926.

Technical Articles

PRACTICE EXAMPLES IN OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING

By O. W. Kothe.

Since our articles here are of an instructive nature and intended for tradesmen to follow and to experiment as direct—possibly a series of problems of a schaal practice nature will be of interest. We cannot lay too much stress on practice, and where possible workmen should ask welders now and then to let them experiment in making a weld. It would still be better for the parties interested to attend night school if possible, where welding is taught.

Here, generally applications must be put in early, because there are so many of the outside public trying to get in that they often have a long waiting list. But such evening school is very beneficial as it gives a person concrete demonstrations with the actual tools and many examples such as we have in our drawing of this issue. Evening school is also beneficial in many other ways; and mainly in "waking" a person up out of his slumber.

In fact there are so very many mechanics who are fairly handy with their pet line of work, and they boast themselves up to a point where they feel so much more authoritative than many another person. This is not all, but far sadder, since nearly every one of these handy folks cannot stand others to tell them anything. In going to night school most of these folks find out how little they really know and then because they are so thick and dull mentally that the higher finer things cannot take hold, rather than acknowledge their short comings, they quit. The writer has had enough experience with seasoned men who at the shop made themselves the "big it"; but in the

school room they were nothing more than tall babies.

What makes it still worse with many of these handy folks who lose three to four months time every year—is when they do attend trade school—they immediately want third or fourth year knowledge. Then because they are not mentally capable of carrying along with a lot of young cubs whose minds are more flexible—these folks quit, and talk around that you can't learn nothing there. After that the jolly themselves along the rest of their life that they "never had a chance."

What is more, night school throws a person in with many other folks—men who are struggling just like you are. Here we learn many have the same problems we have, and at least they have hopes of climbing up out of the rut by adding more services to their present pet work and so see where they can earn more by learning more. In these associations many a poor forsaken tradesman has received new life, new inspiration, new hope of future accomplishments. What were once acknowledged failures have been made over and have made very substantial success in this high pressured commercial world. The only price that is asked is for the student to stick to his studies until he is finished.

A person who once starts on the road of a higher technical education and then quits when he is half way through is to be pitied, although he can generally make use of his training in some measure. But the party who quits shortly after starting is an acknowledged failure—the seeds of success

are not in him. Today there are numerous ways of acquiring a substantial education without even leaving the home, as home study instruction, literature from manufacturers, books from the public library and what not else.

Take in welding, the Oxweld Acetylene Co. of New York City, will gladly put interested parties on their mailing list. The same is true of the Smith Invention, Inc., of Minneapolis, Minn., and no doubt numerous others. The above have very attractive house organs—that is company news items which are published monthly or so, and mailed out free to the receivers. We have made liberal use of their research in these articles as well as welding papers, books, magazines, practical welders, and personal observation. Any tradesmen interested in this work should write the several air and welding manufacturers for literature.

Possibly one of the best demonstrations in scholarly welding is given by numerous examples in the Oxweld-Acetylene Co.'s manual, of which a selected series is illustrated here with their text, thus: Problem Fig. 21.

Melting the Metal and Running It Together.

The student should light the blow pipe in accordance with the directions given and establish a neutral flame. He should use a No. 4 welding head, with 11 lbs. pressure. The steel should be set at an angle as shown in figure 21. The student should take the blowpipe in his right hand and hold the flame on the two pieces to be welded until the metal is hot enough to run together. In doing this job, the blowpipe should be held at an angle of about 45 degrees. The tip of the flame should be kept about $\frac{1}{8}$ " from the metal. When the metal commences to melt, the blowpipe should be moved by a swinging motion from side to side, so as to melt both edges together. The melting of the edges of the two pieces should be carried on by means of this swinging motion until the entire length of the joint has been covered. In making this weld, you should watch carefully the following points:

Do not run the hot metal on top of the cold metal.

Do not leave any blowholes nor scale in the weld.

Do not hold the flame on one side of the metal so long that it will burn before the other side is melted. In other words, keep the flame moving evenly over the pieces to be welded.

When the welding has once started, carry it on continuously.

Do not stop and go back over your work. This problem should be practiced until there is produced a sample with a clean, smooth, finished weld.

Problem No. 2 Welding Parallel Edges.

This is known as an edge weld. This should be handled exactly the same as Problem No. 21. This job is a little more dif-

ficult than No. 21, because there is no V in which the melted metal may run. Therefore, you must take care that the molten metal does not run over the sides, and that a good weld that has a smooth appearance is produced. Also be sure that the weld is deep enough.

Problem No. 23. Butt Weld Without Filling Rod.

Take two $\frac{1}{8}$ " steel plates. Line them up with a slight angle between them, the edges of one end of the butted joint being together and the edges of the other end being $\frac{3}{16}$ " apart. In place of a No. 4 welding head, use a No. 2 with 12 lbs. oxygen pressure. Hold the flame at the end of the weld at about 60 degrees angle and melt down the two edges of the plates. When the metal commences to get red hot, give the blowpipe a swinging motion from side to side. Keep this up until the corners of the plates are melted down and run together clear through the thickness of the plates. Then carry this until the entire length of plates is welded.

Do not hold the flame too close to the metal so that it will blow a hole through the plate.

Do not move the blowpipe any faster than necessary; give the metal a chance to run together. Be sure that the bottom edges of the plates are always melted together before going ahead farther.

Do not go back over the weld unless absolutely necessary.

Do not leave blowholes, scale, nor low spots in your weld.

A blowhole is a bubble in the metal. It sometimes occurs alone, and other times there are several of them. It makes the metal look spongy or porous. It is caused by not properly running the metal together or by leaving impurities in the weld.

When metal is melted, a coating which will flake off is formed. This coating is called scale. It is bluish steel gray in color.

Low spots are unfilled spaces in the metal caused by moving the blowpipe too fast or unevenly.

Problem No. 24. Melting the Bottom of the V.

In order that the bottom of a weld may be made sound it is necessary to bevel the edges so that the blowpipe flame can reach the bottom edges. This is the most important part of making a steel plate weld. It should be done very carefully and the student should become skilled at it before he is allowed to go on with the next problem. (Bevel the two pieces of steel so that the edge will have an angle of 45 degrees). A No. 7 welding head should be used for this work and 16 lbs. of oxygen pressure should be used. The blowpipe flame should be held on the bottom of the V, but not so close that the flame will touch the metal. It should be given a slight swinging motion so that both sides of the V will be melted at the same time. When the metal starts to

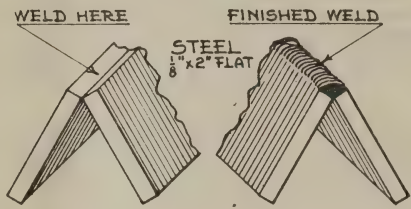


FIG. 21

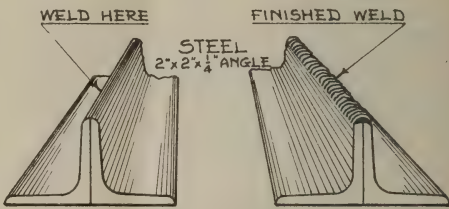


FIG. 22

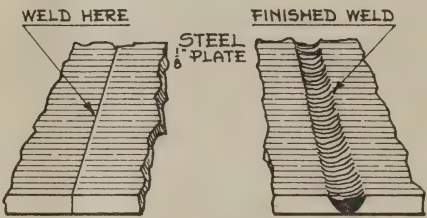


FIG. 23

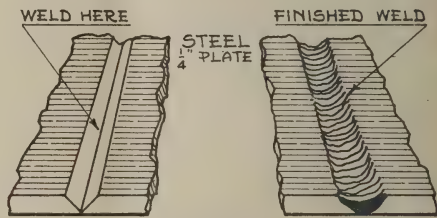


FIG. 24

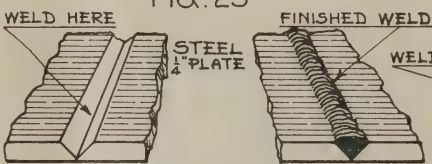


FIG. 25

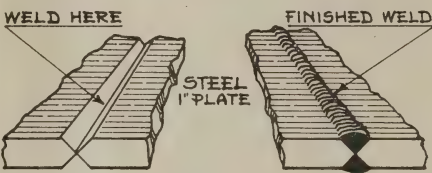
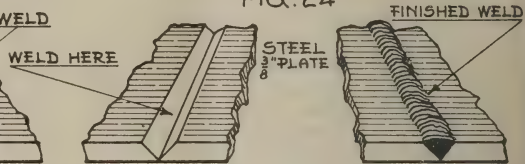
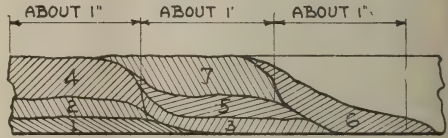


FIG. 27



SECTION THROUGH CENTER OF BEVEL

FIG. 26

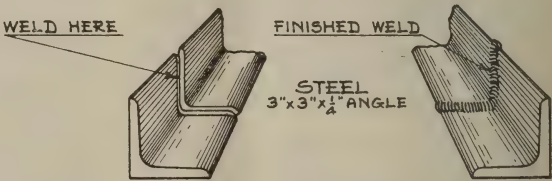
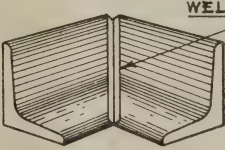


FIG. 28

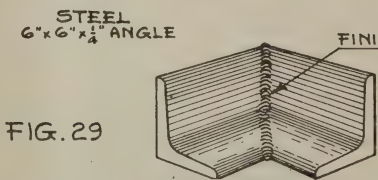


FIG. 29

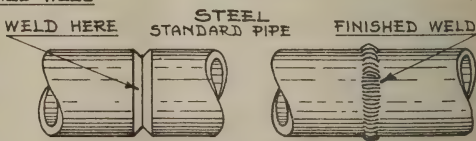


FIG. 30

melt and runs together the swinging motion of the blowpipe should be carried on until complete. Be sure that both sides of the seam are melted at the same time so that they will run together. Do not run the melted metal of one side into the V with the other side cold. Be careful that the bottom edges of the seam are not burnt off. Be sure that the bottom of the seam is thoroughly welded. This can be found out by an inspection of the under side. Do not allow the metal to form lumps on the bottom side of the seam.

Problem No. 25. Adding the Filling Rod to the Weld.

Take two $\frac{1}{4}$ " plates and bevel them 45 degrees. This can be done on an emery wheel or with the cutting blow-pipe. The edges to be welded must be clean and free from rust, grease, scale, etc. In setting up the two plates, butt one end of the two edges together; spread the other end $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Use the same size welding head and the same oxygen pressure as is used in problem No. 24. The filling rod is used to fill up the V made in the metal. Care must be taken to see that the rod is properly added. It is usually a rod varying in size from $\frac{1}{16}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter, depending on the size of the work, and 30" to 36" long. For $\frac{1}{4}$ " plate a $\frac{1}{8}$ " rod should be used. The blow-pipe should be held at the same angle as in Problem No. 24. The filling rod is held in the left hand and at about 60 degrees, in front of the blowpipe. The filling rod should be held $\frac{1}{8}$ " or $\frac{1}{16}$ " in front of the flame. After the bevel edges of the plate are brought to a welding point, the filling rod should be held down on the V in the molten metal, the flame being moved around the rod and not on it. This will melt it satisfactorily. In this manner feed in the welding rod to the joint until the V is built up $\frac{3}{32}$ " or $\frac{1}{16}$ " thicker than the original plates. Proceed in this manner until the joint is completed. Do not start to add the filling rod until the bottom of the V has been melted together. Do not place the cold welding rod into the molten metal. Always be sure that the welding rod is melted into metal that is already molten. Do not hold the end of the filling rod above the metal and allow it to drop into the weld. Do not add the metal from the filling rod to the cold metal of the weld. Do not force the molten metal ahead on the cold sides of the V. As in Problem No. 24, both sides of the V should be brought up to melting temperature at the same time.

Problem No. 26. Welding $\frac{3}{8}$ " Plate.

Two samples of $\frac{3}{8}$ " steel are prepared by bevelling the edges 45 degrees. Place the beveled edges of the two plates together in such a manner that at one end they will touch each other and at the other end they will be $\frac{1}{4}$ " apart. This is in order that the contraction of the cooling metal will be taken care of. Use a No. 8 welding head with 19 pounds oxygen pressure. The

welding of plates of this thickness is handled differently from the $\frac{1}{4}$ ". First, melt the edges of the bottom of the V together for a length of 1 inch. Add the welding rod to this length until the V is about half filled. Be sure that the sides of the V are melted when the rod is added. Then go back over this and fill up the V $\frac{3}{32}$ " thicker than the original plate. When this length of weld is done, melt the edges of the plates ahead down into the bottom of the V, and at the same time being sure that the end of the weld already finished is melted and flows into the bottom of the V. Then add to this next section metal until a re-enforcement of $\frac{3}{32}$ " greater than the thickness of the plate is formed.

So on in this way until the plates are welded. (See sketch.) Near the finish of the weld it is necessary that the rod be given a slight swinging motion, similar to the blowpipe. This is in order that the top of the V be entirely covered.

Problem No. 27. Welding Heavy Steel Plates.

Take two plates 1" in thickness and bevel one edge of each 60° on one side. These should be set up the same as in Problem 6, i.e., that the beveled edges should touch each other at one end and be $\frac{1}{4}$ " apart at the other.

The No. 15 welding head should be used with 30 lbs. oxygen pressure. Use $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter welding rod. Proceed from one side exactly as in Problem No. 26, but see that the weld is re-enforced $\frac{1}{8}$ ". When one side is finished, turn the piece over and finish the other. Be sure that the bottom of the V of the second side is thoroughly melted in order that it will meet the bottom of the weld of the first side. This point is very important. When the first side is completed and turned over, take the welding rod and scrape off any scale that has been formed during the welding.

Problem No. 28. Simple Vertical Welding.

Take 2 pieces of 3x3x $\frac{1}{4}$ " angle iron. The two outer edges to be welded are beveled at an angle of 45 degrees. Use a No. 7 welding head and 16 pounds oxygen pressure. Place the pieces together, keeping one flange flat on the welding table so that the other flange is vertical.

Begin the weld at the lower end of the vertical flange and work upward.

In vertical welding the flame is given a little different swinging motion than in the horizontal welding; also the rod is handled differently. The rod is held in the middle of the V, and the flame, by a swinging motion, is moved from one side to the other without touching the rod. The blowpipe should be held at about 90 degrees to the vertical flange. The welding rod should be placed in the V just about $\frac{1}{8}$ " ahead of the blowpipe flame. When the metal at the bottom of the V has become melted, the blowpipe should swing upwards around the end of the rod. This will melt the rod and the

middle of the V. The blowpipe is then swung down under the rod with the result that the molten metal will flow into the V.

Do not hold the flame too long in one place; otherwise a hole will be burned in the metal. Do not overheat the metal, as it will run too freely. Care should be taken that a neutral flame is always used. As the welding progresses, care should be taken that any of the metal that flows back is worked over and not left to be removed after the weld is finished. The same precautions that apply in all steel welding also apply in vertical welding.

Problem No. 29. Vertical Welding.

Use a No. 7 welding head, 16 pounds oxygen pressure, and $\frac{1}{8}$ " welding rod.

Prepare the samples by cutting two pieces at an angle of 45 degrees so that when placed together they will make a right angle. The edges to be welded should be beveled at 45 degrees. The blowpipe and welding rods should be manipulated exactly as in Problem No. 28.

Problem No. 30. Butt Welding of Pipes or Tubes.

Take two 6" lengths of standard pipe of the diameters given, select the proper size welding head and filling rod for each size. Prepare these pieces by beveling the edges at 60 degrees. The two pieces of pipe should be placed together and "tacked" in

three or four places. "Tacking" consists of making a small spot weld, starting from the bottom of the V and filling it up about half of its depth. It should never be more than an inch in length.

To Shut Off Blowpipe.

When the job is finished and you want to shut off the blowpipe for a short time, release or turn the handscrew on both oxygen and acetylene regulators to the left until the flame on the blowpipe goes out. Then close the blowpipe valves. When work is completed for the day and the apparatus is to be put away, first close the acetylene valve, then oxygen valve of the blowpipe. Then turn off the valves on both cylinders. Then open the valves on the blowpipes until all the gas in the regulators and hose passes out of the blowpipe into the air. Then turn the handscrew of both regulators to the left until loose. Then disconnect the oxygen and acetylene regulators from the cylinders. Each regulator has a dust plug which is to be put on its cylinder connection during all time the regulators are not connected to the cylinders.

Place the regulators and blowpipes with wrenches, goggles, heads, and tips in their proper place so that they will be safe and protected from dust, dirt, and rough handling. Roll up the hose and put it in the case or tool box where it belongs.

Educational Department

SHORT STORIES OF WEALTH

By Irving Fisher, Yale University

(No. 2) Capital Accounts.

The first of these short stories was about the fundamental ideas of wealth; that is, wealth itself, property-rights, uses, wants, satisfactions, prices, values and dollars. The next two stories will have to do with **keeping accounts** or records of some of these things.

In business there are two main kinds of accounts—capital accounts and income accounts. This particular article will have to do with capital accounts only.

Capital is a stock of wealth existing at a point of time. A farmer's capital on June 1st may be twenty acres, two barns, and so on, and if these are worth \$20,000 he may say he has a capital of \$20,000.

Of course, this does not mean that he has twenty thousand dollars in actual money. Many people make the mistake of thinking of capital as money, but capital seldom consists of very much actual money but is merely measured in money.

Consider the farmer's capital account. If he is in debt, his debts, or "liabilities", as they are called, must be subtracted from

his "assets" or gross capital, both measured in money, to give his net capital. For instance, suppose his farm is mortgaged for \$5,000 and suppose he has other debts amounting to \$3,000, making \$8,000 worth of debts in all. Then his net capital is not \$20,000. It is \$20,000 less \$8,000, which leaves \$12,000. This \$12,000 is all that he himself really owns out of his gross assets; for the other \$8,000 belongs, in a sense, to his creditors.

So a capital account, or balance sheet, has two sides; assets and liabilities. The farmer's balance sheet would look something like this:

ASSETS

Land	\$10,000
Buildings	5,000
Live Stock	3,000
Etc.	2,000

Gross Capital	20,000
Subtract Liabilities	8,000

Net Capital\$12,000

LIABILITIES

Mortgage	\$5,000
Notes due Bank	2,000
Bills Payable	1,000

Total Liabilities\$8,000

A poor man does not usually make out a balance sheet. But if he did it might look something like this:

ASSETS

Furniture	\$100
Clothes	50
Food on hand	10
Liberty Bond	50
Savings in Bank	50
Money on hand	10

Gross Capital270

Subtract Liabilities 25

Net Capital\$245

LIABILITIES

Debt to Friend\$25

Total Liabilities\$25

If we are willing to stretch the meaning of capital a little, we can include the man himself among his gross assets. A man who works is an earning machine. His muscles and brain are worth a great deal to him in dollars and cents; and when a man insures his life, it is because of his value to his family as an earning machine.

But it is difficult to place any accurate value on a human being, and, as a practical matter, no bookkeeper ever included human beings in a balance sheet,—except in the days of slavery. Since free men are not now bought and sold, there is no practical need of measuring them in dollars and cents.

Every debt is also a credit to some one, the \$25 owed to a friend means \$25 added to that friend's capital. That is, it adds just as much to his capital as it takes away from the debtor's capital.

This principal applies to Government debts. A Liberty Bond means that Uncle Sam has borrowed of a citizen. Uncle Sam is the debtor; the citizen is the creditor. But, of course, Uncle Sam is simply you and I and all our fellow-citizens. So what it amounts to is that the country owes itself, or, let us say, the citizens owe themselves,—the sums represented in the various Liberty Bonds. So the bonds add nothing to the country's capital and subtract nothing from the country's capital.

What about a corporation? A man, or a government, owes some of his wealth to others and is owed by others some of their wealth. But a corporation, such as the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway Company, does nothing but owe and be owed. Everything it owns it turns around and owes again. What it does not owe to bondholders or to other creditors it owes to its stockholders. So it has no capital of its own beyond the "capital and surplus" which be-

longs to its stockholders. These are real persons. The corporation is an artificial or fictitious "person," a bookkeeping dummy set up to keep track of the part ownerships in the Railway—to nominally own the entire Railway and then account for it to the real persons by owing them the same amount but subdivided in small fractions.

Our savings in savings banks are the debts which the savings bank corporation owes us. These debts represent our share, our part-ownership in the country's physical capital. We are part-owner of whatever the savings bank owns (or part owns), of the Railway or of the mill or of the mortgaged house. These are our real savings,—these physical things. The savings bank account only represents our savings.

Suppose we could look down from an airplane and see the whole world at one time. Shall we add railroad bonds and stocks to the capital that we see in the world? No, nor shall we add any other debts or credits,—neither bonds, stocks, notes, mortgages, nor any other kind of debt. All these are merely owed by the world to the world. So that all that we need to count when we want to know the capital of the world is the physical wealth we see from that airplane.

The census tells us what we could see if we looked down on the United States. The total capital of the United States in 1922 was estimated to be worth 321 billion dollars, made up mostly of the following items:

Real Estate	\$176,000,000,000
Live Stock	6,000,000,000
Farm Implements and Machinery	3,000,000,000
Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion	4,000,000,000
Machinery, Tools, Etc.	16,000,000,000
Railroads and their Equipment	20,000,000,000
Motor Vehicles	5,000,000,000
Street Railways	5,000,000,000
Telegraph and Telephone Systems	2,000,000,000
Ships and Canals	3,000,000,000
Privately owned Central Electric and Power Stations...	4,000,000,000
Agricultural Products	5,000,000,000
Stocks of Manufactured Products	28,000,000,000
Stocks of Imported Merchandise	2,000,000,000
Stocks of clothing, personal ornaments, furniture, etc..	40,000,000,000

We notice how important are real estate, stocks of manufactured products, railways, machinery and tools. These make up 240 out of the 321 billions of our capital. We also notice how unimportant is the stock of actual money, as compared with the total capital of the country. Out of the 321 billions only 4 billions are in gold and silver, including all the gold and silver money in the country.

To the above physical capital is to be

added, of course, the net debts which are owed to the United States or to the people of the United States from foreign countries or people. This might add ten billions more. But all the internal debts, those from Americans to Americans cancel themselves out just as, for the world as a whole, all debts whatever cancel themselves out.

So the world is very different from a man. We measure a man's capital by looking first at the physical things he owns; then at the debts other people owe him; and then at the debts he owes other people. But in measuring the world's wealth, you forget all about debts and look only at the physical articles of wealth in the world.

CHILD MANAGEMENT*

By Dr. D. A. Thom

7. Cheerfulness at Meal-Time.

The relation between functions of digestion and emotional states of mind is a close one. Desire for food is greatly affected by feelings of anger, jealousy, sorrow, or joy. As the emotions in children are much more unstable and more quickly aroused than in later years, it is easy to understand why a child who has been forced to eat some particular article of food for which he had no desire, or to eat more food than there was a physiological demand for, should reward his mother for her efforts in feeding him by rejecting the entire meal.

This habit of vomiting may start as a purely physiological process, as described. If, however, the act produces on the part of the parent undue care and attention, it may be repeated on other occasions for quite a different reason; that is, as a definite demand for attention.

Every effort should be made to have the child in a calm and cheerful state of mind at mealtime. If he is tired or sulky or greatly excited, he probably will show a lack of appetite, and food may be distasteful to him.

Until good habits of eating are well established; have the child eat alone where, without an interested audience, he may learn to feed himself and slop and spill if need be while he learns. In this way there will be less to distract him, and he will not see and desire things which are provided for the adults and which he is better off without. If mother sits with him for company, she should have something to take up part of her interest—some sewing, for instance. The child will not then feel her entire interest focused on him. Nothing can be worse for the child than to feel that it is of vital interest whether or not he eats his food. Conceal your anxiety, and treat the meal hour as a pleasant but incidental part of the day's program.

If for some reason the child can not or will not eat the meal before him, do not force him to talk the matter over before him. There is grave danger of arousing an antagonistic attitude toward a particular type of food by insisting that it be eaten the first time it is presented. There is prob-

ably a certain resentment on the mother's part if her command is disputed, and perhaps there is some feeling, though it is entirely unjustified, that if she can not make Johnny eat spinach or carrots the first time they appear on the table he will never eat them. As a matter of fact, there is more danger in creating an unpleasant scene which will recur to the child when next he sees these foods, and so prevent his eating or enjoying them.

Dear Mr. Editor:

We are indebted to Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, for permission to use the following splendid article by Dr. Frank, published in "JUSTICE" which is the official organ of the I. L. G. W. U. of February 12.

"The improved economic conditions of the American organized workers in the key industries of the land,—the result of decades of fighting,—have led inevitably to a gradual leveling up of their living and health standards, and this finds a logical sequel in the growing demand for a life insurance organization controlled and managed by organized workers for their own benefit and profit. It is easy to foresee that the establishment of a system of union-cooperative insurance will give the workers, in addition to immediate material returns, also a possibility to organize permanently life insurance on a cheaper and more serviceable basis.

Insurance companies have for many years sought to create for themselves a special field of activity among the wage-earning masses, a field that would be best suited to the limited premium-paying capacity of such type of policy-holders. A feature of such policies, commonly known in the United States as "industrial" policies, is their small weekly payments, perfunctory medical examinations, or no examinations at all, and small insurance maxima, seldom reaching above the \$500 limit. Industrial insurance so-called was first introduced in England about 70 years ago, after a parliamentary investigation had brought out the fact that the workers were in need of better and safer life insurance than what was supplied to them by the fraternal organizations, or as they are being called in England "friendly societies." These benevolent societies at that time embraced about three million wage-earning members who were "insured"

*This article is part of "Child Management," Publication No. 143 of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. The entire bulletin may be secured free by writing to the bureau.

by these societies against death and sickness.

The first to introduce an "industrial" branch in England was the oldest and biggest British insurance company—the Prudential—1864. The American "Prudential," and the "Metropolitan" and the "John Hancock" began issuing "industrial" policies only in 1874. It did not take these companies long to discover that these workers' policies could be made a source of tremendous revenue. As in the case of many other commodities so in life insurance, it appeared that the worker and the small tradesman could be made to pay comparatively higher rates than persons of wealth. It is an undeniable fact that the workers both in this country and abroad are, and have been, overpaying annually tens of millions of dollars for their life insurance as compared with the average cost of insurance to other classes for proportionate amounts.

The recognition of this fact has given rise to the idea of co-operative life insurance for the masses by the masses as far back as twenty-five years ago. The first large-scale attempt in this direction was made in Sweden, and was later followed in England by the Cooperative Insurance Company, called into being by the Cooperative Wholesale Society of Manchester, which controls thousands of cooperative shops, factories and farms. The foremost success of co-operative life insurance, however, was achieved in Germany, where the organized trade unionists formed in 1912 the first insurance company under the name, "Volks Versorge, Geverskschaft-Genossenschaftliche Lebens Versicherung Akzions Gesellschaft." It was organized with a capital of one million marks, its stock consisting of a thousand shares that were taken up exclusively by trade unions and cooperative societies, which are known in Germany as "Konsum Vereinen."

The biggest German insurance company—"Victoris"—spent annually only 24 per cent of the premium income for administrative expenses, while the London "Prudential" spent 40 per cent of its premium income for administration and the New York "Metropolitan" spent 35 per cent. Similarly, while the "Metropolitan" cancelled annually, on the average, 9.3 per cent of the total of its policies, the annual losses of the "Victoris" from cancellation amounted only to 2.4 per cent of its policies.

As a result of such economy, the German masses already at that time enjoyed greater advantages from "popular" insurance than

the workers in any other industrial country. Thus, for instance, in 1915, one of the leading German insurance companies could offer to a person 30 years old, 343 marks of insurance for a weekly payment of 10 pfennings (2½c), while for a similar premium the English companies offered only 134 marks and the American underwriters—122 marks (\$30.50).

It is easy to understand therefore why the American workers should be keenly concerned with the creation of a life insurance system of their own. A few years ago, the first step in this direction was made by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers which opened a life insurance department under the direction of its late grand chief, Warren E. Stone, the founder of the first labor bank in the United States. The engineers were prompted to take this step as the private companies placed very high insurance rates on them owing to the hazardous nature of their occupation. Other national trade unions had instituted various similar insurance schemes, such as the International Typographical Union and the Granite Cutters' International Association which operated old-age pension funds for their members.

Now, at last, the American Federation of Labor has organized a national labor life insurance company, to be owned in its entirety by national and local trade unions, for the direct purpose of supplying economical life insurance and to render the maximum of service in this field to the organized workers for the lowest possible premium charges. This remarkable undertaking is entering the insurance field under unusually favorable circumstances, but it will be confronted with special problems and difficulties which it will have to solve. We shall discuss some of its unique features in another article in the early future."

The Union Labor Life Insurance Company's affairs are progressing very favorably. Less than 10 per cent of the International Unions have already subscribed for 20 per cent of the needed capital.

James Wilson, general president, Pattern Makers League of America; M. F. Greene, Int'l president, United Hatters of North America, and Tom Moore, president, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada have accepted positions on the Advisory Committee, which now numbers thirty-four of the fifty provided for in the By-Laws of the company. —Fraternally yours, Matthew Woll, president, Union Labor Life Insurance Company.

Co-Operation

UNIONISTS SEEKING HOUSING SOLUTION

Two significant efforts to help working men finance their own homes have been announced by trade union groups. In Cleve-

land officials of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen have formed the American Home Builders, Inc., with Walter F. McCaleb, a

founder of the labor banking movement, in charge.

"Capital admits its failure to meet the housing crisis," declares President W. G. Lee of the Trainmen, who is chairman of the new company's board. "The shortage of housing for people of small means, the steadily mounting rent schedules, and the small proportion of home owners among our workers constitute a menace to the social order. We believe that this crisis cannot be met effectively unless and until the workers are brought to realize that the housing problem is their own problem and that with their combined savings they can ease their own burdens and eventually bring to a reality the ideal of a home for every worker."

14,000 GET HEALTH VIA CO-OPERATION

Tuberculosis, broken arches, neuritis, burns and a hundred other scourges of human kind are bringing thousands of New York garment workers to their union co-operative health center. To be exact, 9,299 cases were treated last year. Expert examin-

The Illinois Federation Corporation, sponsored by the Chicago Building Trades Council and affiliated unions, will finance homes in the Chicago area with the stipulation that union labor must be used in construction work. Money will be loaned at lower rates than given by the standard institutions and on two thirds rather than one half of the valuation.

Neither enterprise is formally co-operative in structure, but both point the way to eventual co-operative home building in this country on a big scale, according to the All American Co-operative Commission which is following carefully all efforts by workers to solve their housing problems.

ing physicians and surgeons, X-ray machines, baking and massaging appliances and other aids to better health all await the union members at a price which represents bare cost of maintenance. Another department of the health service, the dental clinic, treated 4,611 patients.

ORGANIZES UNION INVESTMENT FIRM

President Brandle of the New Jersey Building Trades Council is organizing a Union Labor Investment Corporation with capitalization at \$5,000,000. Its object is to

"finance all matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of labor unions and their members throughout the state."

ROTTEN BUTTER LAID TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

The glories of "private enterprise" are foisting millions of pounds of adulterated butter on the tables of American consumers. This butter, made from rotten cream, is "neutralized" and offered as pure cream butter, according to no less an authority than Dr. Henry Wiley, father of the pure food law and former chief of the federal bureau of chemistry. Private creameries run for individual profit are responsible for the practice.

Nevertheless American consumers are not

helpless in the matter. The dairy industry of Wisconsin and Minnesota has been almost completely "de-profitized" by farmers' marketing co-operatives. Thus consumers can assure themselves of pure butter by insisting on co-operative butter rather than relying on the halting arm of the government. For co-operation is the consumer's best weapon against food adulterers. They need not wait for congressional taxes on rotten cream butter, but can take immediate action against guilty creamery interests through their purchasing power.

News of General Interest

KEEP WAGES HIGH

That's the Way to Keep America Prosperous, Green Tells Princeton University Students.

"The regulation of wages through the law of supply and demand as announced by Adam Smith and the 'Iron Law of Wages' as announced by John Stewart Mill, have been discarded by modern day economists," declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the undergraduates of Princeton University today.

"The old theory of wages," he said, "has been forced to give way to the new theory. The old economic theory was advanced by economists while the new economic theory is enunciated by manufacturers of practical

experience and the spokesmen and advocates of organized labor.

"The primary purpose of organized labor is to secure better wages and better conditions for its membership. The workers who are organized seek to advance their economic and social interests through organization and collective bargaining."

He then referred to the increased productivity of the workers which he said had taken place without attracting attention. The change had been gradual but during the last 25 years the average worker had increased his productive capacity 50 per cent.

"That being true," he said, "social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages are increased in proportion to his increasing productive power. Organized labor is committed to a policy of high wages and increasing purchasing power. American

prosperity can not be maintained upon any other basis.

"It is obviously necessary, in order to avoid a period of over-production during which the manufacturer finds no market for his goods and the merchant finds the volume of his sales curtailed, that the purchasing power of the great mass of wage earners must be maintained through the payment of high wages at a point where they may buy their share of the quantity approximating the output of industry. Through this process the wheels of industry can be kept moving and all groups of people may feel the stimulating effect which is bound to radiate from the maintenance of a high purchasing power among the consuming public. It is an historic fact that high wages and prosperity are inseparably associated while low wages and industrial depression are affinitive."

ONE GIGANTIC RAIL SYSTEM, PLAN OF SENATOR BROOKHART

Would Have Government Finance the Consolidation and Permit Enterprise to Operate It.

Speaking before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce last Saturday, Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa proposed a unique scheme for the consolidation of all the railroads in the United States in one gigantic system, financed by the government, but operated by private enterprise.

Under the Brookhart plan the government would condemn and buy at the market price all railroad stocks and bonds and then entrust actual operation of the roads to a small corporation of expert railroad men.

Would Save Millions.

Senator Brookhart quoted Wall Street authorities to show that the market value of the railroads was \$12,000,000,000 at a time when the Interstate Commerce Commission was estimating them to be worth \$18,900,000,000 and the railroads were claiming a "value" of \$30,000,000,000 to \$35,000,000,000.

The Senator said in part:

"To condemn these securities at their fair market value even with the recent abnormal boom would be to acquire the railroad properties at several billion dollars less than the tentative value fixed by the commission under the rules and orgies of expert evidence.

Bond Issue for Purchase.

"If the Congress of the United States could save five or six billion dollars to the

people of the United States by consolidating the railroads upon the value of their securities, it will certainly be derelict in its duty if they are consolidated at a higher value."

Senator Brookhart estimated that the roads could be bought on this plan for not more than \$15,000,000,000 or \$16,000,000,000. With the government underwriting the bonds issued to pay for this consolidation, they could be sold at a low rate of interest; the capital needed for management would be small and could be given on liberal terms, and the capitalization of unearned increment would cease.

Plan Attracts Wide Attention.

During the hearing, Senator Brookhart presented figures to show that the increase of wealth from 1912 to 1922 in this country was only 5½ per cent per year.

Senator Howell offered figures showing that from the founding of the government to the present time, the increase of wealth has been only 4 per cent per year.

The railroads under the Cummins-Esch law are given 5¾ per cent per year on the "value" fixed by the I. C. C., which, Senator Brookhart contends, far exceeds the amount actually invested.

Brookhart's plan attracted wide attention. Loree of the Delaware & Hudson and other executives promptly announced their opposition.

UNFRIENDLY BANKS SHOULD NOT EXPECT LABOR'S SUPPORT, SAYS MINERS' JOURNAL

By International Labor News Service.

Indianapolis, Ind.—In the issue of the United Mine Workers' Journal of February 15, Ellis Searles, editor, says editorially:

In Wilkes-Barre, Pa., there is a bank known as the Miners' Bank. The name may

lead some persons to think that the bank is owned by miners, but this is not the case. However, it is said that hundreds of anthracite mine workers are customers of the bank and that many of them deposit their savings

in that institution. Under such circumstances it would be but natural to think that the Miners' Bank would either be friendly to the cause of the mine workers in the controversy with the anthracite operators or that it would, at least, maintain a neutral position.

"Like many other financial institutions throughout the country, the Miners' Bank publishes a weekly bulletin on business and industrial conditions. In these bulletins the bank expresses its views and opinions with reference to developments in the business and financial world, which are read with interest by many persons.

"Ever since the anthracite suspension started last September the Miners' Bank has supported the anthracite operators in their

demand for arbitration of miners' wages. Of course, the bank could not help but know that the mine workers were opposed to arbitration, and that it was upon that issue alone that the negotiations between operators and miners failed. Instead of remaining neutral, the bank accepted the viewpoint of the operators and criticised the miners because they refused to agree there to.

"The United Mine Workers of America asks no favors from anyone, not even from the Miners' Bank. But the miners do feel that such institutions, which are largely patronized by members of the union should, at least, maintain a neutral attitude. Otherwise, how can it expect the miners to entertain for it a friendly interest?"

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETS ITS WATERLOO IN FIGHT AGAINST TRADE UNIONS OF TERRE HAUTE

As a result of the "open shop" propaganda, sponsored by certain factions in Terre Haute, the Chamber of Commerce of that city has virtually been put out of business.

Some time ago members of the chamber "told it to the world" that Terre Haute was an "open shop town." Organized labor, however, was on the job and the fight waxed merrily. Recently the Terre Haute Post said editorially:

"The Chamber of Commerce, reorganized or not organized, should get this point well in mind—to keep out of affairs in which it should not meddle. Some months ago the chamber took up the job of declaring Terre Haute open shop. No matter how you may feel personally on the subject, it is evident that the chamber stepped out beyond its function as a chamber in taking up the question.

"The editor of this newspaper at the time was called into a conference when the mat-

ter was being considered. His humble advice was that mixing in such a controversy would mean disaster. Action was taken and the chamber through a resolution declared Terre Haute open shop.

"It had only one effect, and that was to antagonize every union worker in Terre Haute. The action was the beginning of the end of the Chamber of Commerce.

"The real function of the chamber is to look after the business interests of Terre Haute; to seek new businesses and new factories. You can look back over the record of the new directors and see how futile those efforts have been. All this has not been the fault of the secretary. It has been the fault of the haphazard and generally inefficient operation of the directorate. Again we repeat: Let's have a new deal. Terre Haute needs a Chamber of Commerce, but one that will look with a clear vision to the welfare of all the people and not any particular few or class."

THE UNIONS TAKE OVER EASTON LODGE.

Not So Simple as It Sounds, This Creating "A Great Labor University;" Lady Warwick Raises Question, "Education for What?"

By Heber Blankenhorn.

"Easton Lodge! The name will become as well known as Oxford, Paris, Liepsic, or Harvard, if you do this, Lady Warwick."

So prophesied a group of British labor leaders and labor educators, standing on the lawn of Easton Lodge last summer and talking to a tall, gray-haired aristocrat who was their hostess. She had just announced her intention to give her ancestral estate, Easton Lodge, to the labor movement for a labor college.

"Another Oxford! That's just the trouble, Lady Warwick." I heard another group there frankly tell her. "What good does the labor movement get out of three-fourths of the present workers' education?"

Now, eight months later, the Countess of

Warwick has "done it," and the unions have accepted at her hands the big, ivied mansion, where many kings visited, (part of it is 300 years old) the elaborate stables and race track, the famous gardens and pools, the 1,000 acres of ancient trees and fields.

From the park entrance it is two miles to the front door. This regal exclusiveness is now the common property of the four and a half millions in the British unions. They are raising a quarter of a million dollars to prepare it to house ultimately 500 labor students. American money for international scholarships is talked of. Perhaps some of you boys reading this paper may win one, and go to Easton Lodge as a "labor Rhodes scholar" from American unions.



Easton Lodge, in old Essex, Britain, to be turned into a national labor university by its new owners, the Trade Union Congress.

Note how she "did it," this amazing old lady, known for 25 years as "the socialist countess," and who will again be a Labor Party candidate for Parliament at the next election.

She might have given it to the Labor Party, or to the Independent Labor Party, the "pure socialist" section of the Labor Party, to which she and Ramsay MacDonald belong. Instead she gave it to the Trade Union Congress (which corresponds to the American Federation of Labor.)

"Because the unions have the money?" No; from talks with her I know it's because she trusts the unions best.

"They stick closest to the ordinary worker; they are more democratic, less likely to get under the thumb of one or two leaders. If drastic action is needed,—I think it will be—the unions are more likely to face up to it."

Education for What?

She emphatically did not want "Easton Lodge turning out students who will want to wear court dress as members of a Labor Government." She hopes the graduates will go back to their jobs in the local unions and local labor parties.

The Trade Union Congress in accepting hoped to "unify" at Easton Lodge the existent labor colleges and workers' education bodies. There's the rub, and it has caused tremendous debate at the annual convention of the British unions. "Education for what?" is the question that has divided the workers' education efforts. (I know some able leaders whose answer is, "It's education to make labor snobs; I'd drop it all.")

The T. U. C. in this "jurisdictional dispute" has to deal with—

1. **The Workers' Educational Association.** It has 500 local branches, with 27,000 students (adult workers) taking one to three year courses; also about 25,000 taking short courses or attending single lectures. It is the established "parent" labor education body, receiving money from government education departments. With it is usually associated Ruskin College, the labor college at Oxford, founded 27 years ago by a couple of Americans.

2. **The Workers' Educational Trade Union Committee,** headed by Arthur Pugh of the steel workers, now head of all British unions as chairman of the T. U. C. Its work is like Number 1, except there is direct union control.

3. **The National Council of Labor Colleges.** It comprises 114 labor colleges with 22,000 students, besides others taking its correspondence courses. All the colleges are part-time institutions (attended by workers during evenings or week ends) except one, the Central Labor College in London. Financing and control are wholly in the hands of labor organizations, chiefly national or local unions. This whole movement was a split-off in protest against Number 1.

Ticklish Job; America Can Help.

Two main bodies then are to be "unified,"—Number 1 with the idea of supplying to adult workers the "general education" denied in their youth; Number 3 with the idea of "strictly workers' education"—to produce trained local leaders of the labor movement under "pure labor" control. Number 2 is half of each idea.

The two ideas are hard to carry. In practice they are poles apart, as represented in

the two resident, full time, three-year colleges, Ruskin, whose 50 students "are taught economics, including socialism, as part of working-class culture," and the Labor College, whose 30 students "are drilled in pure Marxist economics."

Now the Trade Union Congress will try to "unify" both these at Easton Lodge. It will be a job (the T. U. C. is appropriating \$10,000 a year for it) and the results will be worth our watching.

"You'd better take a look at American Labor for ideas, not just money," I made bold to tell the Easton Lodge planners. They were interested to learn that at Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, New York, and other American labor colleges, the resident students spent part of their time "earning their keep" on the college farm and in

the kitchen. It is announced now that that is to be the practice at Easton Lodge.

More important, their attention was drawn to a Brookwood student who had been prowling around both Ruskin and the London Labor College, and who reported:

"It is all entirely different from Brookwood. We had the most conservative trade unionists and some of the most radical students, who had to rub up against each other's ideas all the year. Here at Ruskin a student has to be moderate, middle class, to feel at home, and at London College, every one of the 30 students learns nothing but to parrot Marxian phrase."

To get these extremes together is the task of Easton Lodge as designed by the leaders of British unionism. The "open mindedness" of Brookwood might help in that task.

TARIFF BOARD UNDER FIRE; FOES MAKE SERIOUS CHARGE

Washington. — Complying with a senate resolution, Vice-President Dawes has appointed a non-partisan committee to investigate the Federal Tariff Commission, and to inquire "if any attempt has been made to influence the official acts of members of said commission by any official of the government."

The purpose of the committee is unusual, as it will inquire whether the chief executive dangled diplomatic appointments before any member of the tariff board to induce him to resign; if he asked for an undated resignation from another member, and if he encouraged still another member to refuse to withdraw from a case in which the member's wife was interested.

David Lewis, union miner, former congressman and parcel post authority, was the member who refused to sign his undated resignation before the president reappointed him a member of the board. It is claimed

that this is the reason for his retirement to private life. It is also charged that William S. Culberson was given a diplomatic appointment to get him off the board.

When the commission investigated the sugar tariff, two years ago, the propriety of Henry H. Glassie, a member of the board, sitting in the case, was questioned. His wife owns stock in a southern sugar mill. Glassie refused to retire from the case. His opponents, it is said, received no encouragement from the White House, but Glassie was finally driven off the case when congress took action.

The tariff commission is authorized to investigate schedules and report to the president whether these rates shall be changed. If so disposed, the president may then issue an order legalizing the commission's findings. The commission was created for the purpose of "taking the tariff out of politics." It is now charged that the commission is "packed" by high tariff advocates.

NORRIS DECLINES TO ASSIST MUSCLE SHOALS GRABBERS

Washington.—Senator Norris refused to serve as a member of the congressional commission that will lease Muscle Shoals for 50 years. The commission must report to congress on or before April 26. Senator Norris led the opposition to private leasing, which he declared was a crime against the people.

In the house, the joint resolution was declared by Congressman LaGuardia to be "the last step in a carefully prepared program."

"There is not a man in the whole world, there is not a commission, that can study a proposition of this magnitude and understand it before April 26, the time limit of the resolution," he said. "No bona fide offer could originate and be made within that time. It is difficult to resist the conclusion

that the lease, some where, by some one, some how, is already written.

"Any offer made to the government for this property will be for the benefit of the corporation and not for the benefit of the government or the people. It is humanely impossible to obtain terms from any corporation that will safeguard the interests of the government, that will produce cheap fertilizer and that will make profits for the company. The three simply do not go together."

The New York congressman predicted that the farmers will not secure cheap fertilizer, and that "there will be great dissatisfaction over the rates for power and the method of distribution."

"I see great advantage for the lessee corporation, and I see no hope for the people," the lawmaker said.

LABOR FOES USE BOMB TO DISCREDIT UNIONS

Minneapolis.—Edward Oliver, manager of the non-union Wonderland theater, is blessed with occult powers.

For the second time the past few months this wonderful man has miraculously appeared on the scene just in time to grab a dynamite bomb that was intended to wreck his theater.

Three years ago Mr. Oliver had another dynamite scare when two well-known dope fiends were arrested for unlawful possession of dynamite. Questioned by the police, one of the accused acknowledged he was employed as a detective by the citizens' alliance, and that he induced the other "hop-head" to secure the dynamite.

At that time the county attorney made

this reference to two officials of the citizens' alliance:

"To my mind it was a dangerous and dastardly act on the part of Briggs and Gleason to incite these two irresponsible men to gain possession of explosives, because there was nothing, or no one, either or both of them, from committing some serious crime."

The Wonderland theater, assisted by the citizens' alliance, has warred on organized labor for several years. Six years ago an injunction prohibited the workers from even mentioning the name of the theater. The unionists ignored the order and four of them were jailed for 90 days each.

COURTS RESTRICT WORKERS THROUGH LABOR INJUNCTION

St. Louis, Mo.—In discussing the labor injunction before the St. Louis Bar Association, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., said organized labor must be free if it is to serve the workers and society to the fullest extent.

"Organized labor can not succeed if it is merely accorded the right to exist and is restricted in that right by judicial decree," said President Green.

"What would be more meaningless than to accord it the right to exist and then prevent it from functioning through the imposition of legal restraint and the erection of legal barriers?"

The trade unionist emphasized that organized labor seeks no immunity from the law. "It asks for the privilege of functioning in conformity with the law without discrimination and without being made the target of the injunction onslaught," he said. "It objects to the suspension of the rights of its members by the writ of injunction."

"There is no force within our industrial,

economic and social life which exercises a more beneficent and stabilizing influence than the organized labor movement. It has always led in the advocacy of high and humane living standards. It has constantly emphasized the value of the human factor in industry.

"It has endeavored to create opportunities for self-development, for cultural and spiritual advancement and for educational advantages for the great masses of the people. What purpose could be more commendable? To what other force or power could the workers turn for protection and help if the organized labor movement were destroyed?"

"In the interests of the working people of our country, in the furtherance of the cause of humanity and in behalf of good government and a high social order, the American Federation of Labor solicits the sympathetic support of the legal profession and all groups of people believing in the principles of justice, fairness and equality."

PRIVATE OLD-AGE PENSION SYSTEM IS UNSOUND

In a survey of employers' old-age pension systems, issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the investigator sustains organized labor's charge that these pensions are maintained for anti-union purposes.

Labor's leading opposition is twofold: First, it is intended to tie workers to their jobs and make them submit to poor conditions, and second, it is used to stop strikes.

As to the first objection, the investigator says: "These are the very reasons why the scheme is favored by employers." Labor's second objection is likewise concurred in. The investigator says: "The wording of many of the plans confirms the charge."

It is also stated that out of 200 pension plans investigated, the company bears the whole cost, except in 13 instances.

In a recent issue the United States Re-

view and Industrial World declared that private pension systems will eventually collapse and that scandals and a "mass of unpleasant" notoriety will inevitably follow. This publication says:

"Five hundred industrial institutions, among them many of the strongest in the country, are piling up obligations which will, within a few years, require very large expenditures and for which no provision is now being made.

"Of more than 300 establishments recently questioned, less than 20 claim to be operating on an actuarial basis, and only seven were found to have set apart any funds with which to meet these constantly increasing obligations and only three of the seven are known to have established their funds in accordance with actuarial data and practices."

These indictments should impress work-

ers who place their trust in employers who deny them the right to join a trade union, and who assume a paternal attitude over them.

The private pension system is young, but when these workers reach old age, the crash will come.

It is idle to expect relief through courts, as was shown in the case of 300 old employes of the Morris Packing Company, when that concern was recently taken over by one of its Chicago rivals.

These workers had contributed to the Morris plan. They sued to be continued as pensioners, and set up the claim that they are too old to earn their living, and that they had foregone opportunities to benefit

themselves. They believed the company when they were told it was not necessary to join a trade union.

The court refused to consider these promises and understandings, but ordered that the small amount they contributed be returned to them.

By this method the Morris concern tricked them to accept low wages and then sold out to a rival, while the duped workers were thrown on the streets.

Stock-selling ventures and company "unions" are identical to private old-age pensions. None of these schemes are operative in union plants.

Their purpose is evident. They have replaced the cruder methods of anti-unionists.

GAUTEMALA OUTLAWS STRIKES; MILITARY WILL ENFORCE ACT

Washington.—Guatemala has enacted a compulsory labor law, in violation of an agreement with other governments of Central America and the United States. Under this act, to cease work collectively is a crime punishable by eight years in prison. If a death occurs during a strike, it is classed as murder and all strikers are equally guilty.

Strikers are placed under control of the military authorities, thus removing industrial disputes from civil courts and placing them in the jurisdiction of courts martial.

Military officials are given a free hand to jail workers by provisions in the law that those guilty of "threats or intimidation" are

subject to three years' imprisonment. A striker who induces a strikebreaker to cease work is liable to two years' imprisonment.

Guatemalan trade unionists have forwarded this information to the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

"This law will subject workers of Guatemala to involuntary servitude against which the world is continually fighting," said William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and also chairman of the Pan-American Federation of Labor. "It is certainly a violation of the agreement with the other Central American governments and the United States to safeguard the inherent right of citizenship of workers. Compulsory labor is a violation of that right."

CAN'T SETTLE STRIKE, ROCKEFELLER WRITES

Cumberland, Md.—In a letter to Mayor Koon of this city, John D. Rockefeller, jr., declines to interfere in the Western Maryland railroad strike of engineers and firemen.

Mr. Rockefeller was asked by various groups of citizens to use his good offices in the settlement of this dispute, but he replies that "I don't control the situation."

Instead of using his good offices as a mediator, he takes occasion to answer pub-

lished statements that the Western Maryland is a "Rockefeller road" and that he can "settle the strike."

He says his family owns less than 25 per cent of the stock and that but two members of the board of directors of 12 "can be regarded as in any sense representative of our interests."

He closes his letter with the hope that the five-months' strike "may be but temporary."

Compilation of Labor News

FOSTER, MOSCOW PRISONER, LEARNS WHAT IT'S LIKE TO BE "SAT ON" BY RED BOSSES

By International Labor News Service.

William Z. Foster, according to apparently authentic reports reaching the United States, is a prisoner of the Communist authorities in Russia, unable to leave the country. Foster is not in prison, but is under the same authority as that which for so long curbed the activities of the Trotsky

when that eminent Bolshevik went "off the reservation."

In November Foster reached Moscow, ostensibly to attend the convention of Red metal workers, addressing that gathering late in the month. His real purpose in the Red capital, however, was to try to regain

from the hierarchy the control which had been wrested from him by the Ruthenberg faction in the August Workers' Party convention in America.

Foster was definitely ousted from major leadership at that time on orders from Moscow, Moscow being displeased with his tactics and much more impressed by the tactics of Ruthenberg.

It is apparent, from Foster's detention in Moscow, that he is definitely down and out as far as real leadership in the Red camp in America is concerned. It is not likely that he will be imprisoned in Moscow, because

that is not the way of the Soviets in such places. They simply keep such characters under constant observation. Foster cannot leave Russia to return to the United States until the Soviets withdraw their restricting surveillance. Neither can he engage in any activities in Moscow.

Undoubtedly the purpose of detaining Foster in Moscow is to allow Ruthenberg ample time in which to "consolidate his position" in control of the Workers' Party here and to completely destroy whatever strength Foster may have. So has one of the mighty hit the skids.

IS SALES TAX NEXT? MORE MONEY NEEDED

Washington—Are plans being laid to fasten the vicious sales tax on the people?

In the tax bill just passed by congress, every effort has been made to lessen the charge on wealth, and Congressman Green, chairman of the house ways and means committee, says "additional revenues from other sources" will have to be raised next year.

Under the sales tax a charge would be levied on every purchase. This system was urged by a nation-wide propaganda, four years ago, and was denounced in 1921 by the Denver convention of the A. F. of L.

The convention declared that "the turnover sales tax is an amazingly brazen attempt to pile up on the consuming masses a share of the burden of taxation greatly

disproportionate to their ability to pay."

The concentration of wealth and income in our country," it was stated, "has reached a point which constitutes a menace to our national institutions, as 23,000 millionaires own over 27 per cent of the national wealth and the 33 richest people in America own nearly 2 per cent of the national wealth. These wealthy people and the monopolists and financial interests are seeking to repeal existing laws taxing such concentrated wealth, to reduce the amount of taxes which this wealth must pay and are advocating a sales tax to raise at least two billion dollars a year, most of which will be paid by the workers of America in the factories, mines, transportation, trade and on the farms."

WATCH OUT!

The best way to fight the "philanthropic" \$2,000,000,000 food merger planned by the anti-union Ward bread interests is to demand the union label on all bakery products says The Bakers' Journal, official organ of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America. The Bakers' Journal adds:

"Demand the union label on bread and stand by those that stand by you! The trust will try to crush all small bakeries and then gouge the public to the limit, not to mention the ultimate fate of the bakery workers.

"The great need at the present is that a larger percentage of union members and friends shall apply union label principles religiously in all purchases, whether of goods on which union labels can be procured or of goods made in non-label industries. Union members and sympathizers would scorn to take an unfair job where men and women are on a legitimate strike. They are equally recreant to their duty if they pay their money for non-union or unfair, trust-made bakery goods. When they purchase union label products they are sure to be on the right side."—From the Washington Post, Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT'S TAX ON INCOME IS SAVED

Washington—Through a ruling by the internal revenue bureau, President Coolidge will not have to pay \$20,000 income tax. The president's salary is set by congress, and it can not be reduced. It can not be taxed, the bureau holds.

The treasury department has returned

\$60,000 to the estate of the late President Harding. Because of the statute of limitation the ruling will not affect the \$150,000 taxes paid by the late President Wilson. Income taxes are not paid by the federal judiciary, and it is believed that this will be extended to the cabinet and members of congress.

EDITOR NEEDS FILING SYSTEM

Some folks discuss economic questions according to their requirements, rather than facts.

There's the Wall Street Journal, for instance. On March 1 it printed the stereotyped citizens' alliance editorial against

trade unions. It said President Green favors restriction of immigration to lessen the supply of labor. Readers were given to understand that this law has created a labor scarcity.

On September 1 last the W. S. J. took a contrary position. It is said the labor supply is sufficient, and if the productive machinery of this country was operated at full speed, markets would be glutted and prosperity would end.

This financial oracle was then speaking to business men. There was no suggestion of a labor scarcity. It faced facts, as it always does on such occasions. It said:

ALUMINUM TRUST PROTECTED; SARGENT PLEADS: "NO PROOF"

Washington.—Attorney General Sargent has ruled that there is not sufficient proof to sustain a contempt charge against the aluminum trust, in which Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is interested.

The violation includes charges of delayed shipments of material to a competitor; furnishing defective material to competitors and refusal to promise shipments and unreasonable delay in delivery.

The Federal Trade Commission reported that the trust violated a court decree, and Senator Walsh showed that this report lay in the office of the attorney general for three months and 24 days before any action was taken.

In a bitter arraignment of policies that favor the trust, the Montana senator said:

"It has been cynically said by a great criminal lawyer that 'you can not convict \$100,000,000.' The iconoclasts of Russia assail our government as being dominated by vast aggregations of capital, the controlling spirits which manage to work their will through the machinery of government, which we fondly believe assures in this

"The main cure for over-production is regulation. If production is kept within bounds of consumption there will be no dividend cuts and wage cuts. The country today can turn out more steel, more coal, more copper, more oil, more automobiles, etc., than the demand calls for.

"If all of these industries permitted capacity operation, prosperity would be short-lived."

It might be suggested that a cheap filing system, wherein could be recorded declarations on economic question, would be a good investment for certain editors.

country government by the people. The hold-up man, the confidence man, the burglar who prowls about your houses at midnight, all ply their trade and salve their consciences with the conviction that many men of millions get in one way or another immunity for their crimes.

"Mr. President, if this charge is dismissed, this charge in effect against a man of great wealth, a member of the president's cabinet, a charge preferred by the department of government created by congress for the express purpose, among others, of inquiring into just such matters as this, a majority of that commission being of the same political party as the accused officer, repeated and reasserted by the attorney general of the United States, allied politically in the same way with him, a fellow member of the cabinet—I say, sir, if this charge is dismissed upon such a pretense of an investigation as has been reviewed here, fie upon your laws!

"By your vote you will either vindicate or undermine the confidence of the American people in their government."

INCOME TAX PUBLICITY IS ENDED; BIG TAXPAYERS WIN LONG FIGHT

Washington.—In one of the stormiest sessions in recent years, the senate repealed the publicity feature of the income tax law. The house has gone on record against publicity, and the long campaign heavy taxpayers have waged for secrecy has been won.

The senate's action is a reversal of its policy in May, 1924, when it favored the resolution it now rejects.

Senator Norris again led the fight for publicity, and in a six hours' speech pleaded that the people be permitted to know the tax return of citizens.

"There's only one end, and we are headed for it, if we conduct our business in secret," he declared. "The sunlight will burn to death the germs of corruption. Ruin and darkness will

come from darkness where corruption will breed."

In repeating the story of the Mellon banks, controlled by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, Senator Norris referred to an affidavit made by Daniel Hickey, a former employe of the internal revenue.

In this affidavit, Mr. Hickey swore he had objected to the Mellon National Bank, the Union Trust Co. and the Union Savings Bank of Pittsburgh being permitted to file a consolidated return, and save millions of dollars, but his superior, H. L. Robinson, told him, "Sh-h-h! Sign on the dotted line."

"The higher-ups just have to have things done which don't look right, but which they can't explain to us, and we subordinates should be good soldiers and follow orders,"

Mr. Hickey quoted Mr. Robinson as saying. "Isn't it humiliating," said Senator Norris, "to know that the Secretary of the Treasury can demand a refund on his taxes and that his own subordinates can pass on it secretly? Would it not be more honorable if such questions were passed on publicly?"

"Is our Secretary of the Treasury the kind of a man who will demand that we pass a law enabling his corporation to appear before himself in secret and ask for tax refunds?"

ANTI-UNION PLEADER ROUTED; IS IGNORANT OF MINING LAW

Harrisburg, Pa.—Walter Gordon Merritt, voluble attorney for anti-unionists, and pleader for the anti-union shop, urged a committee of the state legislature to repeal the anthracite miners' certificate law.

Then Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, defended the law. When the trade unionist concluded the New York attorney looked like a man who had been run through a concrete mixer.

It was the old story of the professional hot air artist and the man who knows, through experience. Assuming a patronizing attitude toward "this great man learned in the law, but who knows nothing of mining," the union miner explained the dangers in the anthracite industry, and the skill required to detect gas and properly timber these mines.

"It would be bad enough if a repeal of the law would only result in the death of one of Mr. Merritt's 'free and independent workers,'" said the trade unionist, "but the damage would include every worker

Senator Couzens of Michigan, who, also favored publicity, charged that he had been tricked by Senator Smoot, chairman of the senate finance committee. Senator Couzens said the Utah senator violated an agreement that he (Couzens) could discuss the matter before a vote was taken.

Senator Smoot denied the charge. Later Senator Couzens was offered the floor, but he declined.

"I really couldn't proceed in the tempestuous mood I am now in," he said.

in the mine, who would lose his life because of the strikebreaker's incompetency." Step by step the witness riddled the claims of the attorney, who was placed in the position of a man who knows nothing of his subject, and who relies on generalities.

Answering the charge that the miners' union is responsible for the law, Mr. Kennedy reminded the committee that the act was passed in 1897, "before the United Mine Workers of America was born in the anthracite region." The law, he said, was the result of a public opinion that was shocked by wholesale killings.

It is agreed that the repeal bill has been buried in committee. It is also agreed that the anti-union champion received a lacing he will long remember.

The miners' certificate law provides for a competency examination before a miner can secure a certificate to work in the anthracite mines. The boards of examiners are composed of skilled miners, selected by the judiciary of each county.

GREETINGS ACROSS THE BORDER

The Mexican Federation of Labor met in convention in Mexico City, with William D. Mahon attending as fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor.

Greetings have been exchanged as follows:

From the Mexican Federation of Labor to the A. F. of L.

"Today at 4:30 the seventh Mexican Federation of Labor convention declared in session and by acclamation sending through you (President Green) fraternal greetings organized workers A. F. of L. Fernando Rodarte, president; Felipe Leija Puz, secretary.

From the American Federation of Labor to the Mexican Federation of Labor.

We greatly appreciate your telegraphic message received this morning. In addition to the message formally conveyed to you by the fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor to your convention, Brother W. D. Mahon, on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, I send you fraternal greetings and cordial best wishes for the work of your convention. May trade unionism bring national, social and civic progress to labor of Mexico. William Green, president."

JOHN E. RAKER DEAD; LABOR LOSES FRIEND

Washington.—John E. Raker, congressman from California for 15 years, died in this city after a five-weeks' illness. During his service as a national lawmaker he never voted against a single piece of legislation urged by labor. In all the stormy

days associated with the trade union demand for trust exemption, for immigration restriction, relief from injunction judges and speeding-up methods in government workshops, Congressman Raker stood foursquare with labor.

NEW CHICAGO SCHOOL BUILDING TO BEAR NAME OF SAMUEL GOMPERS

Chicago.—One of the several new school buildings to be erected in Chicago in the near future will be named the Samuel Gompers School, in memory of the late president of the American Federation of Labor.

The Samuel Gompers School will be an elementary school located on 123rd Street, in the south side industrial district. Several names had been proposed for this school but the Board of Education finally decided in favor of Gompers.

John O. English, organizer of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 and a member of the board, offered the name of Gompers in response to a resolution adopted by the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, which urged that the name of the deceased leader be thus honored in various parts of the nation.

It is hoped that officers of the American Federation of Labor will be present when the Samuel Gompers School is dedicated.

CRY "LABOR SHORTAGE" FOR VICIOUS PURPOSE

Washington.—San Francisco trade unionists inform President Green of a plot by anti-union employers to fill the west coast city with unemployed. Although thousands of idle workers are walking the streets of that city, the anti-unionists advertise a "labor shortage."

One trade unionist writes: The rea-

son for this action by these labor haters is that the Brotherhood of Carpenters is conducting a vigorous campaign to establish union-shop conditions on April 1 next."

The United State employment service sustains the workers' claim that there is an oversupply of mechanics in the San Francisco bay district.

ALL "POWER" TO THE PEOPLE IN NEW SENSE.

Not only coal mines, but electric power and coal by-products would be united in a single nationally-owned industry in Britain if the present Coal Commission should accept the recommendations of the British miners, backed by the Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party.

If, as scientists predict and big business believes, coal by-products and electricity will soon displace raw coal as the motive power of industry and transport, the British miners see no general good in this unless the new industry is owned and developed by the public.

TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS

BRAZIL: Immigration.—It is unofficially estimated that during the past year approximately 63,000 immigrants entered Brazil at Santos, and some 29,000 at Rio de Janeiro, making 92,000 in all.

CANADA: Emigration.—It is reported from Sarnia, Ontario, that there is a large demand for emigration visas by various European nationals who are feeling the rigors of unemployment. About three-fourths of the visas being granted are said to be to parties desiring to go to Detroit, U. S. A.

Stimulate Colonization.—The Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is said to be helping Eastern townships farmers to meet their needs for competent farm help. By means of advertising, the railway company has informed farmers and other interested persons that it is in touch with farm laborers in European countries, and can promptly fill applications for competent farm help.

EAST PRUSSIA: Unemployment.—The number of people seeking work through the public employment agencies in the Province of East Prussia has been constantly on the rise during the last quarter of 1925. The total number increased from 6,200 persons on October 1, 1925, to 42,000 at the beginning of this year.

GERMANY: Building Activities.—In the

year 1925, building activities in Germany rose over those of 1924 by about 130 per cent, 41,000 dwelling houses being begun, as against only 18,000 in 1924; while nearly 13,000 other buildings were started in 1925, as against 6,000 in 1924.

INDIA: Service Gratuities.—The Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference, which was held in January, 1926, was of the opinion that the worker who had put in ten years' service in the same firm, industry, or company, should be given a gratuity equal to one month's pay for every year of service.

Lodge Notices

LIST OF MEMBERS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED.

Dyner—Lodge No. 520.

Any secretary taking up the card of W. E. Dyner, Reg. No. 84593, will please hold same and notify the undersigned, as this brother left here owing a small clothing bill, that Lodge No. 520 went good for. P. J. Gallagher, S. L. 520.

KENTUCKY'S BEST LEAF TOBACCO. Guaranteed; 3-lbs. chewing, \$1.00; 4-lbs. best smoking, \$1.00; 6-lbs. medium grade, \$1.00. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO GROWERS, Hawesville, Ky.

Prompt Delivery—Serviceable Merchandise

"I wish to express my appreciation for the prompt service I always receive in delivery. This makes the fourth tire I have ordered from the Ward Co. and am greatly satisfied. I know by my own experience that the Riverside Tire can easily double its mileage guarantee and is serviceable on every kind of road."

David De Smith,
Newark, N. Y.

Saved Money at Ward's for 35 years

"I must write and tell you how pleased we are with your good quality and low prices. We have been buying from Ward's for 35 years. My married daughters are also customers of Ward's. Once a customer always a customer. With the quick service and savings from 10 to 40%, Ward's is the place to buy."

Mrs. Florence Wright,
Jetmore, Kansas

Satisfied Customer for 53 years

"I am seventy-eight years old and have sent our orders to Montgomery Ward & Co. since you started your Grange Store in Chicago, 1873. For years you have saved me money and filled my orders perfectly. Thank you so much; I am sending you another order."

Mrs. Susie E. Hamersby,
Box 4,
New Pine Creek, Oregon

*The
Word of
Satisfied
Customers is
the Final Seal
of Approval*

You, too, Can Save on Everything You Buy

Each year Ward's saves Millions of Dollars for the American people!

This big saving is possible because you and our eight million other customers together give us a *buying power* so vast, so tremendous!—that we are always able to secure for you lower-than-market prices.

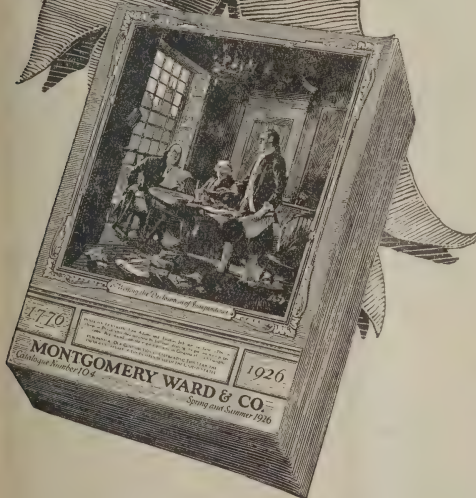
Consider stoves, for example. Our customers always bought a great many stoves from us. But in the last four years our low prices *have actually doubled the number of our customers!* So that today we are able to contract for *all* the stoves a factory can make. Your average saving on a Ward stove is now at least \$15.

Automobile tires, furniture, shoes, everything for the Home, for the Farm, for the Family, is bought in the same large quantities at equally low prices, bringing you savings equally large.

And low prices at Ward's are made without sacrificing quality. We never cut the quality of a tire, a shoe, or a rug, to make the price seem lower. Ward Quality always is maintained. Ward's 54 year old guarantee is back of every article we sell: "Your money back if you want it."

Use Your Catalogue Regularly

So use your Catalogue—regularly. Take advantage of this opportunity for true cooperative buying. Share the saving made possible by \$60,000,000 in cash used to secure low prices for you. There is for you, too, a saving of \$50 *if you use your Catalogue*—and send all your orders to Ward's.



ESTABLISHED 1872
Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

Baltimore Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

of The Boilermakers' & Iron Shipbuilders' Journal published monthly at Kansas City, Mo., for April, 1926.

State of Kansas, County of Wyandotte—ss. Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. J. Barry, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor and manager of the Boilermakers' & Iron Shipbuilders' Journal and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders & Helpers of America, Kansas City, Kas.; Editor, J. J. Barry, Kansas City, Kas.; Managing Editor, none; Business Manager, J. J. Barry, Kansas City, Kas.

2. That the owner is (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and addresses of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.) J. A. Franklin, International President, Kansas City, Kas.; Joe Flynn, International Secretary-Treasurer, Kansas City, Kas.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

J. J. BARRY,
Editor, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of March, 1926.

(Seal) FLORENCE PARROTT,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 18, 1929.)

Get this **FREE** for your **SAMPLE** **GALLSTONES**

Liver and Stomach Troubles

You do not need to suffer from gallstones, pains in back, or liver and stomach troubles. You can get rid of them now, if you will send for this free sample. Gallstones are dangerous; they are painful, torture, and cause burning pains around your liver, pains in your sides, and often they cause chills, fever, colic, indigestion, or gastritis. Let me send you a liberal Free Proof Gallstone and Liver Capsules, and be relieved. They may save your life—avoid an operation. Send name and address today; no obligation. Address: F. Granzow, Druggist, Dept. 548 617 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

RHEUMATISM



While in France with the American Army I obtained a French prescription for the treatment of Rheumatism and Neuritis. I have given this to thousands with wonderful results. The prescription costs me nothing. I ask nothing for it. I will mail it if you will send me your address. A postal will bring it. Write today.

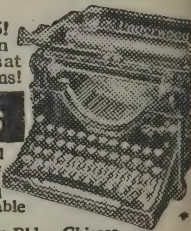
PAUL CASE, Dept. 1803, Brockton, Mass.

OWN a TYPEWRITER

Big Typewriter Bargain!
Own your own Underwood Model 5! Why take less when our rebuilt plan brings this ace of all writing machines at a big saving and on easy monthly terms!

\$3 and it's yours

Don't buy a typewriter until after a free trial of this one! We give you a quick course in touch writing. Send today, here and now, for our special offer; we'll send catalog and new, valuable Typewriting Manual Free. Address SHIPMAN-WARD MFG. Co., 2262 Shipman Bldg., Chicago



End Your Rupture

In this new scientific way
Without Pain, Operation or Delay
You Can Try It FREE!



No springs or gouging pads to push into the rupture opening. Its soft, clean, oval air cushion brings the edges of the rupture together. Asleep, awake, at work or rest, it works for your cure. It has healed thousands. The most modern and the cleanest healing method known to science.

Gives Absolute Freedom in Motion
Write today for Free Trial Offer. Don't Delay—Rupture is a dangerous thing.

BROOKS APPLIANCE CO.,
115C State Street Marshall, Mich.

PATENTS

Promptness Assured. Best Results. Booklet Free. Highest References.

Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer

644 G. Street Washington, D. C.

THE BOILERMAKERS' and IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

—OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE—

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS
IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA**

VOL. XXXVIII

KANSAS CITY, MO., MAY, 1926

NUMBER 5

Office of Editor-Manager, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kas.
Published monthly at 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Price, \$1.00 per year

THE SUPERIORITY OF TRADE UNIONS OVER COMPANY UNIONS

By William Green, President A. F. L.

"There is deep significance in a name and in the terms which people apply to movements and organizations composed of different groups and classes of society. A true name agrees with the object and purpose of an endeavor and in a brief way apprises the people of the value and meaning of the enterprise. Through all the ages men have realized reliance can be placed upon a name. They may not definitely know or understand the principles of an organization; they may not be familiar with all its details or the manner of its working, but they learn to know much about it through the constant use of its name and the association of its name with its activities, accomplishments and achievements.

"We can find no more striking example of this thought than that found in a comparison of the title 'Trade Unions' with the title 'Company Unions.' Each is understood to mean organization and association and they both explain the chief characteristic governing the form of organization.

"The English language contains no word which conveys the idea of brotherhood, fraternity and solidary with greater force than the word 'Union.' Through its long continued use it has come to imply strength and to suggest power. It is a word which makes a fascinating appeal to those who are inspired by a common purpose and a common ideal. It stirs the emotions and stimulates the imagination. No wonder the word 'Union' was selected by pioneers and patriots in the furtherance of worthy projects and great social undertakings.

"The term 'Company Union' designates a form of organization among working men and women. It is of recent origin because this kind of organization had its beginning a few years ago, and seemed to have its inception in the minds of owners of manufacturing establishments and managers of great corporations. It is a true name and carries within it the history of the movement. Just as the movement is directly traceable to ownership sources so is the

name of the movement. It is 'company' in fact, 'company' in name, 'company' in control and 'company' in purpose. It is an abuse of the word 'Union' to use it in this instance. It is not given its true meaning but instead it receives a distorted and diverted application. It does not signify strength for strength cannot be found in company unions. Company unions are artificial in origin, growth and development because they lack the elements of fraternity, brotherhood and mutuality of interest. They do not bear the stamp of sincerity or realism and there is no one who can place that stamp upon them. They are impermanent, transitory and experimental. The strength of union is believed when the word is incorporated in the title 'Company Union.'

"The term 'Trade Union' combines two words of equal force and equal intent. These words are simple, direct and understandable. They have been associated with the organization of working men and women for many years. The average person understands the true meaning of the words 'Trade Union.' There can be no distortion, equivocation or ambiguity in the use of the words 'Trade Union.' The trade union is composed of working people following a certain trade or calling. Such workers band themselves together in an organization for mutual helpfulness and for the achievement of a common purpose. Their action in this is voluntary and springs from an inherent desire to associate themselves with their fellow workers. They have embodied the principles of fraternity, brotherhood and mutuality of interest in their creed and they seek to foster and preserve the powerful human influences which inspire effort. A worker's trade is his pride and his life-interest. He gives to it his skill, his genius and his strength. It brings to him his food, his clothing and his shelter. It demands service of the brain, the heart and the hand and in return it bestows the comfort and contentment of the industrial age. The life of the worker is inseparably associated with his trade and there are many instances on

record where families for generations have followed the same trade and calling.

"Where could be found a stronger bond of fellowship? There is no stronger chain by which the lives and purposes of human beings can be linked and bound together. The word 'Union' in this sense is glorified and its true meaning is revealed. Its strength is made manifold. Its power to thrill and inspire the worker is measured only by the confines of his heart. His breast swells with exaltation when he realizes that he has associated himself with his fellow-men in an organized effort to advance their spiritual and material interests. That is what the term 'Trade Union' means to a member of a trade union and to those who comprehend its true import.

"This exposition of interesting facts would be incomplete if we failed to ascertain and examine the distinguishing differences which mark the line between the company unions and trade unions. These differences are essential, emphatic and apparent. They are differences in origin, administration, character and functional processes.

"First, let us consider the origin of company unions as compared with the origin of trade unions. It is a fact that employers originated and constructed company unions and presented to their employees a ready-made form of organization. Through the employment of so-called industrial experts they prepared and drafted the laws and rules which were to govern in the establishment of the company union. This phase of organization was all worked out, even to the slightest detail. The workers were given no opportunity to voice their sentiments or ideas regarding the matter but instead were given to understand that they must accept this form of organization without question. In direct contrast to this plan of operation the trade union was originated and formed by the workers themselves. Moved by feelings of discontent and actuated by a desire and a determination to correct the wrongs from which they suffered they joined forces with each other and in a steady-going, consistent way began their task. They met with success and their success inspired those who had been indifferent to their own interests to unite with them. The trade union was made by the workers. The company union was made by the employers for the workers.

"Another outstanding difference is in administration. Company unions are autocratic while trade unions are democratic. The control of company unions naturally rests with those who build and govern them. Many employers not only demand and exercise autocratic control over industry but through company unions they exercise autocratic control over those employed in industry. This could not be accomplished if the workers organized into independent trade unions. In exercising control over company unions employers accomplish a double purpose. They satisfy the instinct of the work-

ers to organize and they completely dominate and control the company union with which the workers are identified. These facts do not apply to the administration of trade unions. Democracy is practiced by the membership of trade unions and individual members participate in the establishment of the trade union, in the selection of its officers and in the formulation and adoption of its policies and forms of procedure. The affairs of a trade union are administered by those who compose its membership. The trade union takes an active interest in civic, educational, political and social affairs and in expressing its judgment and opinion upon matters of public interest it reflects the uninfluenced will of the majority of the membership.

"Company unions are local in character whereas trade unions are national and international. Each employer who has set up a company union within his manufacturing plant, in his mines or on his transportation lines has his own personally controlled company union. There is no relationship or co-operation between company unions in different manufacturing plants. Each company union is a single unit and stands alone, separate and apart from other company unions. This is not true of trade unions. Under the form of organization established by the American Federation of Labor a relationship, economic and fraternal, has been developed and perfected. All subordinate units of the trade union movement are directly associated and affiliated with all other units of the same craft and calling in what is commonly known as national and international unions. In turn these national and international unions, with their subordinate units, are affiliated in one compact, co-operating movement called the American Federation of Labor. The most obscure and humble member of a trade union becomes a component part of the American Federation of Labor, and in accordance with its democratic policies and principles, has a voice and a vote upon all questions affecting the welfare and common interest of the organized labor movement.

"Can anyone deny that the trade union, national and international in scope and influence, composed of thousands of powerful units which are made up of millions of members—all loyal to the cause, all striving together for a common goal, all seeking the same objective—is more effective, serviceable and powerful than a company union which is local in character and influence, controlled and directed by a corporation and limited in its activities by the prescribed rules set up by an industrial expert employed by the corporation? The answer to this question is found in the strength, power and influence of the American Federation of Labor.

"Another distinguishing difference is shown in the limitations placed upon the members of company unions in the selection of their officers and advocates. They are

restricted in their choice of officers and spokesmen to those who are employed by the corporation owning the industry. The trade unions, through affiliation with other trade unions of their craft and calling, have a wider field from which to select their officers and advocates, clothed with the responsibility of representing them in wage negotiations and before legislative assemblies. One of the primary aims of trade unions is to secure the passage of workmen's compensation legislation and other social justice measures which mean much to the happiness, welfare and prosperity of the workers. Because of this fact, it is highly important that laboring men and women be permitted to select able, competent representatives. They claim the right to exercise the same authority in the selection of their officers as a client exercises in the selection of an attorney. Who dares deny to laboring men the exercise of such a fundamental American right? When workmen's compensation legislation and other measures of vital importance to labor and laboring men and women are pending before legislatures, who is it that speaks for labor and pleads the laborers' cause? Is it the representative of company unions? No! It is officers and spokesmen of the bona fide, independent, democratic trade unions and they speak not only for the members of the organized labor movement but also for all who toil, whether they are in company unions or in the ranks of those unfortunate workers who have been denied the right to become organized into trade unions.

"The record of the American Federation of Labor, in promoting the economic and industrial interests of the wage earners upon the American continent is one of service and achievement. It has never failed the membership of organized labor nor has

it faltered when confronted with tremendous difficulties and serious problems. It has been tested and tried in adversity and in prosperity. It has made steady and substantial progress ever since its formation more than fifty years ago. It is everlasting. It cannot be destroyed. It is the training school for working men and women who have been denied the opportunity to secure an academic education. The officers, advocates and spokesmen of organized labor are those who have worked at their trade, who from experience and service know the problems, the heart-beats and the hopes of the individual worker of their trade. They are selected by their fellow workers and no one who has not come from the ranks of organized labor is eligible to serve as an officer and representative of organized labor. All such representatives must be members of organized labor.

"It is into this democratic, wholesome, efficient organization men and women who work for wages are invited. They are asked to become members of the great group of American working men and women. Organized labor extends a call to those who are unorganized and to those who have isolated themselves by joining company unions. Our call asks you to come with us, to work with us and to share with us in the enjoyment and blessings which come through concentrated, constructive, organized effort. We want you as a part of the organized labor movement.

"We earnestly desire the sympathy, the support and the good will of the liberty-loving, fair-minded, American citizens. Our work is difficult and our task is great. Our problems are many and complex, but if in all our labors and in all our service we are inspired by the consciousness of your understanding and interest we cannot fail. We will succeed.

LABOR SEEKS TO SAVE ENGLAND.

Britain's Epoch as Machine-Maker and Miner to the World Is Ending; Labor Proposes a New Social Order.

By Raymond W. Postgate, Assistant Editor, Lansbury's Labor Weekly.

When the British mine owners threatened last fall to lock out the miners and destroy their union, the Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen stepped into the breach and brought both the Baldwin Administration and the owners to immediate terms when they refused to haul a ton of coal if the threat were carried out. The same locomotive men can be depended on in the coming May crisis, declares Raymond W. Postgate, to defend the miners' union and the trade union movement. Postgate, brilliant young author and novelist, a graduate of Oxford, has thrown himself into the workers' fight for a new England. He is serving now on the staff of the noted weekly edited by his father-in-law, George Lansbury, "the best loved man in England."

On Thursday, July 30, of last year, an historic conversation took place in a room in Whitehall Palace. The meeting was private, but I can answer for the general accuracy of the report. On the one side was Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the premier, and two or three other members of the Tory cabinet; on the other Mr. Alonzo Swales, president of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, and a number of his colleagues, mostly rather bulky trade union officers—not starveling unemployed or emotional agitators. The mine owners had determined to cut the wages of the miners. The General Council of the Trades Union Congress had attempted to mediate and had indicated its sympathy with the miners. It was there,

that day, to hear the final word of the cabinet.

Mr. Baldwin's speech, in effect, was a defiance. He informed the representatives of the whole trade union movement that nothing would be done for the miners. The cabinet had finally refused to grant a subsidy to tide over the coal crisis. There having been talk of sympathetic action by other unions, he issued the following defiance to the workers:

"I think I ought to add that the cabinet has decided, in the event of any attempt to hold up essential services, to use all the means in its possession for their assurance and the protection of the public."

It was a threat of strikebreaking which had been used before, and had never failed. A slight pause followed before Swales answered:

"I am glad you have said that, Mr. Premier. Because it enables me to answer that the General Council has decided to use all the means in its possession for the assistance and defense of the miners."

These extraordinary, and, to many, arrogant words, were followed the same evening by arrangements forbidding, on behalf of the Trades Union Congress and the unions concerned, the moving of any coal during a lockout, so that the stocks carefully accumulated by the coal owners were useless. In twenty-four hours the government had made up its mind. It rescinded its decision and granted a subsidy for nine months to keep the industry working.

What Will Happen May Day?

The first sudden conflict between the working classes and the administration of this country consequently ended in the victory of the former. The battle was adjourned for nine months, and since then everybody has been asking what will happen in May, when the subsidy ceases. Will there be a conflict? Which side will win? Colonel Lane Fox, Minister of Mines, hopes for conciliation. Sir William Joynson Hicks, Home Secretary, and Mr. A. J. Cook, Miners' Secretary, have little doubt that there will be a conflict. A body of strikebreakers called the Organization for the Maintenance of Supplies, has been enrolled, with government approval; the British Fascists have been stimulated; a circular has been sent out to municipalities ordering them to prepare for a big industrial conflict; the forces of special constables and ordinary constables have been increased. On the government side preparations are being urgently and almost openly made for a conflict, and for revenge, in May. The labor forces have failed, as yet, to organize the proposed close "Workers' Alliance" of big unions, but the powers and authority of the General Council have been notably increased.

While both sides are awaiting a conflict whose end is unknown, the stage has been occupied by a Royal Commission upon the Coal Industry which has revealed the extraordinary seriousness of the condition of Eng-

land—a disease of which the coming struggle is only a symptom.

The mine owners gave their evidence before the commission in a most provocative manner, but it is impossible to deny that much of what they said was true. Briefly, the coal industry, the basis of British economy, does not pay, and cannot be made to pay by ordinary capitalist methods. After way-leaves, royalties and other charges are paid, only a comparatively small percentage of the mines are solvent. The markets have shrunk and decline to expand. The poorer mines must be closed and at least 100,000 men dismissed. Mr. Evan Williams, speaking for the owners, demanded that the miners' wages be cut, that the hours worked be increased by one per day, and that the men's union be put out of action by the abandonment of nation-wide agreements. After this, he said, the industry would still be making a loss.

Export Market Dwindling.

Furthermore, there is no reason to believe that the privately owned coal industry will ever make anything but a loss. Tables of production often compare 1925 figures with the good year 1913. Since this is possibly unfair, we will take the average of 1906 to 1910. British exports of coal, in million tons, were:

To:	1906-10 average	1925
France	10.1	10.2
Belgium and Holland.....	4.2	4.0
Germany	9.2	4.2
Scandinavia	8.5	7.2
Italy	8.5	6.8
Egypt	2.6	2.0
Brazil and Argentina.....	3.8	3.7
Others	14.5	12.7
Total	61.4	50.8

These figures, as analyzed by the financial expert of Lansbury's Labour Weekly, show that exports last year to France, the Low Countries and South America were practically normal. Pre-war conditions were thus here restored. The big decreases were in:

Germany	5,000,000 tons
Italy	1,700,000 tons
Scandinavia	1,300,000 tons

These decreases are due, in the last two cases, to the use of hydroelectric power; in the first case, to more scientific exploitation of German soft-coal resources. These are permanent factors, and mean that, so far as man can see, these markets will never return. Rather, as the use of water power and of oil extends, other markets will vanish. The staple British industry has come to a dead end.

Basic Industries Depressed.

Similar remarks apply to the other main British industries. Iron and steel and the machinery trades have for six years now been "depressed." The most famous engineering firm in Great Britain—Vickers—has just written down its capital by two-

thirds. In so doing it has merely recognized an accomplished fact. The chief textile industries (cotton and wool) have been on short time or half time since 1921. When you have dealt with coal, iron and steel, engineering and textiles, you have covered the main area of British industry. No wonder, therefore, that a million and a quarter unemployed are accepted now as a permanent part of national life.

Permit me to quote a few more figures, dealing with production, etc., in the first eleven months of 1913 and 1925 (Labor Research Department Circular, January 1, 1926):

Production in million tons—	1913	1925
Coal	263	232
Pig iron	9,405	5,733
Steel ingots and castings.....	7,029	6,785
Iron ore imports (1,000 tons)...	6,905	4,009
Iron and steel exports (1,000 tons)	4,603	3,390
Machinery exports (1,000 tons) .	636	468
Machinery imports (1,000 tons) .	92	67
Textile imports (million lbs.)—		
Raw cotton	1,835	1,604
Raw wool.....	735	643
Exports—Cotton yarns (million lbs.)	193	172

Here is a monotonous record of ruin. Here are the symptoms of a dying industry. Just as between 1800 and 1840 a rural England gave way to industrial England, so that industrial England is coming to its end and giving way—to what? We do not know. We only know an epoch has ended.

The age of industrial competition first of all gave way to trusts, big monopolies and semi-monopolies. The better organization and greater economy of these led to an increase of unemployment, owing to decreased staff. Further, these industries first choked the importing countries with goods, then raised them up as industrial rivals. British capital, by largely financing the development of America in the past and of India and China today, aided in turning these countries from markets into rival producers who have no further use for Manchester and Birmingham.

To the general misery and depression of British markets there are two cast exceptions—leaving aside the banks and pure finance. Two whole classes of enterprises are doing well. We may roughly class them as luxury goods and foreign investments. Machinery, for example, is depressed, but motors—not trucks, but cars for pleasure—have boomed. Imperial Tobacco (the great trust) has just declared a 24 per cent dividend. Its shares declined, for even more had been expected. Rubber and tea shares have risen to fabulous heights. At the same time the banks report a year of unexampled prosperity.

There is not space to elaborate this point by figures, but it is necessary to dwell upon

the deductions drawn by Mr. F. C. Goodenough in January of this year as he presented the report of Barclay's Bank. Barclay's is one of the "big five" which control British banking, and Mr. Goodenough's speech represented the policy of the bankers, whom no one is powerful enough as yet to resist. He stated that it was the duty of the British investor to restrict his investments at home—"to spend cautiously" in England was the phrase he used. Attention should rather be given to attractive foreign openings, and money should be placed all across the world. Britain should stimulate world production; she was to become a nation of money-lenders.

Sacrifice British Workers.

Put more closely, this means: let the present British industries continue their slow decline. The men employed can meet whatever fate they choose. The British investing class should place its money in all sorts of tropical or other countries for development. These islands, whose record in the past has not been wholly contemptible, would gradually become a sort of park or pleasure ground for a large stock and bond-holding class, exacting dividends, as Carthage took tribute from less developed nations. This modern Hamilcar does not say how long he thinks our Numidians and Spaniards would remain submissive.

From the capitalist's viewpoint, this plan is logical and possible of fulfillment, and an attempt is certainly being made to carry it out. An alternative has been put up: it was embodied in the labor proposals before the Coal Commission.

Labor Would Socialize Electricity.

The program of the labor party has often been criticized for lack of breadth and imagination. This cannot be said of the "Power and Transport Plan," as it is called. In details it may be open to criticism, such as the proposals to compensate royalty owners and mine owners with cash. Their compensation should rather take the form of bonds whose payment should be a last instead of a first charge on the industry.

Labor's plan recognizes that the advance of science is very largely superseding the use of coal as a source of power. It, therefore, recommends that the industry be transformed from a coal-producing to a coal-utilizing industry. "An abundant supply of cheaper electrical power; the pre-treatment of coal so as to produce coke and smokeless fuel, gas oils, fertilizers, tars and chemical base materials; the stabilization of the coal industry; the electrification of the rural areas; the electrification of the railways—all may be regarded as bound up with each other." The industry, it is proposed, shall be transformed into an organization for mining coal, producing electrical power on a gigantic scale, and making coke, smokeless fuel, gas fuel oils, ammonium and other by-products. This organization, owing to the immense power it would wield, can only be

publicly owned (compensation being paid to the present owners). It would be controlled by a Power and Transport Commission of six persons having expert knowledge, respectively, on coal, electricity, gas, transport, commerce and labor, plus a chairman. The commissioners would be attached to the Board of Trade (Department of Commerce) and so be answerable to parliament.

The coal mining section itself would be generally directed by a national council, made up half of officials and half of elected workers' representatives, with similar provincial councils and pit councils below it. There is also provisions for a consumers' council and other matters too numerous to summarize.

Helping the Farmer.

These proposals must be considered in conjunction with the plans for the restoration of British agriculture. Food production is at a very low ebb today: less than one part in four of the food consumed here is home-produced. Taken together, the two plans constitute a serious attempt to accept the collapse of the old British capitalist economy and to inaugurate a new industrial economy based upon the new sources of power. This is labor's proposal to make a new Britain, fit for men to live and work in.

Which policy will win, the imperialist plan of the bankers or the socialization plan of the labor party, will be determined in May.—The Locomotive Engineers Journal.

PROFIT IN INJURY ASSAILED IN HOUSE.

Washington.—Private interests that would make a profit out of the injury and death of wage workers are attacked by a house committee that has made a favorable report on the Fitzgerald workmen's compensation bill for the District of Columbia.

The bill is drawn along the lines of the Ohio compensation law, which provides that the total cost of compensation, including administration, shall be borne by the industry. Opponents favor the Underhill bill which permits private companies to sell compensation insurance. The most active defenders of this measure are Congressman Underhill of Massachusetts and Congressman Blanton of Texas.

"Insurance company and chamber of

commerce propaganda against the Fitzgerald bill has been brought about by a foreign-controlled casualty company organization," said Congressman Keller of Minnesota. "Casualty companies claim that this bill invades the field of private business and that an opportunity to make private profits out of injuries to workmen should be provided.

"Since the protection of workmen is made compulsory by this bill there is no opportunity for an insurance company to perform any service. To farm this protection out to private companies would not only create a waste of 35 per cent of the cost, but would continue the ugly contentions and ill feeling between injured workmen and employers or the substituted insurance company."

MINERS ARE WATCHING "CAN'T-STRIKE" PLAN.

Washington. — Representatives of the United Mine Workers are alert to dangers contained in legislation pending before congress that would give the president unusual powers in the event of "a coal emergency."

Vice-President Murray and Secretary-Treasurer Kennedy of the miners' organization are in the city assisting W. J. James and George Lewis, legislative representatives of the miners, to combat these proposals.

"Most of these bills," said Mr. James, "provide for compulsory arbitration. They deny miners any voice in wage or working

conditions. It is not generally understood that the mining industry is overmanned. During the war 85,000 of our young fellows joined the army, and yet, during that period, all records for coal production were broken. Today there is a surplus of 200,000 miners. If these miners worked full time for a month every railroad coal car in the country would be filled with surplus coal.

"The evils that confront this industry are too complex to be solved by legislation, and nothing can be accomplished by denying miners the right to have a voice in their work."

WHEELER TRIAL COSTS DEMANDED BY SENATE.

Washington.—By a vote of 61 to 13 the senate passed a resolution calling on the department of justice for an itemized report of expenditures in its prosecution of Senator Wheeler.

The government's case against the Montana lawmaker collapsed, but friends of the resolution claim that hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent to "get" Mr. Wheeler, and that this information should be made public.

Opponents of the resolution insisted that

the department of justice would have difficulty in securing prosecutions, if this precedent were established.

Senator Norris called attention to the propaganda for economy and to opposition to the senate's investigation of Teapot Dome, which cost considerable money.

"Now let us see what the other side is doing," said Mr. Norris. "Let us see whether the department of justice in this case has spent any money unnecessarily, and how much."

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' JOURNAL

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

JOHN J. BARRY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Send in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. J. Barry, Editor, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kans.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co.



Kansas City, Missouri.

PROGRESS OF RAILWAY LABOR BILL.

As we go to press with this issue the new Railroad Labor act, abolishing the U. S. Railroad Labor Board and establishing joint voluntary boards of adjustments in its place, has been passed by the House of Representatives and approved by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, and is now scheduled for action in the Senate as soon as the Italian debt discussion is out of the way. While the act does not contain everything that we wanted, it is an improvement over the present Transportation Act so we trust the Senate adopts it without Amendment.

The best possible recommendation for the bill is the fact that the most bitter foes of organized labor in the country have endeavored to defeat it or to amend it so as to provide for compulsory arbitration or wage fixing; all such attempts have been defeated in the House of Representatives and we believe that the members of the Senate will show similar discretion.

WILL THE PEOPLE LOSE MUSCLE SHOALS?

Our Government has spent over \$156,000,000 of the taxpayers' money in building Muscle Shoals, the largest hydroelectric power plant in the world. It controls the industrial developments of the entire Mississippi valley. One of the largest and most undeveloped sections of the United States, embracing thirteen states and 20,000,000 people. Over three times as much water is controlled by Muscle Shoals power dam as flows over the Niagara Falls, and it is capable of producing up to three billion kilowatt hours of electric energy a year, also an enormous amount of fertilizer, that could be sold cheap to the farmers.

This gigantic power plant, if sold in all probabilities would be purchased by the General Electric power trust, through its Electric Bond and Share Company, which now controls 1,700 power companies in forty states, including the Alabama Power Company that is now buying from the Government some of the power generated at the Shoals plant. The Government is now generating electricity at its Panama Canal plant for three-tenths of a cent a kilowatt hour, while the private owned power plants are charging the consuming public from ten to twenty cents per kilowatt hour and in many instances even more, while the publicly owned Panama plant is too small and too far away to curb the rates charged by the private owned plants, the Muscle Shoals plant is not.

So we can realize, that if the Government would maintain the gigantic Shoals plant and operate it for the benefit of its owners (the taxpayers of this country) it would lower the price of electricity not only in the Mississippi valley, but in the entire country. If the Panama plant can generate electricity for three-tenths of a cent a kilowatt hour, the Muscle Shoals plant can generate it for even less, and with the consuming public knowing how little it costs to produce electricity, they would rebel, even to the extent of demanding the price of electricity be controlled by the Government, the same as the price of transportation.

The resolution adopted by Congress calls for bids for the Shoals plant equal to the one offered by Henry Ford, which was approximately eighty-three per cent less than its actual cost. It is not too late to prevent Muscle Shoals from being given away. Protests to Washington will still have influence. Demand that they protect you by putting Muscle Shoals under Government control and free the American people from the strangle hold of the electric power trust.

COMPANY UNION PURPOSE IS REVEALED.

The National Industrial Conference Board is investigating the company union. The Board is composed of a score of manufacturers organizations, including the most anti-union in the country. In its questionnaire the board says: We want in particular to know to what extent in your experience works councils and similar forms of employee representation have been introduced or managed as a device for off-setting trade unionism in the plant.

Thus in a few words, is the reason for the company union. Can it off-set trade unionism is the question these employers would like answered. This is the first time opponents of organized labor have frankly told why they favor the company union. This in itself is a gain. The issue is clarified by the admission of union foes.

Assuming that these employers honestly seek information, can they give a correct answer. How do they know to what extent the trade union theory has been secretly accepted by employees, who wait for an opportunity to apply this theory. What do they know of unexpressed resentment against the company union, its hand-picked committees and its denial of free expression. Do these employers believe that the strength of a principle can be tabulated by an adding machine, are they sure that history refutes the theory that an ideal can be chained by trickery or force.

The manufacturers confess that the company union is intended to deceive, that it is an invention rather than a development, that it is a decoy and a lure, that its purpose is to deny rights to those who do not understand. If workers are to be considered free men they must be treated as free men to assemble them into a boss controlled union to dictate the procedure of that union and to select its representatives may succeed for the moment, but it will serve as a lasting lesson when men realize that the only help is self-help.

The questionnaire will contribute nothing and it will solve nothing regardless of the board's verdict. The struggle for democracy in industry will go on. To say that it can be switched by subterfuge and deceit is to reflect on the workers' growing intelligence. Organized labor will continue to reach the minds and the hearts of these workers with its doctrine of man's ownership of himself.

PROFITS ARE BIG.

Organized labor's demand for an increased share in the profits of industry is justified by annual earnings statements now being given to stockholders in corporations in nearly all lines of industry and trade.

Profits of three classes of corporations for the years of 1925 and 1924 are shown from data compiled from earnings statements by the Federal Reserve Board. One hundred and ninety-one railroads in 1925 made net profits of \$1,137,000,000, compared with \$987,000,000 in 1924. One hundred and ninety industrial firms in 1925 had profits of \$840,000,000 compared with \$615,000,000 in 1924, and one hundred and four public utilities had profits in 1925 of \$335,000,000 compared with \$278,000,000 in 1924.

Not all business made more money in 1925 than in the previous year, but the fact that representative firms of three industrial divisions increased their earnings indicates that corporations as a whole had a more profitable year in 1925 than in 1924, and business interests have no ground on which to seek a downward revision of wage scales. In fact the earnings statements show that labor is fully justified in demanding an increase in present wage scales.

BROOKHART LOSES SEAT IN SENATE, WILL RUN AGAINST CUMMINS.

The unseating of Senator Smith W. Brookhart, republican of Iowa, was the greatest crime in the history of the Senate. The same gang of moss-back reactionary republicans that tried to get Wheeler got Brookhart after one of the most vicious campaigns to defeat the will of the people of a sovereign state ever attempted in this country.

The Brookhart case proves conclusively that when it comes to the question of expediency the United States Senate is not above setting aside the principles of justice and fair dealing in order to reap vengeance or further party interest. On one side are found lined up against him the moss-back reactionary republicans eager to revenge themselves upon the man who had the courage of his conviction and the ability to forcibly express them. On the other side were a group of democrats whose only desire was to add to the strength of their party in the Senate regardless of whether or not this honest stalwart champion of the people was to be deprived of the honor that had been conferred upon him by the citizens of Iowa.

Lovers of justice and everyone who believes in government of, for and by the people are thoroughly disgusted with this and there is no question but what the voters

of Iowa will show their resentment in no uncertain terms in the coming June primary; just as McKinley got his in Illinois, and as every Newberry Senator has gone down to defeat every time they came up for re-election so will Cummins get his at the hands of the Iowa voters when he is called upon in the coming primary to answer for his disregard for the interest of the farmers and the wage earners.

WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.

Worlds shipbuilding at the close of 1925 had declined to a new low post-war level. Only 2,046,000 gross tons of steel steamers and motor ships were under construction at that time, according to Lloyd's Register. This total represents a decrease of 131,000 tons, or 6 per cent, from that on the ways at the end of the third quarter and a decrease of 404,000 tons, or 16½ per cent, from that under construction at the close of 1924. Moreover, launchings during the fourth quarter of 1925 exceeded new work by 140,000 tons, and suspension of work was ordered on 113,000 tons.

Motor ships continue to be the outstanding feature in shipbuilding. The total under construction on December 31, 1925, represented 84,000 tons more than on the corresponding date of the preceding year, whereas in the case of steamers the total represented 488,000 tons less. Of the aggregate shipping under construction at the close of 1925, motor vessels composed nearly 50 per cent, against 37½ per cent a year earlier.

The decline in shipbuilding during the year ended December 31, 1925, has been most severe in Great Britain and Ireland, and in Germany; the British by 415,000 tons or 32 per cent, and the German by 119,000 tons or 33½ per cent. Italy, in marked contrast, has made great progress during the same period, the vessels on the ways in that country increasing 156,000 tons, or more than 100 per cent. The United States also, has made a notable advance by 44,000 tons, or 88 per cent.

Great Britain and Ireland still rank first in total tonnage of shipbuilding. Germany has receded from second place to third, giving way to Italy, which a year ago ranked fourth. France, in third place a year ago, is now in fourth. The United States at present ranks sixth, against eighth at the end of 1924.

Tankers under construction in the world on December 31, 1925, totaled 308,000 gross tons, approximately 36,000 tons less than on September 30, but only 1,000 tons less than on December 31, 1924. Of the total being built on December 31, 1925, 134,000 tons were in Great Britain and Ireland, 64,000 tons in Germany and 61,000 tons in Holland.

LIFE INSURANCE RECORD.

The American people bought a larger amount of life insurance in December, 1925, than in any other month in the history of the Nation and made 1925 the banner year in the life insurance business, with every month's purchase of life insurance greater than during the corresponding month of 1924. New insurance was 20 per cent greater in 1925 than in 1924, according to the actual production figures of 45 leading companies reported to the Association of Life Insurance presidents. These 45 companies have in force 81 per cent of the total life insurance coverage in all United States legal reserve companies.

The total of new life insurance in the United States last year approximates 15,600 million dollars, states the association in making an estimate to cover companies not included in above figures. This exceeds by 2,400 million dollars the amount purchased during 1924, which was a record. Life insurance now in force in all United States legal reserve companies totals 72 billion dollars. These figures clearly indicate that the American people recognize the value and necessity of life insurance.

ON THE SICK LIST.

We regret to have to announce that General Chairman Gutridge of District Lodge No. 26, which embraces the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad system, was taken sick on a recent trip to the Pacific Coast. Brother Gutridge was stricken with acute appendicitis and is now confined in the Providence Hospital, Seattle, Wash., where he was operated upon March 31. The Journal joins with Bro. Gutridge's family and his numerous friends in wishing him a speedy and permanent recovery. Bro. Alsdorf, District President, will take up temporarily the duties of the General Chairman of District Lodge No. 26.

MEMBERS OF LODGE NO. 72 WIN INCREASE.

Word was received at headquarters from International Representative Bro. Reed advising that members of Local No. 72, Portland, Ore., have been successful after

several conferences with the employers in securing a flat increase in wages of four cents per hour for all members employed on the water front doing ship repair work. This increase when applied to the present rates of pay will establish the following rates:

Mechanics	92c per hour
Holder ons	80c per hour
Rivet heaters	80c per hour
Drillers and reamers	80c per hour
General helpers	72c per hour

The new rates became effective April 1st.

QUOTATIONS.

The golden line is drawn between winter and summer. Behind all is blackness and darkness and dissolution. Before is hope, and soft airs, and the flowers, and the sweet season of hay; and people will cross the fields, reading or walking with one another; and instead of the rain that soaks death into the heart of green things, will be the rain which they drink with delight; and there will be sleep on the grass at midday, and early rising in the morning, and long moonlight evenings.—Leigh Hunt.

After all, the most natural beauty in the world is honesty and moral truth; for all beauty is truth. True features make the beauty of a face, and true proportions the beauty of architecture, as true measures that of harmony and music. In poetry, which is all fable, truth still is the perfection.—Shaftesbury.

A dull man is so near a dead man that he is hardly to be ranked in the list of the living; and as he is not to be buried whilst he is half alive, so he is as little to be employed whilst he is half dead.—Saville.

Neither praise nor blame is the object of true criticism. Justly to discriminate, firmly to establish, wisely to prescribe, and honestly to award—these are the true aims and duties of criticism.—Sims.

A good deed is never lost; he who sows courtesy reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness gathers love.—Basil.

No talent, no self-denial, no brains, no character is required to set up in the grumbling business; but those who are moved by a genuine desire to do good have little time for murmuring or complaint.—Robert West.

If we mean to support the liberty and independence which has cost us so much blood and treasure to establish, we must drive far away the demon of party spirit and local reproach.—Washington.

Believe me, every man has his secret sorrows which the world knows not; and oftentimes we call a man cold when he is only sad.—Longfellow.

"The men and the women of labor of today have learned the dignity of honest, productive toil and have come to realize their importance as the wealth producers of the world, without which toil and production, society and civilization itself, would shrivel and perish."—Samuel Gompers.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE

Canal Steel Works, New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)	McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.)
Wm. P. Coppin, Contract Shop & Tank Works, New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)	Georgia Car & Locomotive Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Unfair.)
C. C. Elmer Tank & Boiler Works, New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)	American Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Indianapolis, Ind. (Unfair.)
Salt Lake Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Salt Lake City, Utah. (Unfair.)	W. D. Briscoe, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
W. K. Henderson, Machine Fndry. & Boiler Works, Shreveport, La. (Unfair.)	Higgins Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
Wilson Bros., Hoboken, N. J. (Unfair.)	John Thomas Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
McIlvain & Spiegel, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Unfair.)	

RAILROAD STRIKES STILL IN EFFECT

Long Island Railroad.

Pennsylvania.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF J. A. FRANKLIN, INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

TO THE MEMBERSHIP EVERYWHERE.

Greeting:

At this time of the year it is but natural that we should all look to the future with renewed hope and confidence. There are some signs of improvement in many industries, while the railroads continue to work short force and reduced hours, which has been a very great hardship for many of our members. Some attempts, however, are being made to work out the very important problem of stabilization of forces, but little real progress has been made so far.

Notwithstanding the many hardships and disappointments encountered during the past five years of industrial depression and strife, we are encouraged in taking a more optimistic view of the future; and as there is to be a renewal of industrial activity Labor should be prepared to benefit by any improvement industrially that may develop. The question naturally arises—how can we prepare to reap the benefits from increased business? The answer is obvious, "organization." The workers of this day and age who hope to be able to progress with the time to command recognition and respect, which are the inherent rights of Labor, must understand that only through the power of organization can they successfully defend their rights and interest in any and all industrial questions. Notwithstanding this well-known fact there are hundreds—yes, thousands of men of our craft who will very readily admit there is no hope for protection or advancement outside of the labor organization of their craft, yet in the same breath they will offer every imaginable kind of excuse for their being outside of the organization. This class of workers without question try to ease the pricks of their conscience through these alibis they offer as a justification for their failure to discharge their admitted duty to themselves and their fellow-workers.

How often do we hear the excuse offered, "Well, when you get a majority of the men employed I will join"; or, "When you get some other individual I will come in"; and, "I will never join while so-and-so is in office or a member?" All the time these alibis are being presented you are assured by Mr. Non-member that he believes in unionism and at heart he is a union man, and continues to shirk his duty and responsibility. Again you are informed that your form of organization is wrong; or some of your laws do not suit their fancy. O, yes! They are good union men. Well, possibly they may be able to kid themselves into that belief, but never anyone else. Union men demonstrate their unionism by maintaining membership in their craft unions and participating in their activities. The real badge of the union man is a paid-up card.

Again we frequently find individual members threatening to quit the organization over some trivial grievance—real or imaginary; even local unions declare that unless some general chairman or some other officer comes to their place and get certain men to join the union that they will send in their charter. Can you imagine such an action by union men?

Seriously, brothers, the time has come when we as tradesunionists must lay aside the petty, trifling and nonsensical things that only retard progress, and help to engender prejudice, discord and strife in our ranks, and which is a greater curse to our movement than all the open shoppers and the union busting associations fostered and controlled by the openly avowed enemies of Labor that the country has produced up to date. We are united to fight any outsiders who attack us; consequently those who seek our destruction have long since discovered that the easiest way to accomplish their purpose is to furnish us an issue calculated to start an internal war, and they can sit on the sideline and see us gore each other verbally until our organizations are split in twain and all but destroyed. These issues are prepared in various forms; sometimes it is a racial question; sometimes a political question, and possibly the most effective question and the one most often used to weaken or destroy us is the religious question in some form, and the poor deluded dupes gobble it up just like two hungry dogs grabbing a bone—and the battle is on. Any true tradeunionist who permits himself to be used (and used he is) should hang his head in shame until he can become imbued with a broader view and a more tolerant spirit of the rights and claims of any man to worship his Creator as his conscience may dictate. Why can't we who claim to be intelligent and imbued with union principles display as much sense as the wild jacks of Africa, who when attacked form a circle with their heads together and their heels out as weapons of defense instead of the reverse as we human jackasses, who usually do our kicking at each other? If we would pull together we would overcome all the excuses and alibis of the outsiders, and put to rout the interests who are trying to destroy us from within, and will bring into the fold those who are today on the outside.

District No. 30 having jurisdiction over all railroad lines in Canada held their

regular biennial convention at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Canada, on March 18, 19 and 20. This was the first convention of District No. 30 that I have had the pleasure of attending since 1912, when I attended a convention of the district that was held at Fort William, Canada. In the Montreal Convention, notwithstanding the unfortunate occurrence that took place in Montreal in December, 1925, there were a greater number of lodges represented and more delegates in attendance than at any previous convention of the district since it was organized. There was a splendid spirit manifested by all delegates that it would have been well for the members of Canada to have witnessed, as it certainly would have dispelled any idea that anyone may have had that this unfortunate occurrence of some of the men in Montreal and a few scattered ones at other places who withdrew from the organization for the time being, was having any effect upon the great mass of the membership in Canada, as is shown in an article published in the April Journal signed by a committee appointed by the convention to investigate the conditions and standing of the organization in Canada, and who after hearing reports from all points, gave to the membership a clear and concise statement of their investigation, their convictions and their faith in the future of the organization, as well as their determination to continue until the district will represent one hundred percent of the men employed in the railroad industry in Canada.

On March 22, Division No. 4 of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor convened in regular triennial convention at the Mount Royal Hotel, and all of the affiliated organizations were well represented in this convention, the representation coming from all parts of Canada, and it was a real pleasure to have had the opportunity of attending the Division Convention and to note the enthusiasm of the delegates in the work before them in attacking the problems presented for consideration and decision by the convention, which, when once decided by convention, was accepted in the proper union spirit. President Tallon and Secretary-Treasurer Dickie were both re-elected to their positions.

At the close of the convention of Division No. 4, the System Federations of the C. P. R. and C. N. R. immediately went into session, where their regular routine business was transacted, including the election of system federation officers. In each case the old officers were returned for another term, as they have proven in the past to be capable, conscientious and efficient officers in giving the best service of which they were capable in the interest of the men they represent.

The past month has shown a very satisfactory increase in our membership in Canada, and the prospects for a still further improvement in this line in the near future are very good. We hope that all of those who withdrew or have been holding back because of the temporary disturbance will soon be back in the fold, and that they will be in a much better position to meet and cope with the problems confronting them.

Wishing you one and all success and with kindest regards, I am, yours fraternally, J. A. Franklin, International President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER JOE FLYNN.

The following are the additional claims paid since our last Journal report and the total amount of claims paid to date, April 20th, are: Natural death claims, \$66,000; accidental death claims, double indemnity of \$2,000, \$16,000; partial disability claims, \$5,500, and voluntary insurance claims, \$1,000, making a grand total of all claims paid since our insurance became effective as of September 26, 1925, of \$88,500. The substantial benefits received by the beneficiaries of our deceased members as shown in this report for the short period of six (6) months proves conclusively the necessity of our membership to make payment of their regular dues and insurance premium each month to protect their families in case of their death or total disability. By the payment of your regular dues and insurance premium promptly each month the membership will avoid all possibilities of errors on the card index record maintained in the International Secretary-Treasurer's Office of their continuous good standing when cer-

tificates have been presented for payment of claims. The small premium cost of \$1.30 per month that our members are required to pay in addition to their regular dues for the substantial benefits received as shown in this report for the first six (6) months of the operation of our Insurance Law, can be made without any undue sacrifice of your present earnings as figuring on a daily basis the premium amounts to only a small fraction above 4 cents per day. Our purpose in mentioning this very important duty to our membership to pay their dues and insurance premium promptly as unfortunately we have experienced since our Insurance Law became effective the necessity to disallow several claims of deceased members who failed to maintain their continuous good standing in our International Brotherhood because of the non-payment of their dues and insurance premium within the period of sixty (60) days, prescribed by our laws and as a result of their failure to meet the requirement of our laws their families were deprived of the

substantial amount of \$1,000 or more they would have received.

Therefore, we advise our entire membership to give the suggestions contained in this report their serious consideration as by the compliance with same you not only protect your wages and working conditions, that have been secured by your membership in our International Brotherhood you will also enjoy that additional consolation of knowing your family will have ample financial protection in case of death or total disability.

Wish to advise that our local secretaries are responding to our suggestion to forward their monthly reports and duplicate receipts promptly each month, to avoid any irregularities in the settlement of claims, as all claims are paid upon the record of membership maintained in the International Secretary-Treasurer's office and the membership of an entire local will be jeopardized by the failure of a local to forward their regular monthly report and duplicate receipts within

the time limit prescribed in our International laws and with the continued co-operation of all local secretaries in forwarding their reports and receipts promptly all claims will be given immediate attention and check issued to the beneficiaries within a reasonable time.

A certificate of insurance, similar to the insurance certificates now issued to those members and their families who enroll under the voluntary plan, will be issued to the membership covered under the Uniform Plan, and when distributed all members will have an additional record of their insurance with registration card now in their possession.

We trust our entire membership will seriously consider the suggestion contained in this report relative to making payment of your monthly dues and insurance premium each month, and by so doing you will have the assurance your family will receive the substantial amount provided under Article 12, of our International Lodge Constitution.

Total Benefits Paid as per April Journal.....\$69,500.00

Local	Name	Accident, Illness	Beneficiary	Amount
178	El. M. Brewer.....	Illness	Mrs. E. M. Brewer, wife.....	\$1,000.00
37	Henry Oberschmidt	Loss of Eye	.....	500.00
1	Thos. G. Martin.....	Illness	Mrs. Thos. Martin, wife.....	1,000.00
511	Edward Whitman.....	Illness	Edward Whitman, son.....	1,000.00
447	Wm. Reilly.....	Illness	Mrs. Wm. Reilly, wife.....	1,000.00
305	Ed. Trauth.....	Illness	Cecelia Trauth, wife.....	1,000.00
27	Chas. Marugg.....	Illness	Mrs. Chas. Marugg, wife.....	1,000.00
326	W. H. Pitzer.....	Loss of Foot	.....	500.00
227	Nick Dohrn.....	Illness	Mrs. Nick Dohrn, wife.....	1,000.00
467	E. B. Gidney.....	Illness	Mrs. Ellen J. Gidney, wife.....	1,000.00
1	Beatrice Rosbork.....	Illness	Martin Rosbork, husband...	1,000.00
485	Jerry Gilling.....	Illness	Mrs. Theresa Gilling, wife...	1,000.00
306	Ralph Barbato.....	Illness	Carmele Barbato, wife.....	1,000.00
6	J. M. Rulofson.....	Illness	Katherine Rulofson, wife...	1,000.00
703	J. H. Louis.....	Illness	Irene Louis, wife.....	1,000.00
637	Louis Davis.....	Illness	Mrs. L. Davis, wife.....	1,000.00
197	Antonio Lombardo.....	Illness	Marie D. Lombardo, wife.....	1,000.00
6	Otto Zimmerman.....	Illness	Margaret Zimmerman, wife...	1,000.00
6	D. A. Fergus.....	Illness	Eliza A. Fergus, wife.....	1,000.00
148	Owen F. Boyle.....	Illness	Nellie L. Boyle, wife.....	1,000.00
				19,000.00

Total Benefits Paid to Date, April 19, 1926\$88,500.00

Paid under Uniform Plan of Insurance.....\$87,500.00

Paid under Voluntary Plan of Insurance.....1,000.00

Fraternally yours, Joe Flynn, International Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT McCUTCHAN.

For Period from March 15 to April 15, 1926.

Since making my report for the April Journal, I have visited Sioux Lookout and Cochrane, Ont., on my way to the conventions in Montreal, and Ottawa, North Bay, Sudbury, Chapleau, Schrieber, Ft. Williams-Port Arthur, Ignace and Kenora on my way back from Montreal to Winnipeg and where I arrived on the 13th.

At Sioux Lookout all of our possible members were in the organization but two, and one of them was out of town the day I was there, and after a talk with the other possible member, it is still doubtful as to what he will do.

At Cochrane, Ont., due to the activities of Brother O'Neil, all of our five possible

members at that point are now members in good standing.

Out of 16 who were not members in good standing of Local No. 417, North Bay, and residing at that point, it is fairly certain that at least 14 of them will join or re-estate, the other two being doubtful. While in North Bay I had the able assistance of Brothers Jones, Lye, Gardner and Johnson as well as a number of other members, who did what they could to convince the unorganized that their place was in the Boilermakers' and Helpers' International Union.

Between the points as above mentioned that I visited on my way from Montreal, out of 28, whom I found were not in

good standing, 22 either paid up or agreed to pay up the next payday.

Local No. 505, Ft. William, and which has jurisdiction over the three roundhouses in Port Arthur and Ft. William, has their possible membership 100 percent lined up in those places and the one possible member that they have at outside points may again join up.

Meetings we held at each of the above points on the C.-P. R. and after our people had heard a full explanation of the Insurance Program, they were with few exceptions quite pleased with same.

District Lodge No. 30's Convention.

March 18 to 31 was spent by the writer attending the various conventions held in Montreal during that time. The convention of Boilermakers' and Helpers' District Lodge No. 30 was the best attended of any held yet, both in the number of delegates and the number of lodges directly represented.

A number of minor changes were made in the district's by-laws and it was decided to ask for a number of changes in our favor in our Craft Rules in the agreement with the Railway Association of Canada, and the policy of the boilermakers and helpers in the Division No. 4 Convention which was to start the following Monday was also decided.

During this convention it was also developed that in spite of all the loss in membership caused by the seven different dual and secessionist movements that have affected our possible membership in Canada since 1914; the industrial depression that has been on since the war; the adoption of the Insurance Program and the loss in wages and lowered standard of working conditions since 1922, that we still have better than 700 more members in "good standing" in March, 1926, than we had in 1914 in the Dominion of Canada.

In the face of the above mentioned obstacles and opposition when we can show better than 700 more members in "good standing" in Canada than in 1914, is there any doubts as to the outcome of the latest attempt now being made by the C. B. of R. E. to disrupt ours as well as the other shopmen's unions in Canada.

The tragedy of the situation, however, is that while in the United States we have had some of the railroads spending millions

of dollars to destroy the bona fide ranks of railroad employes, who have been willing to do and have done everything possible to destroy the railroad workers bona fide unions, and at the same time being protected by and enjoying the wages and working conditions secured by said unions.

Division No. 4's Convention.

The convention of Division No. 4 of the Railway Employees Department, held from March 22 to 27, inclusive, was also the best attended of any of those yet held of that organization since its inception in 1918.

This convention decided to open up the agreement, by serving the necessary 30 days' notice as of April 1 on the Railway Association of Canada, and to request the restoration of the Sunday and traveling over-time rules as they existed in the agreement prior to 1922, also for many other changes in the Craft and General Rules too numerous to mention in this report, and a flat increase in wages of ten cents per hour. However, a full and detailed report will most likely be made re the changes requested, in the next issue of the "Federated Railwayman," so I would advise each of our members to watch out for same.

Many other matters affecting the shopmen in Canada were considered and acted upon during this convention and the officers of the previous years were all unanimously re-elected, and who are R. J. Tallon, president; Frank McKenna, vice-president, and Chas. Dickie, secretary-treasurer, 213 Coronation Block, Montreal, Quebec.

Conventions C. P. R. and C. N. R. System Federations.

Following the convention of Division No. 4, those delegates from the C. N. R. and C. P. R. lines each went into the separate conventions of the System Federations conventions of those roads and handled these matters that were of the direct concern of each individual road and the delegates to the C. N. R. System convention were unanimous in re-endorsing the co-operative program and its accomplishments to date on the C. N. R. and requesting that it be extended to the roundhouses and shops where it is not now in effect.

President J. A. Franklin of our organization and Brother B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department, were in attendance at each of the above conventions. Yours fraternally, R. C. McCutchan.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH P. RYAN.

Period March 16 to April 15, 1926, Inclusive.

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 15, 1926.

Chicago, Illinois.

March 16 to April 6, attended meetings of Lodges No. 626 March 17, No. 588 March 18, No. 533 March 23, System Federation No. 12 sessions March 16-18-19, Fort Dearborn Hotel; business conference with Organizer Joyce March 27, Morrison Hotel; conference

President Franklin and representatives Lodge 1 March 16, gasholder construction, and again with President Franklin April 2, Dearborn Station, organization matters. Trade condition—quiet.

Construction.

Of interest to our membership, the following construction work is reported in May

Journal. Decatur, Ill., \$500,000 extension to Wabash railway shops at Decatur, Ill., summer 1926. Also expenditure of \$100,000 car repair shop to be erected at Detroit, Mich. Plans ready May 1. Robinson, Ill., Big Four Railway, \$2,500,000 oil refinery, Lincoln Oil Refining Co. (owner). Frankfort, Ind., Nickel Plate Ry. (Clover Leaf line), \$50,000 round-house and machine shop rebuilding, result of fire.

The Other Fellow's Insurance.

Statistics pertaining to our own insurance plan appear monthly in the Journal, as submitted by the I. S. T. However, insurance information of a general nature must be welcome news to the Journal-reading membership, so this month the writer will submit some interesting data of this nature, and in each instance it is authentic and authorized by the organization referred to in the captions.

Machinists.

In effect since 1921. Voluntary. First claim paid August 19, 1921. March 12, 1926, reveals the fact that in said period the International Association of Machinists paid in death benefit claims—534 claims—total, \$270,000, and in addition to the death claims this organization also adjust 26 disability claims—a total of \$14,000—in all, \$284,000. We gather from this figure the benefit directly derived by the union machinist. Compulsory insurance would certainly have enhanced this figure. Think it over.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

During the year ended, August 31, 1925, this international (building trades) organization, which is much less hazardous than boilermaking, were required to pay 94 death and funeral benefits, an increase of 13 over the preceding year. The total involved, \$16,891.90. The Lathers International Union is working under a similar system to that in effect in our brotherhood from 1907 which was abolished as you will recall at the recent 1925 Kansas City convention. This union, with approximately twelve thousand (12,000) membership, now realizes the futility of continuing under the plan they have, which is similar as stated above to our old program, and at their next convention will undoubtedly adopt similar insurance legislation to our present form.

B. of R. T.

There are in our "Brotherhood" a number who also hold membership in the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. We may at various times differ and criticize our fellow worker and his style of "union." That's human and a populer habit. Aside from this pastime, we may do well to study for a brief moment, what this organization is doing in the insurance field. It reads good. For the month of February, 1926, the B. of R. T. paid 215 claims. Segregated, there were: 16 at \$700.00, 24 at \$1,400.00, 1 at \$1,600.00, 2 at \$1,800.00, 149 at \$1,875.00, 20 at \$2,800.00, 2 Class "N" at \$700.00 and 1 Class "O" at \$1,400.00, in all \$388,311.80. Aside from the above funeral benefits were also paid to the amount of \$7,800.00 and we find the total for February, 1926, \$396,111.80. Over and beyond the figures given there are pending 131 claims amounting to \$242,950.00. Of the 215 (straight) insurance claims paid 104 were death and 111 disability. Average age at death, 42 years. Average age at disability, 48 years. Membership deceased averaged 12 years and 9 months. Disabled averaged 17 years and 5 months. The remarkable feature of this article is the fact that the total paid represents one month's casualty. Disability caused by being run over or in a wreck also death from some cause, is much smaller than from the ordinary usual ailments. This data clearly demonstrates that it is not so much the hazards involved as it is the ordinary trend of life and death.

The membership of the B. of R. T. is approximately 180,000 and the February, 1926, casualty list showing 215 death and disability cases at the ages of 42 and 48 years furnishes us with food for thought. We are fortunate that we have now in vogue, substantial insurance, worth while, and under a method and system that makes it a real and lasting benefit for the loved ones our membership must leave behind.

In closing, may I add, that next month some additional facts will appear under my report. I trust the foregoing will be of interest. We are just beginning but we already have exceeded the \$70,000 mark and our insurance is but a few months old. Fraternaly yours, Jos. P. Ryan, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. McDONALD.

Period of March 15 to April 15, 1926, Inclusive.

Jackson, Mich., April 15, 1926.

At the conclusion of my last report I stated that an open meeting had been arranged for on March 18 for the Boiler Makers, Helpers and Apprentices employed by the Michigan Central Railroad here. I am pleased to report that the meeting was a success in every way and in addition to the meeting held on the 18th another meeting has been held and both meetings have resulted in adding to the membership of Lodge

64 here about twenty new members, most of them being reinstatements. More interest is being shown now than has been shown for some time and we have arranged for another open meeting on April 16 at 10:30 a. m. for the night shifts and at 7:30 p. m. for the day shift, at which time we hope to secure several more reinstatements. I am pleased to state that Brother Bowen was present at meeting on March 31 and gave those present a very interesting talk on

what had been accomplished during the past year on the New York Central lines and the conferences now being held with the management for an increase in wages and the restoration of time and one-half for all running repair men. Too much credit cannot be given a number of the active members here in Jackson for the things that have been accomplished to date and for the assistance and co-operation given the undersigned in my efforts to build up our organization. In addition to the organizing work I have been doing here, I have attended meetings of the Jackson Federation of Labor and meeting of the organizing committee and am pleased to say that more interest is being shown in the movement here than has been displayed for some time and practically all organizations report increase in membership.

Reporting on organizing work at Owosso, Mich., desire to say that Lodge 274 at Owosso continues to increase their membership. I attended two special meetings there since my last report, which were held on March 20 and April 10, and at the meeting on the 20th seven new members were initiated and at the meeting on April 10 four new members were initiated and several applications are signed and part initiation fee paid. After the business of the meeting was concluded on the 10th a lunch was served and everybody had a very enjoyable evening. Since February 18, which is less than two months ago, Lodge 274 has initiated eighteen new members and have five applications on file at this writing with initiation fee partly paid. The active members are going to continue their efforts at Owosso until every man working for the Steere Engineering Company is enrolled as a member of our organization. It has been my privilege to visit several special meetings of Lodge 274 during the past two months and observe the manner in which the business of this local is carried on and the interest taken by the members. The shop crafts at Owosso have a very nice hall leased by the year and equipped with electric piano, card tables, cooking utensils and everything that goes to assist in maintaining a good, live working organization.

I also desire to report that by instruction of Assistant International President Atkinson, I attended convention of Grand Trunk Lines U. S. System Federation in Battle Creek, Mich., on April 6 and 7 and assisted all crafts in the handling of their business.

Among the most important matters discussed and acted upon was the adoption of a resolution unanimously approving the co-operative plan now in effect on the Canadian National Railway and requesting the officers of the railway department to endeavor to have a similar plan put into effect on the Grand Trunk Lines in the U. S. It was also decided by a unanimous vote to request an increase in wages that would compare favorably with wages now being paid on other roads. While in Battle Creek I had an opportunity to learn something about the state of organization of our craft on the Grand Trunk Lines in the U. S. and on account of a number of men being out of the organization at the present time, I am having 100 letters printed and am mailing one copy to every boiler maker, helper and apprentice whose address is obtainable and am endeavoring to point out to these men the necessity of getting into the organization and maintaining the organization. I am also pointing out to the Grand Trunk men the splendid features connected with our insurance and hope to be able to revive interest among the men working at our trade to the extent of building up the organization in order that they will not only be able to maintain their present wages and working conditions but improve upon them which is badly needed at this time.

In conclusion I trust that I will be able to report a further increase in membership in my next months' report both at Jackson and Owosso, am also arranging to hold an open meeting on April 23rd at Grand Rapids, Mich., composed of Pere Marquette men at which time I hope to be able to start Local 84 out with an increase in membership.

With best wishes and kindest regards to all, I remain, sincerely and fraternally yours, C. A. McDonald, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. A. MAHER.

At the conclusion of my last report was in Green Bay, Wis. From there I went to Garrett, Ind., and attended a special meeting of Lodge No. 79 for the purpose of explaining the uniform insurance plan adopted at our recent Convention, and feel sure that good results will result from this visit. I then went to Elkhart, Ind., and attended regular meeting of Lodge No. 192, a very good and well conducted meeting, and trust my visit and talk will prove helpful to the members of Lodge No. 192.

From Elkhart I went to Lafayette, Ind., to attend regular meeting of Lodge No. 360, and found quite a controversy had arisen over the recent election of officers, and an

appeal made to the Executive Council, and in view of the fact that the members who had made the appeal were not present at this meeting I arranged for a special meeting to be held the following Wednesday. I then went to Princeton, Ind., to attend a special meeting of Lodge No. 334. This meeting was very well attended and we had quite a discussion relative to the insurance plan adopted at our recent Convention, but I feel sure this meeting will result in a better understanding of the insurance plan. I then went to Terre Haute, Ind., to attend a special meeting of Lodge No. 246. We had a very nice meeting and look for good results from this visit.

I then returned to Lafayette, Ind., and after obtaining all information possible relative to controversy over the election of officers I recommended that both elections be declared null and void and another election be held under the supervision of an International officer. The members of Lodge No. 360 failed to comply with my recommendation and insisted that the entire subject matter be submitted to the Executive Council for their consideration and decision. This was done.

I then went to Chillicothe, Ohio, to investigate the total disability claim of Bro. Greishiemer of Lodge No. 135. Made thorough investigation and reported same to Secretary-Treasurer Flynn. I then went to Indianapolis, Ind., for the purpose of launching an organization campaign in that city and vicinity. Brother Hart of the Machinists and Brother Wicklein of the Sheet Metal Workers and Brother Aten of

the Carmen are also in Indianapolis on this work, and the outlook for a successful campaign is very good, and expect to report results in next report. While in Indianapolis I visited Bellefontaine, Ohio, to take up some very important matters with Brother Henderson, Chairman of District Lodge No. 21.

I also made two trips to Green Bay, Wis., while at Indianapolis, relative to wage conference on the Green Bay and Western Railroad, and in conference there recently with Mr. Smith, General Manager, we received a flat turn down insofar as an increase in wages was concerned. However, we have hopes that we will be able to secure an increase in the very near future and some important changes in working rules without resorting to drastic measures. This will conclude report for the months of February and March, and with best wishes to all, I remain fraternally, M. A. Maher, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT J. F. SCHMIDT.

At the conclusion of my last report was engaged in clearing up the records and financial affairs of Lodge No. 433, at this time can report that a complete settlement was made with the former Secretary, Brother A. B. Gruot, who was as much pleased that this matter was adjusted as myself and members were, all told received from Brother Gruot \$1,093.40, this covered a period of three years, during which time very few meetings of the Lodge were held. Collected from the members \$588.15, purchased \$746 worth of supplies, turned over a balance of \$905.95 to the Lodge with all bills paid, opened out a new set of books with all members properly recorded. After getting the affairs of the lodge straightened out, visited the contract shops in Tampa, after the second visit the men seemed to become interested, at one shop secured an application for initiation, two for reinstatement, and one by withdrawal card, owing to circumstances over which I had no control was unable to follow up this work, at the meeting of the lodge arrangements were made whereby the members would make an effort to organize these shops. Also visited a few points where railroads are operated under the company union plan, learned that all employees are solicited to become members of company union, they are told that it is not compulsory, yet it would be to their interest to affiliate, working under the company union plan from what I was able to learn was far from being satisfactory to the men. On March 24th as per instructions left for Huntington, W. Va.,

where I am now located assisting Lodge No. 249 in organization work.

This concludes my report up to April 15th, and trust that in my next report will be able to give a good accounting of the work done here.

Ten Ways to Injure the Influence and Effectiveness of Your Union.

- First—Don't go to the meetings.
- Second—If you do go, be sure to be late so you will annoy the officers and members.
- Third—If you attend meetings, find fault with the work of the officers.
- Fourth—Never accept an office—refuse to serve on committees. It's lots easier to criticize than do things.
- Fifth—Get sore if you are not appointed on committees.
- Sixth—If asked in the Union meeting to give your opinion on some matter, tell them you have nothing to say. After the meeting tell everyone on the corner or at the shop how things should be done.
- Seventh—Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary.
- Eighth—When members use their ability to help things along, howl that the lodge is run by a clique.
- Ninth—Don't bother whether the one you are working with is a member in good standing or not. Let the other fellows do it.
- Tenth—Hold off paying your dues until the last moment, or don't pay at all.

Fraternally yours,

J. F. Schmitt.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT J. N. DAVIS.

April 15, 1926.

My activities have been confined to Mobile, Alabama, with the exception of four days at New Orleans Lodge No. 37, where I am at this time.

We expect to elect officers for the reorgan-

ized local at Mobile during the coming week, and have every reason to believe it will be successful from the beginning, as the membership has been awakened to the necessity of maintaining an up-to-date working lodge.

Visited with Lodge 511 at Whistler, Ala.,

and found things about as they were at my other visits.

Attended meeting of the Mobile Labor Temple Association stockholders, called to determine the future of the association, but because of the absence of the treasurer and no financial report, the meeting adjourned until Friday, April 16th, at which time it is hoped the future will be determined.

Lodge 37, New Orleans, La., has had the business agent, Brother Wm. Winters, absent for several weeks because of illness. It is regretted at this time, that Brother Winters will not be able to resume his duties

for a few months, according to the attending physicians. This has been a serious handicap to Lodge 37, as Brother Winters has proven himself to be one of the best business agents in our Brotherhood. Brother Mills has been selected to serve as business agent until Brother Winters is able to resume his duties.

While there is some work in this locality, I again request our members to stay away from this section until such time as work picks up. This also applies to Mobile, Ala.

With best wishes, I am, yours fraternally,
J. N. Davis, Int. Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT H. J. NORTON.

(Period March 16, to April 15, Inclusive.)

Colorado Springs, Colo., April 15, 1926.

After a long period of depression, the industrial situation in Salt Lake City and vicinity seems to be on the mend. This is particularly true of the Copper industry, which is operating in this district at normal for the first time in several years. While there is little change in the market price of copper, selling orders have been brisk—and judging from present activities at the various mines, mills and smelters, the immediate future for this industry looks bright.

The International Mining and Smelting Company have a quarter million construction program to be carried out this season at their Toole, Utah, plant. Included in this program, is the erection of a new flue for smoke treatment—which should give employment to a number of our members. The American Smelting and Refining Company have about completed a new floatation plant at their Midvale, Utah, smelter, and I am informed that the Utah Copper Company is contemplating additional construction later in the season at Garfield and Magna, Utah. However, I would not advise traveling members to come this way, as wages and working conditions are not what they should be—due to the present unorganized state of the metal tradesmen employed in this industry. The labor market too, seems to be overcrowded with workers of all crafts at the present time.

In the field. The Phoenix Construction Company recently started installation of a steel pipe line and pen stock for the Utah Light and Power Company at Wheeler, Utah. This company operates under the so-called American plan and are notoriously unfair to organized labor. The working and camp conditions are bad—and the wages offered are far below the average wage scale for this class of employment. The city of Salt Lake is arranging to start operation this season on their Bear Canyon water project and while there will be some steel work in connection with this, it will be several months before they are ready for steel construction.

Of the metal contract shops there is little to be said, all the large manufacturing shops were definitely put out of business during

the open shop campaign conducted by the Associated Industries of Utah a few years back—and practically all work of this class is now being shipped in from the east. Prior to this open shop campaign, the small contract shops were kept fairly busy on new and repair work for the various mining and smelting companies. A large majority of these companies are now either doing their own work, or contracting with eastern firms. These conditions naturally affect the few small contract shops still in operation by confining their activities to a very limited field.

The Denver and Rio Grande Western, Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad shops located in this district are operated under what they call "Company Union Agreements." They should leave out the words "Union Agreements", and substitute the word "Rules," as these so-called agreements are nothing more than Company Rules—drafted by company officials and placed before the employees' representatives with orders to sign on the dotted lines. The shopmen who are compelled to work under these so-called agreements, freely admit they are a farce and afford them no protection—and they are beginning to realize that their interest can be protected and advanced only by affiliation with the legitimate Trades Union Organizations.

The Salt Lake City Labor Movement is looking forward towards a busy and profitable season with full employment for the first time in several years—and they are not overlooking this splendid opportunity to build up their membership and strengthen their position. Several local unions are conducting active organizing campaigns, while other unions are awaiting the arrival of International representatives.

We are still making some progress in our organizing campaign—and several new members have been added to Lodge No. 103. The interest displayed by the delinquent boiler-makers and helpers towards our organization and our insurance plan is very encouraging. Many of these men have but recently returned to work after a long period of enforced idleness—and lack of the necessary

finances prohibits them from joining with us at present. However, this condition is but temporary, and I feel confident that the near future will find a large majority of these delinquents back within the folds of our Brotherhood. The campaign is to be continued for the next several months and will be under the direction of Brother Dave Camomile of Lodge No. 103, who has been appointed and commissioned for that purpose.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. F. GLENN.

Since my last report I have been working in Cleveland and vicinity, attended local meeting of Lodges 5, 416, 744 and 190 at Lorain, Ohio. Also visited Holloway, Ohio, where I expect to reorganize Local 387. I visited the Building Trades and Central Bodies of the cities of Akron, Elyria and Lorain. While in Lorain, Ohio, I visited, after adjournment of the meeting, with the members of Lodge 190, to the home of a Brother who was fatally injured in a motor accident on Monday, March 22, and died the following day. This brother let himself go suspended on account of the insurance feature adopted at our last convention; he leaves a widowed mother, which a two thousand dollar policy provided for in this case, would come in very handy.

A general campaign of organization is in progress in Cleveland, all signs point to the campaign being successful. The Cleveland Labor movement is alive at this time with everybody co-operating to make the campaign a success. The situation in the building trades finds the painters on strike since March 1st for 5 days a week and a wage scale of \$55 per week. Good success is being had to bring about the new condition for

Leaving Salt Lake City on April 1st, a number of points were visited in the interest of our Brotherhood, and while a detailed report of my activities was submitted to the International President's office, I feel that it would not be to our interest to publish these details at this time. But should our expectations materialize, I will be glad to report on this matter at a later date. Yours fraternally, H. J. Norton, Int. Vice-President.

painters. Building laborers are also on strike for \$1 per hour, they were formerly receiving 87½ cents an hour. All the independent contractors have signed a new rate, but the big contractors are still holding out and all their jobs are being held up. The laborers are getting the full support of the other building trades and success to bring about the new conditions are assured. Efforts to organize the auto body plants in Cleveland being a part of the campaign, to organize all unorganized workers, as a result of this the body finishers of the Fisher body plant were forced on strike and those workers are making a stubborn effort to maintain a standard wage rate of \$1 an hour. Our own trade, the boilermakers, especially those employed in the contract shops and shipyards, will be given special attention. All those shops and yards being circularized by literature and propaganda calling their attention to the efforts being put forth by the Cleveland Central Body and Building Trades Council to bring into the fold all non-union workers in every industry in the city, a slogan being "Cleveland 100 per cent organized and then 100 per cent conditions." Fraternally yours, M. F. Glenn.

REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE THOS. NOLAN.

Since last report for Journal the conditions are about the same at many of the contract shops at Norfolk, Va. However, the old-time boilermakers who, from past experience around contract shops know that one extreme generally follows another, and for their confidence they look for an era of industrial activity that will take the place of present industrial depression that has been very much in evidence for quite some time.

However Lodge No. 428 is still doing business just the same with officers and members who are loyal to each other for the future protection of its members, either in life or at death, for its entire membership regard our late adopted insurance as a move in the right direction and long wanted in our Brotherhood, and it is a pleasure to report in the columns of our Journal that the secretary of Lodge 428 is right on his job, either day or night, even at a personal sacrifice in the interest of his lodge, as his first consideration, as well as the Interna-

tional Brotherhood. He has been a member for several years.

Lodge 298 is an old lodge representing the Seaboard-Air Line railroad shops at Portsmouth, Va., and has been doing business for many years and with exceptional success, for well do I remember their first meeting after charter was granted when the members were initiated and officers elected, and always attended their meetings when the opportunity permitted me in the good old times long ago, for in those days I was able to work every day and give my time at night when necessary in an effort to secure a live and active organization of Boilermakers and Shipbuilders in and around Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., so as to present a solid front when the occasion required prompt action.

Lodge 57, formerly Branch 53 before the consolidation of the National and International Brotherhoods at Chicago, Ill., September, 1893, and was the first chartered lodge of any International Union at Portsmouth, Va. Next charter granted by the In-

ternational Brotherhood was Lodge 298. Next was Lodge 428 of Norfolk, Va., and later on Shipfitters Lodge No. 178. Those lodges mentioned above are still on the job and will be on the job when many of us are gone to the great beyond and the Brotherhood insurance is paid to our beneficiary. But let us bear in mind lest we forget that our organization is not only a trades union business proposition as well as a moral obligation to ourselves and families and can't be evaded, if we wish to do unto others as we wish other to do unto us, as charity for all and malice for none is the very essence of the American labor movement.

The Shipbuilders' Lodge No. 178, which represents that craft at the Norfolk navy yard, is getting along nicely and increasing their membership at almost every meeting. I was present at their last regular meeting and it was well attended by their officers and members. I am pleased to report that Lodge 178 has an up-to-date secretary (Brother Copeland), who reads his bills and communications so well that all can understand, and when he read a notice from the I. S. T. that a check for one thousand dollars had been mailed to the secretary of Lodge 178 in payment of insurance claim to the widow of the late Brother Earl Brewer, all present were some pleased when the secretary announced that insurance claim had been given Mrs. Earl Brewer. This makes a total paid in insurance and disability claims since September, 1925, to our deceased and injured members of \$28,500 up to and including the March issue of our official Journal, which is sufficient evidence to prove that our insurance law adopted at Kansas City, Mo., was essential for the present and future success of our International Brotherhood.

A regular meeting of Lodge 57 was held on March 25, and with a fairly good attendance, having several applications for membership which came up under the regular order and referred to a committee to report at next regular meeting. Reports of committee were long and interesting on several questions of much merit in connection with the members employed at the Norfolk navy yard. Among others was the American plan shop committee meetings that has been for many a moon and almost every meeting. It pops up and generally until a late hour at the local metal trades council of Portsmouth, Va., and without any result whatever in the way of a constitutional settlement of a long drawn out controversy, unless to refer to the Metal Trades Department for a final decision, which is not required, as the law as adopted at Atlantic City, N. J., 1925, should be enforced, at least by union men who claim to represent International unions. Why the Navy Department or the operating Naval officers at the Norfolk navy yard insist on committee meetings of such a doubtful character and advocated by so-called union men is away and beyond the

imagination of trades unionists who live up to and have respect for their obligation, taken in the trade union movement.

The writer has attended many open meetings where organizers of International unions were present in an effort to organize the unorganized, but never have I seen union and non-union men meet together in the same hall and presided over by a chairman who is a member of an International union, for the purpose of passing on and discussing shop conditions at an American Plan committee meeting. Some rotten, believe me, as no union man can carry water on both shoulders when manhood or principal are at stake, jeopardizing character which constitutes the very ideals of a real American. Nevertheless, the undersigned may be judged as a radical by some so-called union men in this neck of the woods because of my correct opposition to what is known and despised by real trades unionists from the Atlantic to the Pacific as I regard the American Plan shop committee meetings as utterly wrong and deviod of principle, and not in accordance with the law that governs the American Federation of Labor or its affiliated International Unions and trust that I will be in a position to report later on in the columns of our Journal that the American Plan flim-flam at the Norfolk Navy Yard has gone where woodbine twineth, and in its place a sane and sensible union committee that is dependable in the interest of the crafts they represent, as also the Navy Department and local Navy officers at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

I have just received information that Brother Thomas J. Garvey has been seriously sick at his home, 2617 West Main St., Richmond, Va., for some time, and also of late had a death in his family. Brother Garvey was president of District No. 13 for several years and presiding officer of the Southeastern Railway Shop Crafts. His many friends in this section of Virginia extend their sincere sympathy and hope that in the very near future Brother Tom Garvey will regain his usual health.

In concluding this report there is a condition existing in Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., that we hope to eliminate in the near future: namely, four running repair railroad shops that seem to be yet hardboiled. Although every effort has been made by the members of Lodge 428 to show the shop crafts in these shops the necessity of organization to bring about conditions like it used to be a short while ago, and, although the unorganized know and say they should be members of their respective organizations, still they hesitate to line up where they rightly belong by taking advantage of the opportunity of making these repair shops decent and fair shops to work in. But we still have every hope of reorganizing those running repair shops that at one time were fair, but now so changed with the shop crafts having no recognition or conditions

whatever, unless it is to be permitted to go in the shops when needed. We trust later on that they will realize their mistake in going along under a cruel, competitive system that gives the fellow in charge full swing, regardless of how unreasonable his

orders, which the employe must accept or quit. This condition exists because of no organization to prevent such rank shop conditions.

I am yours truly and fraternally, Thos. Nolan, Special Representative.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE W. J. COYLE.

(Period Feb. 9th to April 5th, 1926.)

Since my appointment as International Representative for the Brotherhood on Feb. 9th, 1926, I have visited the following points in Eastern Canada: Campbellton, N. B., under jurisdiction of Lodge 378, where I was successful in having three that were already paying to carry on. I secured four helpers reinstatements, one mechanic reinstatement and one helper initiation. After getting information of grievance existing at this point, I forwarded same to Bro. O'Neil, section chairman for C. N. R. Eastern lines. I have been informed that some of these grievances have been cleared up and I trust that in the near future the remainder will be settled satisfactorily at this point. On leaving Campbellton I proceeded to Sherbrooke, Que., where our men employed on the Q. C. railway had gone delinquent recently. While I was not successful in getting them to go along, I am still hopeful that these men will reinstate in the near future, as they readily see that their interests can best be served in the International. At Hamilton, Ont., where our pre-insurance membership was 22, possible membership, 53.

After explaining our insurance in detail to all of the possible members at this point, I secured 44 paid up reinstatements and initiations with the promise from the remainder of our men to pay up on the next pay day. I have since been advised by Bro. Joseph E. Palmer, president of the local, that the men have lived up to their agreement. Mere words cannot express my appreciation of the valuable assistance that the different brothers in Hamilton gave me, and it will always be a pleasure to the writer to visit Lodge 421.

After leaving Hamilton I visited Lodge 642 of Bridgeburg, Ont., and while I had not the time to meet with these brothers at a regular meeting, I just butted in at the lunch hour in the round house, and believe me it will be hard indeed to find a finer crowd of true union men on the continent than the same brothers of Lodge 642. You pay dues in the International or you don't work at Bridgeburg. Brother, please take a tip from Lodge 642.

From Bridgeburg I went on to Stratford, where I spent a day and a half with Vice-President McCutchan. I attended a meeting of this local, and judging by the keen interest taken by the men at this point, Lodge 297 will again be 100% as of old. From Stratford I went to Sarnia, Ont. Held a meeting with the boys at this point. After explaining our insurance program to them, they voted it the best ever. I got promises

from delinquent helpers at this point to reinstate. Whether they have kept their promises I do not know. In case they have not I trust that the active members of Lodge 539 will see to it that they do so.

From Sarnia I went to London, Ont., where Lodge 203 is still doing business in the same old stand. Too much credit cannot be given to our men employed by the C. P. R. at this point for they sure kept their feet on the ground and refused to be lead astray by propaganda from certain parties whose sole interest is to disrupt organization in Canada. I feel safe in saying that in the near future our men employed by the C. N. R. at this point, who have recently dropped out of our organization, will return to the only union that has ever accomplished anything for men of our craft in the Dominion.

I returned to Hamilton, where Lodge 421 held their reorganization meeting, installed their officers and assisted the secretary in making out his report, etc.

I then went on to Brockville, Ont., where I succeeded in reorganizing Lodge 742, 100%.

My next call was at Smith Falls, Ont., where I installed a new lodge. This lodge has been given No. 748. Joseph Purdue, president, and D. Patridge, secretary. While at Smith Falls I attended a banquet given by the federated trades, and even though Ontario's famous 4.4 was not in evidence, everybody had a good time, and the writer sure enjoyed himself. While the boiler-makers and helpers on the night shift, 5 in number, could not see their way clear to go along with the majority, I am confident they will do so in the near future. From Smith Falls I went to Carleton Place, where we have a lodge still doing business in the same old way, and they will continue to do so, even though they have lost three members. I had a few minutes with the ex-members of this local, and they agreed to come to a meeting the next night, but failed to show up. Boys, in future please keep your promises, as a man is always as good as his word and no better. From Carleton Place I went to Ottawa, where our men on the C. N. R. are 100% International, and a fine bunch of fellows. After getting in touch with our men employed by the C. P. R. at this point, all agreed to reinstate in Lodge 394 except one, who said he would consider my proposition and decide later on. I hope this brother in question has made the right decision. From Ottawa I went to Montreal, where I attended District No. 30 and Division No. 4

convention. While this was my first attendance at a convention, all the old timers—and there were many of them—agreed that both conventions were the most successful ever held. From the viewpoint of the writer they sure did business in a business-like manner. After the adjournment of Division 4 convention and the installation of Lodge 748, I paid a visit to my home, arriving here on April 3rd, after an absence of nearly two months.

While in Montreal I attended a regular meeting of Lodge 134, and it can be safely said that our membership in that local is on the increase. General Organizer, Brother Charles Scott, is at present actively engaged in building up Lodge 134 and those of you

who know Brother Scott, know that Charlie always gets results.

During my stay at home I will give Lodge 378 any assistance that may be required. This lodge has a good live set of officers, and each month shows an increase in the membership, which is now over and above pre-insurance membership.

In conclusion, let me say that while Eastern Canada covers a lot of ground, it is the writer's intention to visit all points where men of our craft are employed. So don't get impatient, brothers. I will drop in on you in the near future.

Wishing all the officers and members of our Brotherhood every success, I am fraternally yours, W. J. Coyle, Int. Representative.

Correspondence

Portsmouth, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

As correspondent and financial secretary of Local No. 428 of Norfolk, Va., through the columns of our Journal let the membership of our Brotherhood know how we are getting along in Lodge No. 428 of Norfolk, Va.

Work in the Contract shops is very dull and hard to find a job unless once in a while a rush job comes in and that as a rule don't last long, but with all that we are holding the local intact, and we hold regular meetings at the Odd Fellows Hall on Church street. One thing I am proud to say all the members to a man have accepted the uniform insurance without a kick and only wish they were able to take more. Now, brothers, when you hear an unfortunate who is only making the small sum of thirty-eight (38c) cents per hour and only working two or three days a week and to cap it off has a wife and four children to feed and don't kick, then I am surprised at some of the Boilermakers who are making from seventy to ninety cents per hour, kicking and say he can't keep it up.

Just a short explanation relative to our local Metal Trades Council at Portsmouth, Va., and the American Open Shop Plan as being conducted in the Navy Yards, at the last convention of the Metal Trades Department at Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 30 to Oct. 12, 1925, enacted Section No. 2, No member of a Local Union affiliated with the Metal Trades Council shall take any part in the election of shop committees where non-union employees are given the right to vote in such elections by the management, but in the face of that the same is still in full swing at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The first Wednesday in the month is the Open Shop meeting and some times this is the same date for a meeting of the Metal Trades. They sit for one hour in a meeting with non-union men then that night come to the Metal Trades and try to be union men; how

can it be? I have had some of these so-called union men to tell me why we control the meeting, yes, that's just what those backsliders want, you pay your money and give us the protection of the union, and in return we will let you control the meetings. Wake up good honest union men and try and do something to build up the organization.

From a Brother who has seen the effects of the American Open Shop Plan, in the contract shops at Norfolk, Va. With best wishes, I am, yours fraternally, D. E. John-akin.

Toronto, Ont., Can.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with regret that we announce the death of Bro. Lewis Davis, which took place at Western Hospital, Toronto, on March 22, after a short illness. We, the officers and members of Local 637 extend our heartfelt sympathy to the widow and family and also to the mother and brothers of Bro. L. Davis. May he rest in peace. Yours fraternally, James Lennox, C. S., F. S., L. 637.

Mr. Patrick Joyce, Int. Rep.,
Hotel Wolverine,
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir:

I take this opportunity in commending Mr. H. H. Foden and his crew of approximately forty boilermakers, who were employed by us on the eight miles of steel water main construction for the City of Detroit, for their high class workmanship, steadiness and co-operative spirit shown on the above mentioned water main contract, which was one of the largest of its kind in the country.

I found Mr. Foden and his organization of boilermakers all clean-cut men and willing to work at any time during the day or night to make safe the above mentioned construction. If I am fortunate enough to secure another contract of the above mentioned des-

cription, I would make every effort to secure Mr. Foden and his same organization of boilermakers.

Thanking you, Mr. Foden, his organization and union for your utmost hearty support, we remain, Very truly yours, Mark R. Hanna Co., (sd) Mark R. Hanna, President.

OUR LATEST BLUNDER.

Long Beach, Calif.

We are now involved or soon will be in another vortex of European politics through our world court affiliations.

We want peace, oh! so bad, that we are acting a great deal like the story of the irritated Father, caused by his nagging family, when his patience became exhausted he said, "I am going to have peace in this house if I have to lick everyone in it."

I wonder if this is a real honest feeling, or is it just another case of unrepresable meddler, despite the warning of our most far-seeing statesmen and first President Washington, against European entanglements, evidently we are like the poor fish drifting straight into the net.

There may have been some excuse for our attempt to straighten out affairs in Europe the first time we butted in, as we had no experience then, but in this case it gives the lie to that old proverb, "the burnt child dreads the fire."

The pertinacity of those fame-seeking world court peace-loving senators combined with the automatic Wall Street, voting senators at Washington was wonderful; such tenacity was worthy of a more noble cause.

Had they used one-half of this tenacity and energy in demanding a settlement of the anthracite coal dispute they could have gained a great deal of legitimate credit for themselves, what a wonderful amount of privation and starvation would have been avoided, and this was a War that could have been prevented, at least the prolongation of it, by demanding the cessation of hostilities, and in this case they would have the court at hand right in the senate chamber, with Roosevelt's precedent to help them, but they didn't and the reasons are obvious.

The bankers who are materially interested in the mines, were getting splendid returns from the refuse coal at the mine heads, consequently the Wall Street senators dare not interfere unless they wanted to see their political epitaphs written.

The bankers had the whole hearted support of the rest of what is known in Washington as the invisible government, the united chambers of commerce, the steamship companies, the powerful lobbies of the steel, oil, lumber and other trusts, not forgetting our very latest, the bread trust, pulling together like the three guardsmen, "All for one, one for all" in the interest of plutocracy.

Now comes the real victims, the people, that Barnum had in mind, the general public; all they have to direct them as a rule,

are the daily newspapers, and they may read any morning what is apparently an honest editorial which they suppose is merely comment written by their home editor on some gross injustice done or about to be done in Europe or Mexico by Mussolini, Calles or Briand, against the peace of the world, very seldom is the English premier mentioned except as a commentary on the subject matter.

The public get all worked up, the home editor is praised for his honest indignation and intelligent comment on the subject, they are proud of their brilliant local editor, and are really ready to follow along on whatever lines suggested by him in the future.

But should they happen to pick up afterwards a newspaper of that date from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, or in fact any city in any part of our country, they would be surprised to find in them editorials identical or nearly so in all, the substance most assuredly the same, and why not? when they have all emanated from the syndicated editorial written in Washington and telegraphed to the subsidiary press, with the intention of molding public opinion as a baker would mix up a batch of dough. They are now ready for whatever bait was intended and like the unsuspecting fish, grab hook, sinker and all, and they are positive when the trap is sprung that they themselves thought of the solution offered, so with the world court bait; it has been well syndicated and the same people who were horrified at the mere mention of any entanglement with the European muddle, a few years ago are now proclaiming it as the only solution for the world's ills, and we must be the people to show them how it can be done. Barnum was right!—Dominic Kane.

Green Bay, Wis.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with regret that Subordinate Lodge 485 announces the death of Bro. Jerry Getling, on March 10, 1925. We, his brother members, extend to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy and prayers in their hour of bereavement and sorrow. Committee, Lodge 485.

Portsmouth, N. H.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove Bro. Eleazar P. Gidney from his labor here on earth. We extend to Mrs. Gidney and his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy. Committee, Lodge 467.

Rocky Mount, N. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We have one more of our boilermakers promoted. Our worthy G. T. Matthews was appointed postmaster at this place, March 16th. Appointment for four years from date

he served as acting for 20 months. His salary is \$3,400 per year, so quite a good promotion.

Bro. Matthews is 38 years old, served his apprenticeship at this place on the A. C. L. R. R., worked as a boilermaker about 15 years for the A. C. L. When out of his time enlisted in the U. S. Navy as boilermaker and served as such for four years, two in the Atlantic and two in the Pacific. Has an honorable discharge from the navy. He is a director in a building and loan association, director of the Citizens State Bank of Spring Hope, N. C., his native home. He owns a lovely two story home in the very best and most desirable part of the city, he is a six-footer and has a real small and, oh, so good a wife. He is well liked and highly respected by his townspeople and the craft in this county. He was an efficient officer in the boilermakers' lodge at this place nearly fifteen years, served as financial secretary for ten years in succession. He favored and helped out all of his associates while in the shop and was on the shop committee. He says to tell the brothers he voted to strike, struck and is still striking with his brothers, while he will not be able to go back when we get our contract, still would love to. Brother Matthews is one of those self-made men, born on a farm came to town, learned a trade, was economical, studied hard and at last has his reward. We all give him the glad hand for success. Yours fraternally, J. W. Black.

Hoboken, N. J., April 22, 1926.

Men take to ruts naturally, getting deeper and deeper ever since the earliest days.

Jogging along, in the rut is the "easiest way" and the easiest way is the way that leads to no particular success. Nothing worth while.

We have ruts in our organization, hence the use of slang, thousands using the same word for a dozen or more alibis, or one single exclamation like "Fine," "Gee" or "Tough," to cover about all the possible situations in life. Of all the ruts, the worst is the "I don't need to take any interest in lodge affairs," in which men's minds travel, one behind the other in the same direction, like sheep without a leader.

In a good man, ambition; in the second-rater, vanity, abhor to ruts. Ambition and vanity makes men ask "How can I get out of this rut, which is getting deeper and deeper as I go farther into life?" "How can I escape from the mob and be remembered as somebody?"

The only solution is to try and influence those that you come in contact with to join our ranks. To take an active interest in the affairs of your local lodge, so that conditions may be bettered.

We are what we make ourselves, and

what can be depended on our power to get rid of conditions that are retarding our progress in our movement, all within ourselves, that hold us back from the cradle to the grave.

We have not all the same chance in life. He who imagines it knows little.

Education makes a difference. Environment, the influence of our brothers upon the delinquent or unorganized, makes a great difference. What is holding us back? It is lack of will-power, complicated in many cases by lack of common sense.

Can't we free our better selves from our feebleness and get somewhere?

I say we can, and as a lesson take for example conditions that prevail at this particular time in the shipyards in and around Port of New York. Prior to April 15th, notices were posted in the various ship yards stating that there would be an increase of 15 per cent given to boiler makers, helpers, etc. Why the sudden change of affrontery to those they employed and belittled when they were informed they were members of our organization? Those of us that were active during recent war are in a position to express ourselves toward the attitude of many lukewarm brothers who would like to have people think that increase of wages at that time was brought about through this country's entry into that great conflict and not through the untiring efforts of International officers.

Now that this country is not implicated in a war and an increase is given, I wonder what excuse there will be to offer by those that have always been a detriment to us. Will they admit to the fact that the untiring efforts of our organization and organized labor in general has brought about conditions in the building and field work that has opened the eyes of those that have been so faithful to the owners of the shipyards by working for them for any wage they seen fit to give in exchange for their labor?

This wonderful increase offered by bosses will not induce those that have got out of the "rut," joined the ranks of organized labor and secured employment at a decent wage gives not only the unorganized but the bosses that organized labor can accomplish their desires without the assistance of a war.

It would be well for our members who associate with those working in shipyards to let them know why bosses are so good natured. None too much can be said in regards to the untiring efforts of our organization, and I honestly believe if members advocate the benefits of carrying a card and the sterling qualities of our insurance that our ranks could be strengthened. Hoping that this article will be of some interest to those that read same and with warmest personal regards to all, I remain, fraternally, D. J. McGuinness, B. A. and Secty., L. 163.

In Memoriam

Notice of the following deaths of members and relatives of members have been received with suitable resolution of sympathy:

Members.

Bro. M. N. Feezor, member of Lodge 226, Salisbury, N. C., died March 20, 1926.

Bfo. Lewis Davis, member of Lodge 637, Toronto, Ont., Can., died recently.

Bro. George T. Cox, member of Lodge No. 3, St. Paul, Minn., died April 16, 1926.

Bro. R. Canty, member of Lodge 148, Vallejo, Calif., died March 17, 1926.

Bro. Jerry Getling, member of Lodge 485, Green Bay, Wis., died March 10, 1926.

Bro. Eleazar P. Gidney, member of Lodge 467, Portsmouth, N. H., died recently.

Relatives of Members.

Daughter of Bro. O. C. Massey, C. S., of Lodge 246, Terre Haute, Ind., died December 15, 1925.

Father of Brothers George and John Tytler, members of Lodge 229, Rochester, N. Y., died recently.

Father of Bro. George Nusser, member of Lodge 229, Rochester, N. Y., died recently.

Technical Articles

OXY-ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING OF CAST IRON.

By O. W. Kothe.

In many of the industrial plants throughout the country some men are kept strictly on cutting-out work with a torch, while others do nothing but welding. No doubt most of our readers are better situated, where they can get a turn at welding a greater variety of work—thin metal as well as thick metal, steel as well as cast iron, jobs that can be welded right off, while others must be preheated; some have copper to contend with while others have aluminum, or possibly all of these.

So in these series of articles we shall try and give all members a chance at some of their work. Then, too, heavy work is quite common in many shops doing light work, as when part of their machinery breaks down, or a friendly customer must be helped out. But in general the cast iron frames of brakes, rolls, shears, punches, etc., do break, where the theory we here detail must be used in light shops as well as in heavy shops. Then pulleys and gears or flywheels are quite common for most every class of welder.

Details of Cutting Torch.

The ordinary welding torch is not satisfactory for cutting purposes, since enough oxygen is not supplied in the form and position required. So a special design of torch must be connected up when cutting iron or steel work. At Figure 31 we show a side elevation view of the Oxweld-Acetylene pany cutting torch, while at "M" we show an enlarged detail of the head.

This torch works on the injector principle as we see it located in the head "M." The velocity of the oxygen passing through the injector automatically draws just the correct amount of acetylene into the mixture to produce a neutral flame. Because of this automatic adjustment of the flame, the

thumb valves are not needed for adjustment after the torch is in operation.

With this torch there are two rubber tubes connected to the torch, and which supply the oxygen and acetylene. The torch itself is provided with three metal tubes, A, B, C, and the tips or nozzle is drilled several longitudinal ducts, D, E, F. Each of the ducts D and E delivers a mixed supply of oxygen and acetylene which burns at the tip of the burner, serving to heat the metal to the oxidizing temperature. The central duct F delivers a supply of pure oxygen to the metal where or when the thumb-lever G is turned to open the tube A to the oxygen supply. This pure oxygen strikes the metal which has been heated to a high temperature by the oxy-acetylene flame and causes a rapid oxidizing or burning of the metal to take place.

In this way the metal is burned away along the line of cut, but with a narrow saw-like kerf which, when the cutting is skillfully done, does not give the metal the appearance of having been burned or melted. The torch is supplied with one external and four internal nozzles. The former is made of hard copper, while the latter are made of brass. This blow-pipe will cut steel and wrought iron up to 16 inches, as well as cast iron, without the use of special nozzles or accessories.

It will be observed in cutting iron and steel with the torch—with the oxy-acetylene torch—the cut is made by burning away the metal along the line of cut as in detail R of Figure 32. In order to understand the operation of the cutting torch the reader must first grasp the idea that the burning of any matter—regardless of weather, whether it is coal, oil, wood or metal—is due to the chemical combination of the oxygen with the material which is being burned. In the

case of iron and steel this burning action can only take place at very high temperatures, and for this reason the metals are to be heated with an oxy-acetylene flame, which raises its temperature to a point where the metal will combine with the oxygen, and so rapidly oxidizes in front of the flame.

Hydrogen Gas is often used in place of acetylene gas, so that the mixture of oxygen and hydrogen makes a very good cutting flame. It is especially good for thick steel, and here hydrogen is far superior to acetylene because of the much longer flame of hydrogen. This gas is obtained when water is decomposed by electrolysis method. This gas is highly inflammable and produces a heat of about 4100 degrees Fahrenheit when burned with oxygen. In cutting steel it leaves a comparatively smooth surface, the metal being but little effected by oxidation on either side of the cut. But for rapid and economic welding the oxy-acetylene flame is far superior to the hydrogen flame, but for cutting especially thick metal, the hydrogen flame is preferable.

The general procedure is to first adjust the flame and then hold the nozzle over the cut line on the iron as shown at R. As the metal oxidizes or burns away leaving a narrow cut; the torch is pulled along gradually at a rate of speed to correspond with the cutting. This same procedure holds good whether cutting an angle bar, a steel plate, or a heavy shaft or iron bar as at S. Where such heavy pieces must be shaved off on one side as at T, the cutting torch is used in the same manner. Or if a notch must be cut in a steel shaft, column, or other part as at U, the exact width can be marked and the cut made from a side, thus burning the metal away. If later any smoothing up must be done, this can be done with an emery wheel, or file, or chisel, or other means.

In cutting out circular plates or discs as at V, a similar procedure is followed. Where only one is required a person can guide the torch around the scribe line; but where quite a number of discs are required, then it is best to use a small radius carrier. This consists of a pair of wheels on which the torch is attached, and a radius rod is anchored in a center punch mark in the center. Then by revolving the torch on the cradle, the carrier follows the required radius and so makes it easier. But even so, a person must watch his scribe line, or a slight tilt of the torch will cause the flame to cut elsewhere than on the line.

This in a general way covers most cutting. At times there appears an excessive amount of sparks while cutting steel or cast iron. This may be due to considerable carbon in the metal, or to an excess flow of oxygen, and so by trying to adjust the flame, these flying sparks can often be eliminated to a degree.

Preheating of Work.

The heating of certain castings and steel parts before welding is done for one of two reasons. One is, to save time and gas in raising the temperature of pieces of work that require a larger area of heating. On small work the gas torch serves for preheating purposes—there being not enough metal, and it can be heated quickly and the joint then welded. But as work gets more awkward the time and cost of gas is greater than the advantages gained.

The other reason is to preheat a piece of work to prevent breakage upon contraction. This latter is also the reason for preheating smaller castings and steel parts, as arms of wheels, pulleys, flywheels, frames for machine tools, etc. The preheating allows an equalized contraction and the structure of the metal will adjust itself and not produce a strain at some local point where the weld was made. Thus, in meeting with spiders or cross arms of flywheels, pulleys, etc., as at Figure 34, preheating is necessary, or if the weld is made locally without preheating, then on cooling the stresses set up on contraction, the arms or wheel will crack, usually alongside of the weld.

In general a common hand-forging is very serviceable for preheating work. Sufficient of the work is heated to a good red hot heat, and then the weld is made. The conduction of the heat to other parts not over the forge tends to aid in the expansion and so on many jobs only a part of the work needs preheating. When no forge is handy some fire-brick are stacked around the work as well as using fire-brick for the floor covering. Then set the work on a few fire brick and start a charcoal fire, afterwards build up the fire by adding more charcoal in those locations where the welding is to be done. Then when the iron is raised to a sufficient red heat, the weld is made, and then let the work remain right in the fire until the fire burns down and the iron cools off.

In such preheating work the welder should have a roll of asbestos paper handy, six to twelve pounds per 100 square feet, and of a good quality. As much as is required is cut off the roll, and laid over the work. Some holes are punched in the top to allow ventilation and this causes the castings to be raised to a high temperature very quickly. This paper is also very convenient to shield the welder while doing the weld, as the paper is broken away where the weld is to be made, while the rest of the heating surface does not effect or radiate its heat on the welder so much. At times it is necessary to raise the paper at a fair corner from the weld to act as a chimney and so draw the heat and charcoal gases away from the welder. In shops where much preheating work must be done, asbestos lined hoods are made, and these set over the brick work much like a canopy does over a range. When the welding is done the hood is raised or set aside, after which it is replaced to conserve the heat

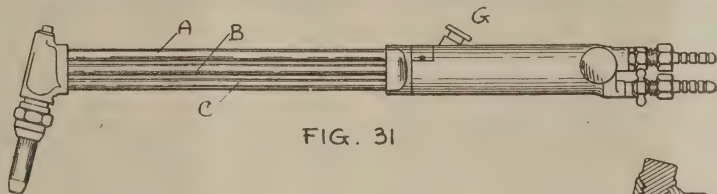
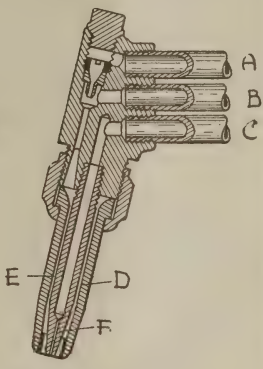
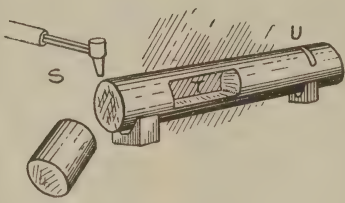


FIG. 31



SECTIONAL DETAIL OF CUTTING TORCH

EXAMPLES OF CUTTING IRON

FIG. 32

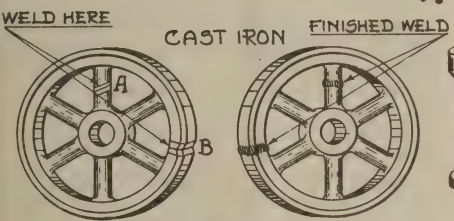
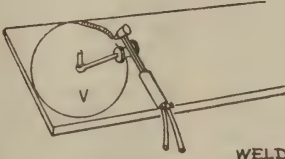


FIG. 33

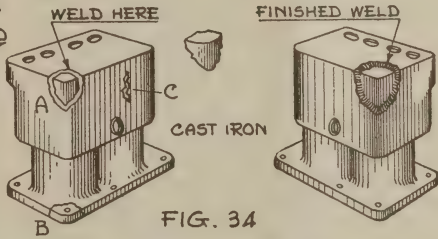


FIG. 34

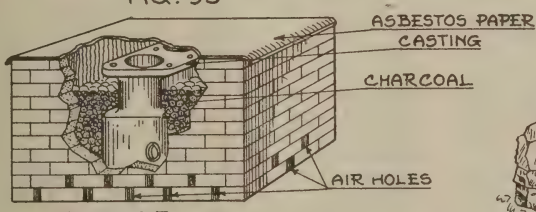


FIG. 35

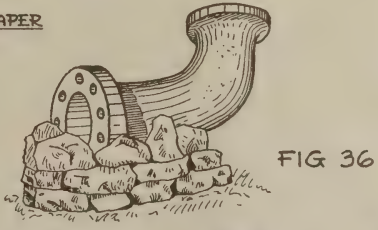


FIG. 36

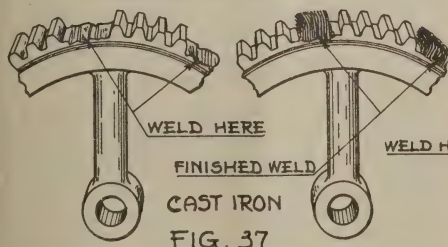


FIG. 37

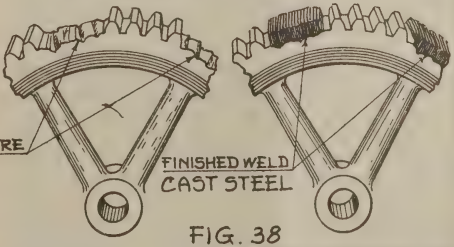


FIG. 38

and allow the castings to cool slowly to not set up any locked up stresses.

Preheating Cast Iron Spoke Wheels.—
Problem No. 33.

Preheating Cast Iron Objects: Crack A (spoke) is welded first. The crack should be beveled out in accordance with previous instructions. The wheel should be placed in a preheating fire, which will heat the section shown. The preheating should produce a dark-red heat. It will be noted that the preheating covers a spoke on each side of the broken one. This should always be done where the spoke is broken. While the object is still at red heat it should be welded. It should be cooled in the preheating fire and protected from draughts by means of asbestos paper.

Crack B should be welded after the casting is cooled from the other weld. The crack should be chipped in another preheating fire. The casting should be preheated to a dull-red heat and welding carried on while at this temperature. It should be allowed to cool in the preheating fire, as was done with Crack A.

When the crack in the rim is near the center, between spokes, a preheating fire should be built between the spokes away from the hub. When the crack is near the spoke, as is shown, the preheating fire should include the part of the spoke and part of the rim, but kept away from the hub.

Problem No. 34.

Welding Automobile Engine Cylinders:

For this problem a block of two cylinders should be used. The first break to be repaired is in the water jacket, as shown at A. The second break is on the flange, as shown at B, and the third is on the water jacket, as shown at C. The fourth, D, is a crack on the head of the cylinder, extending from a spark plug thimble over the dome to the bore of the cylinder. If any of these were welded cold the casting would break from expansion, when the flame were applied to it, and from contraction after the weld had been made.

In order to overcome this it is necessary to preheat the cylinder. To do this build a little furnace around it by means of fire brick, Figure 35. In order to give this furnace draft, the bottom row of bricks should be placed one inch apart. The cylinder should be placed in this little furnace with the bore up and the head of the cylinder resting on two bricks. The furnace should be so built that there is six inches between the walls and the cylinder. There should be space enough to allow the cylinder to be turned in the fire without knocking down the walls of the furnace when it is time to weld. About three shovels of charcoal should be placed around the cylinder at first, and a little kerosene put on it before it is lighted. After the charcoal has become thoroughly lighted, and the cylinder has become slightly heated, more charcoal should

be added until half the casting is covered. Then a piece of asbestos should be placed over the top of the furnace and a few holes punched in it to allow for draft. Leave the cylinder in the furnace until it is brought up to a dark-red heat. Then turn the cylinder up so that the part to be welded can be easily reached. Then replace the asbestos sheet and cut a hole in it so that the cylinder can be reached by the blowpipe and rod. The crack in the cylinder should have previously been chipped out. Weld this crack exactly as described before, but use a smaller size welding head—either a No. 6 or No. 7. Never take the cylinder out of the fire to weld it. Never let the fire go out during the welding. After welding, add more charcoal to bring the cylinder up to an even heat, and leave it in the furnace to cool slowly. Care must be taken that the metal does not run through and settle in the water jacket. Be sure to work out all dirt or scale, and not leave any pinholes. In order to prevent the bore of the cylinder from scaling, before it is placed in the preheating furnace give it a slight coat of oil and then apply a thin coating of flake graphite, which is a form of carbon. This is done by taking the graphite in the hand and throwing it against the oily side of the bore, which will cause it to stick. After welding is finished, this can be cleaned off by means of a rag or piece of waste.

Crack B can be welded by preheating in the same manner. It is not necessary, however, to preheat it so much. It is only necessary to heat the cylinder to a blue heat.

Crack C should be welded exactly the same as Crack A.

Crack D should be treated a little differently, because the crack is on the inside of the water jacket. A portion of the outer wall, over the crack must be removed. This is done by drilling. The crack is then chipped out and placed in a preheating furnace, exactly as described in A, and the welding is carried on in the same manner. When the weld is finished, and the casting is still hot, the removed portion is placed back into the outer jacket and is welded in. In order to hold this patch in position while it is being welded, a piece of cast iron rod is welded to it, which serves as a handle.

After the patch has been welded in, this rod or handle can be cut off. The reheating should be carried on as a Crack A and the casting also cooled slowly.

After the cylinder has been welded and is cooled off, it should be tested to be sure that the weld is entirely tight. Where it is possible, this should be tested with water pressure. If it is impossible to do this, the water jacket should be filled with kerosene, because kerosene penetrates a crack or a pinhole faster than water.

In case any leaks are found, the metal should be chipped out at that point, placed in the fire, and rewelded exactly as before.

Welding Cast Iron Elbow: At times a

welder is called in a neighborhood where few conveniences are about, and then it depends on his inventive genius to improvise a crude preheating furnace, similar as we show at Figure 36. It is not always cast iron elbows that a person meets with, but it can be any of the thousand and one things to be welded.

In such cases stones are used and wood is used as fuel, thus making the best of fire-place and heating medium available under the conditions. In this case the elbow was of a 24-inch size and used for transporting sand by means of a centrifugal sand sucker pump, and the sand had wore the metal away. So the elbow required preheating and building up to form another outside shell or lining. This process required five hours, and this indicates the considerable work there is to welding.

Building Up of Teeth on Cast Iron Gears or Pinions.—Figure 37.

The proper welding head and filling rod should be selected. If the gear is a light one—that is, the face not more than three inches in width and the rim not more than one inch in thickness—the job can be done without preheating. Heavier than this the job should be preheated.

The preheating should be done with a charcoal fire, as in welding the flywheel (Problem No. 33).

In doing a job of this kind the greatest care should be taken to start it properly. The metal on the rim of the gear to which the tooth or teeth should be added must be first melted thoroughly. The welding rod is then added. It is necessary to control the metal so that the least amount of machining or finish is required; the tooth can be built up by using carbon blocks that have been shaped out to fit between the good teeth. If these carbon blocks are shaped and placed properly, the tooth when added with the blow pipe will require very little finish or machining.

Care must be taken that the tooth is built up fully and that a little metal extends over each end. This extra metal can later be removed by file. To add this extra metal the blowpipe flame should be held at the side of the tooth; that is, on the edge of the rim the direction of the flame should be horizontal. This is to keep the metal from running down on the side.

In order that the tooth may be machined if necessary to insure a finished product that will not be brittle and crack off when used, the weld must be cooled slowly.

At Figure 38 we show a similar building up of gear teeth, but the wheels are made of cast steel. Great care should be taken that at the beginning of the weld the metal is melted thoroughly, before the welding rod is added. It is necessary also that care be taken that the shape of the tooth be followed as closely as possible, in order that the least amount of finish will be required. The building up process is followed identi-

cally as for other problems where material must be "built up."

Casting Molten Metal in Forms is often indulged in when lugs, or projecting arms or other parts are broken off and lost or destroyed. The idea is to build a sort of mold or dam around the broken part with some refractory material as fire clay, packed asbestos, packed sand, etc., and then melt the metal into it. About the best material for such work in the case of cast iron or steel is a graphite mixture such as it used in crucibles. This can be purchased in blocks of any size and shape; but rectangular blocks from one-half inch thick and up and round rods of various diameters for use in keeping holes from filling up are stock sizes and can be purchased from most any crucible manufacturer.

While using this material, it is advisable to have it in position while preheating. It is more or less porous and, when covered during welding, the heated air coming from the pores will cause pin holes. Preheating the graphite expels some of the air and leaves less to cause trouble. Hence the metal must be preheated to a good temperature and then with a torch see that the old casting metal is molten on adding the new graphite mixture. It is often necessary to play with the torch in the molten metal until the blow holes are eliminated.

Casting forms with plaster paris is also adopted now and then where a chunk of cast iron is broken out of some piece of work. Instead of building up welding rod iron until the work is filled out—it is often well to make a plaster cast or pattern of the broken out part. That is, plaster paris is covered over the work into a finished state, and then the pattern is dressed down to allow for the V groove and such other features. After this a mold is made of sand of this pattern, and the molten metal poured in, thus making a duplicate of the part broken away. If the pattern and the mold are correctly shaped, this new casting should fit exactly in place.

It is then cleared of sand and the rough spots are trimmed off, and the cast piece is then welded in place like any other weld. With a little practice and experimenting this procedure would be very interesting and it should not take as long as building up if the broken part is of any size. Often if such parts are broken in several pieces the castings are remolded and then welded in place.

Plaster paris dries or sets quickly and a person must work fast or it will set before all of it has been used. So it is better to have several batches and then mix one after the other is needed. Use plenty of water and do not try to apply too dry, as it evaporates the water quickly. When it is set, it is an easy matter to dress the plaster down to make most any shape or trimmings desired.

Eye Protection. Possibly we should have

mentioned long before that colored glasses should always be used in welding or cutting.

The violent contrast of light is injurious to the eye, as well as flying sparks. So dark glasses should always be worn. For cast iron, very dark glasses, with a greenish tinge, are most suitable. For other metals, lighter colored glasses are better, as they permit a clearer vision.

Men who think they have strong eyesight should protect the eye. After the brilliant glare has lowered the vision of the eye it is too late to use such protection. Many men in their later years are unable to read or follow plans; the eyes water and the lines run together—simply because they were abused in days gone by. Eyesight must be used all of our life, and it is therefore worth protection.

Educational Department

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH.

By Irving Fisher, Yale University.

Income Accounts.

The last story was about Capital Accounts. This one is about Income Accounts. We have seen that:

Capital is the value of a stock of wealth at a point of time.

Income is the value of a flow of services through a period of time.

A service rendered by any person or thing is any desirable change effected by that person or thing. For instance, a plow performs a service to the farmer by turning the soil.

Services are of two classes: Services rendered by wealth (external to man) and services rendered by human beings. Most services are rendered jointly by both wealth and human beings.

The income of the idle rich largely comes from selling the services of wealth. In England, for instance, it often comes from the rent of land or houses. In America rich people usually own stocks and bonds of, say, railway or telephone systems. Their income then comes from selling railway service or telephone service.

A laborer, on the other hand, receives all, or most, of his income, as wages, in exchange for his own services.

A farmer often gets income of both sorts, income from human beings, such as from his own or from his children's services, and income from wealth—the services of his farm, farm machinery, horses and cattle.

Each of the two classes of income already mentioned may also be subdivided into money income and income in kind. In America most income is received in the form of money, so that we are apt to forget the existence of income in kind. Examples of "income in kind" are the use of a parsonage as part of the income of a clergyman, lodging as part of the income of house servants, farm produce consumed as part of the income of the farmer and his family, and the unpaid services of a housewife.

The opposite of a service is a disservice. It is an undesirable change effected by a person or thing. The value of disservices may be considered as negative income.

If a man could keep account of the value

of every service rendered to him from every source, whether wealth or persons, and of the value of every disservice, he would have an exact record of all his income.

To get such a record he would have to watch all income sources and notice when they rendered a service and when a disservice, estimate their money values, and then take the net total. He would thus not only take account of all money received (after subtracting all expenses involved in getting it) but he would also have to reckon the value of every automobile ride, and of all services rendered to him every time he wore a hat or sat in a chair. He would have to keep accounts for every item of wealth he owned, including even the stock of food in the pantry. In his account book he would "credit" that stock with all the services it gave him and "debit" it with all the disservices it cost him. But, of course, such a complete accounting would be too difficult for practical purposes.

One complication which often confuses the student of income is that a service from one service may be a disservice with respect to some other source. For instance, when a man paints his house or repairs his automobile or when a woman mends or washes clothes, such an act does not immediately add to the family income, but it does represent a service of the man or woman and also represents a disservice of the house which has to be painted or of the automobile which has to be repaired or of the clothes which have to be washed or mended, because it requires arduous toil. The only real benefits come later from the better and longer-lasting services rendered by the repainted house, the repaired automobile, or the mended and cleaned clothes.

Such interactions between one source and another are kept track of through "double entry bookkeeping." In fact, most items in a bookkeeper's account occur in such pairs. The painter is "credited" and the thing painted "debited." Or a dividend yielded by a United States Steel stock is credited to that stock and debited to the "cash" fund which absorbs it; later "cash" is

credited with what it yields in turn and something else debited.

The final net total, after all additions, cancellations, and subtractions, will be found to consist of the value of all satisfactions less the value of all the efforts in getting them. Everything else on the books, such as money payments, disappears. In our present-day complicated economic life we are apt to be confused by the many money transactions. But net income still remains exactly what it was to primitive "Robinson Crusoe" on his island—the pleasure from the berries we pick, so to speak, less the pain of the labor of picking them. The only difference is that today the picking is not so hand-to-mouth, but is done by means of complicated apparatus and after the frequent exchange of money. That is, a long chain of middlemen, capital, and money transactions intervenes between the labor of picking at the start and the satisfaction of eating at the end. So, in the last analysis, income is not money but the final services, in the form of satisfactions, for which money is spent. Real wages, for instance, are not money wages, but the satisfaction purchased by the money wages.

Real income includes the value of the shelter of the house we live in, the wear of our clothes, the use of our food, our amusements, and other miscellaneous satisfactions, after deducting the value of the cost

to us, in labor and sweat, of getting those satisfactions.

Since we cannot measure all these elements with any great accuracy, we usually, in statistics, count only the money income.

The National Bureau of Economic Research has, in the last few years, estimated the income of the people of the United States. These figures show that in 1921, the latest year estimate, the per capita income was \$779. Before the war the per capita income was \$335. At that time in England it was \$243; France, \$185; Germany, \$146; Italy, \$112; and Japan, \$29. (These figures, however, would not show so great contrasts if the differences in the purchasing power of money were taken into account.)

About one-third of our real national income is enjoyed as food, while one-tenth is in the form of shelter (rent) and one-tenth in clothing.

Income is the most important concept in economics. But in this story we are interested only in defining it and keeping account of it, not in discussing why it is high or low or how it may be increased, diminished, or redistributed.

In the next story we shall discuss the relation between income as here described and capital as described in the previous story.

CHILD MANAGEMENT.

By Dr. D. A. Thom.

8. The "finicky" Appetite.

Dainty serving of food goes a long way in arousing appetite. A small table and china "all his own" or being allowed to sit in mother's place at the table may have a great appeal. Let the child know that when he learns to feed himself in a quiet, efficient manner he may then come to the table with the "grown-ups." This may give him incentive to strive for perfection. Occasionally consult the child's preference about his food, but never let him feel he is free to dictate as to what he will and will not eat. Teach him that certain foods are required if he is to grow big and strong and rugged like the "Daddy" he adores. Do not insist on pushing him; lead him once in a while. Little harm will result from his missing a meal now and then. There are times when food is repulsive to children for no apparent reason. There are other occasions when their mood is such that they enjoy arousing anxiety, worry, and solicitude in the parent. You will find when this is the case and the child says he does not want any lunch that it is wise to reply that it is quite all right and if he is not hungry he may run out to play. You have thus removed every resistance which he hoped to battle against, and if this is just an emotional attitude it is unlikely that he will

take any chances on missing a meal in the future.

Remember that children are quick to copy and if, for instance, grandma is on a limited diet and can not eat this or that, or if father frankly emphasizes his likes and dislikes, the child is apt to become finicky and notional in his eating. The child who early learns to eat with a good appetite whatever is set before him will be saved much discomfort and embarrassment in later life.

Of course, the child should have plain, nourishing, easily digested food that is well cooked and served in small quantities. Regularity in serving meals is of great importance, not only for physiological reasons, such as keeping the intake of food evenly regulated in order that the digestive apparatus may work smoothly, but for other reasons as well. Obviously, if a child learns that food is available at any hour of the day he will not be greatly concerned in eating at any definite time. It should be understood by the children and strictly adhered to by the parent that if the youngster does not eat at the allotted hour he gets nothing until the following meal. Care must be taken, however, that he is not fed between meals by other members of the family or supplied with pennies with which he

can buy sweets to appease his hunger during the interval. The child should not be hurried during the meal, nor should he be given sufficient time to play and dabble

with his food. The ordinary meal for a child should not require over 30 minutes at the most. If by that time he has not finished remove the food without any comment.

Co-Operation

CO-OPERATIVE FIGHTS TUBERCULOSIS.

Co-operation stepped into a novel role in the California desert when the Los Angeles telephone workers banded together to provide a health resort for members afflicted by tuberculosis—the White Plague. Five men, afflicted with the most insidious and terrible of modern diseases, have been reclaimed from death at Victorville, through this co-operative. The Lone Wolf Colony, as it is known, has thrown up entrenchments in a dry, sunny part of the California desert, 4,000 feet above sea level, where every circumstance fights with nature against tuberculosis, and where a complete cure can be achieved within two years.

The Lone Wolf Colony, Inc., should be a model for workers in big cities. It is a non-profit, voluntary organization with five direc-

tors, one from each important department of the industry. Ten acres were purchased for a song, a few buildings thrown up, and nature allowed to do the rest in the fight on the White Plague. To assure the patients of no financial worries, the co-operative took care of their families. A physician living near Victorville is employed to give such consultation as may be needed, although in general, sunshine, rest and nourishing food constitute the trio of remedies needed to complete the cure.

Naturally water is scarce on this desert, but a well has been tapped far beneath the surface, so that the men can make small gardens and begin the care of a growing orchard. As the irrigation system progresses, the little colony can become self-supporting, it is hoped.

CO-OPERATORS FORM CREDIT UNION.

Consumers' Co-operative Services, Inc., operating four cafeterias and a laundry in New York City, has recently added a credit union to its resources. The members of this co-operative, declares Bridge, the official credit union organ, are experienced co-operators—men and women who not only understand the co-operative principle but have the capacity to put that principle into most effective operation by applying to it sound business judgment.

There is no magic in the word "co-operation"; no miracles are wrought by the co-operative plan of economic organization which can be effectively substituted for busi-

ness sense, good judgment, infinite pains, sacrifice and plain hard work. In fact the co-operative plan calls for an even greater application of those principles of success because, for the motive of exclusive personal gain has been substituted a finer motive—the motive of high personal service.

This latest credit union is the first to be organized in America by a group of experienced co-operators, and will have for managers, people who have already proved their ability in cafeteria and laundry. Members of co-operative societies in the rest of the country should follow carefully the career of this co-op in the realm of finance, and pattern their own plans on its success.

CO-OP EGGS MORE POPULAR.

Thirty per cent more eggs were marketed co-operatively in 1925 than in 1924, according to the Department of Agriculture. Bigger business by older co-ops, and successful operation by the younger ones accounts for the big increase. Missouri and Minnesota were centers of greatly enhanced business, the Minnesota Egg and Poultry Exchange

being responsible for the growth in the butter and egg state. This association, formed in 1924, is a federation of 17 local units with 22,000 members. Producer-owned and co-operatively operated sales agencies in the consuming markets of New York, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles and San Francisco have reported big gains during the past year.

BURLEY CO-OP MEANS MILLIONS TO BURLEY MEN.

Co-operation will bring checks for millions of dollars into the Burley Tobacco region of Kentucky this month, according to the Growers' Cooperative Association. Total pay-

ments on the 1925 crop may reach as high as \$50,000,000. Already \$121,000,000 has been distributed by this powerful co-operative on sales of 700,000,000 pounds of Burley leaf.

MEXICAN CO-OP BURNED DOWN.

Alleged Mexican outrages against the property of American millionaires have filled the papers recently, but a news dispatch from the state of Coahuila, charging arson against American mine owners received scant notice. The miners, organized in their union, had conducted three successful strikes against the Yankee employers, the last one receiving the full support of the federal board of arbitration. In retaliation the employers fired active union members, closed one of the pits

and then to cap the climax, destroyed the miners' own co-operative store.

This co-op had been established to afford workers protection against the company store and its outrageous prices. The American employers, not content with robbing the miners through low wages, sought to complete the larceny at their store. Thwarted by the government in one objective, they set fire to the co-op and succeeded in razing it to the ground.

BANKS SAVE STATE \$400,000.

The Bank of North Dakota, the only people's bank in America, made an operating profit of \$155,000 last year, according to Governor A. G. Sorlie. The state bank sold \$4,000,000 of 20-year state bonds last year, saving \$400,000, or the difference between

5 per cent and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The bonds have been marketed exclusively through North Dakota bankers and among North Dakota people, thus assuring that the money will not be drained from the state in eastern cities.

TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Canada:

Emigration.—The emigration from the Hamilton district of Canada to the United States last year is reported, by Canadian authorities, as amounting to 4,700 persons, whose places, in turn, were partially taken by immigrants from England and Europe. The movement to the United States is said to have alleviated the unemployment problem, which was considered better this winter than a year ago.

Chile:

Russian Immigration.—It is reported that Russian representatives are visiting Chile and various other South American countries for the purpose of studying a method to establish an immigration movement of Russians to the republics of the South American continent.

Lithuania:

Emigration.—During February, 1926, a con-

siderable number of persons emigrated from Lithuania to Brazil, South America, and it is reported that many others are making arrangements to leave Lithuania for Brazil in the near future.

Mexico:

Labor Decree.—The Governor of the State of Nayarit, Mexico, has issued a decree to the effect that laborers of all classes are not to be worked more than six hours per day; that they will be given full pay for all holidays; and that they will be released at 11 o'clock on Saturday but paid for a full day.

Netherlands:

Dutch Trade Unions.—The number of organized workmen decreased by 20,000 in 1924, while the number of workmen joining trade unions increased by 2,600. In 1923 there were decreases among organized workmen of 55,000, while those joining unions decreased by 61,000.

News of General Interest

CANADA'S NEW MINISTER OF LABOR.

By J. A. P. Haydon.

"Although Mr. Elliott has a trained mind, above all he has a warm heart and, therefore, is well qualified to head the Department of Labor."

In these words, Hon. John Campbell Elliott, Minister of Labor, was introduced by the prime minister, to the first delegation of workers' representatives that he met following his re-election. The occasion was the presentation of the legislative program of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

As yet, workers have had little opportunity to know the new minister, or to size him up. He has been in public life for a

number of years, but was never identified directly with the labor movement, although the prime minister states that he has always taken a deep interest in advanced social and labor legislation.

He first came into prominence at the present session of Parliament as one of the movers of the address in reply to the speech from the throne, and afterwards as a member of the Customs Inquiry Committee.

Mr. Elliott is a corporation lawyer. He received his early legal and political training in rural Ontario, in the village of Glencoe, near London. Here he practiced law, and for 11 years represented that constitu-

ency in the Ontario legislature. A few years ago he moved to London, Ontario, and joined one of the large firms of corporation lawyers in that city.

He is a likeable fellow, 54 years of age, a bachelor, rather small in stature, with a pleasing personality. When the writer visited the constituency of West Middlesex, which the new minister represents, and where he resided for the greater part of his life, everybody, political friend and foe alike, declared that "Jack Elliott is a good fellow."

Labor Men for Labor Ministers.

Since 1918 until the recent appointment, the Labor Ministry has been occupied by a member of the trade union movement, Hon. G. D. Robertson, vice-president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, being the first to fill the position. He was succeeded by Hon. James Murdock, formerly vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Both of these trade unionists, while occupying the ministry, were criticised by some in the ranks of labor, as were their predecessors. Notwithstanding, both Robertson and Murdock performed many beneficial acts on behalf of the workers.

During Robertson's regime, Canada secured the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, which created a nation-wide, free, government employment service, and the Technical and Vocational Education Act which made possible the establishment of

technical and vocational schools throughout the Dominion.

In addition, he was responsible for the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, which promptly settles grievances among certain classes of railway workers—grievances that might otherwise result in industrial unrest.

Anti-Trust Legislation

Murdock sponsored the Trusts and Combines Investigation Act, which provides for the investigation and prosecution of combines in restraint of trade. After the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was declared unconstitutional by the Privy Council, Murdock piloted through the House the bill which rehabilitated it, and which contained many amendments long sought by the workers.

The new minister already has before him the old age pension act. If it becomes law, it will undoubtedly be administered by the Minister of Labor. He will then have an opportunity to accomplish much for the workers by bringing the measure up to labor standards. But it will be by his ability to deal with the every day problems that his conduct will be largely judged by the workers.

First impressions indicate that he will move cautiously, and it is hoped that the "warm heart" will have precedence over the "trained mind," for labor problems are human ones, and legal technicalities are abhorrent to the average worker.

OLD PRIMARY PLAN FAVORED BY GREED

Marysville, Cal.—In an address to the state building trades convention Lieutenant Governor Young said that the fight for popular government in this state is not over.

"Today," he said, "interests are seeking to return to the old primary system and are

anxious to break down the hard-fought reforms of the past 15 years. Their only hope is the people's indifference.

"You men of labor should beware of these enemies of popular government. They will, if you let them, return to the corrupt days when voting was a gesture."

ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL REGULATES PICKETING.

Trenton, N. J.—The governor has signed the anti-injunction bill passed by the New Jersey legislature. No court order shall interfere with peaceful pickets "provided said persons remain separated one from the other at intervals of 10 paces or more."

No order shall be issued in a dispute growing out of a strike, and workers shall not be enjoined from inducing others to join them in a movement to improve work conditions.

TEXTILE WORKERS ON STRIKE ONE YEAR

Willimantic, Conn.—The strike of 2,500 employees of the American Thread Company because of a wage reduction, has been on for more than a year. Many strikers have left this city, but 1,500 of these workers are as determined as on March 9, 1925, when they walked out.

The strikers are being supported by organized labor, and the need for this aid is as urgent as ever, officials of the United Textile Workers state.

The company is a subsidiary of the English Sewing Cotton company of England. The year prior to the strike it declared a 10 per cent dividend and also placed \$1,400,000 in its reserve fund out of profits. These net earnings were accumulated when workers were employed but 180 days during the entire year.

The company is capitalized at \$15,000,000 and in the last 10 years profits totaled \$13,000,000. It has paid more than 250 per cent in dividends during this period.

MAMMOTH MERGER DISSOLVED.

The Ward Food Products corporation has been ordered dissolved by the district federal court of Maryland, under whose laws this \$2,000,000,000 merger was incorporated.

The corporation agreed to dissolve and surrender its charter.

The Ward Baking corporation, the Continental Baking corporation and the General Baking corporation are enjoined from acquiring or holding each other's stock individually or severally or exercising control over each other in any manner.

The corporations, including all officers

and employees, are enjoined from agreeing in any manner to make joint purchase of supplies or equipment or for common prices or policies in marketing. The corporate defendants are enjoined from acquiring either directly or indirectly any other baking concern engaged in interstate commerce where the effect would be substantially to limit competition.

This is one of the matters labor has vigorously opposed of recent months, and the announcement that the merger has been dissolved will be received joyfully by labor throughout the country.

IMPEACH ENGLISH BY LARGE MAJORITY.

Washington, D. C.—By a vote of 306 to 60 the House impeached District Federal Judge English of the eastern district of Illinois, after one of the most bitter contests in recent years. The large vote surprised the friends of Judge English.

The resolution of impeachment charges Judge English with tyranny, usurpation of power, corruption and indecent conduct on the bench. Witnesses testified that he favored friends in bankruptcy cases, split fees with a receiver, used improper language and disbarred attorneys who antagonized him.

Speaker Longworth refused to permit

some of Judge English's oaths to be printed in the Congressional Record.

Judge English issued numerous injunctions against striking shop men, and these writs and his attitude toward strikers was made a part of the proceedings. The minority report defended the accused in these cases, and claimed it was necessary for him to "enforce law."

Impeachment of a federal judge is rare. Since the foundation of this government there have been but seven such proceedings. The Senate will sit as a court of impeachment. A committee, known as "managers," appointed by the House, will act as prosecutors.

UNIONISTS PREPARE FOR FALL ELECTIONS.

Washington.—The records of members of congress on social legislation was considered by the A. F. of L. executive council at its quarterly meeting in A. F. of L. building.

This information will be forwarded to organized labor and sympathizers to aid in forming their voting decision in the forthcoming primaries and election.

All congressional districts are included, but special circulars will be sent into districts and states of representatives and senators who have opposed legislation of interest to wage earners and the people generally.

President Green has urged the 35,000 local

unions in the United States, as well as state and city central bodies, to appoint non-partisan political campaign committees.

Ninety per cent of these unions, he said, have made a favorable reply.

President Green reported on his efforts in behalf of the Fitzgerald compensation bill, pending in congress. This bill would establish state-controlled compensation in the District of Columbia. Because of its moral effect, private insurance companies throughout the country are urging its defeat. They favor the Underwood bill, which would permit them to exploit the injuries and deaths of workers.

PROFITS OF EXPLOITED TOIL ARE USED TO FIGHT HEALTH LAWS URGED BY ORGANIZED LABOR.

New York City.—Profits from the toll of exploited workers are being used by employers in fighting health measures put forward by organized labor. This fact is cited by the Workers' Health Bureau of America in an effort to arouse workers throughout the country to demand safeguards now denied them in the form of laws, ordinances and health agreements.

"The forces of the financial interests are national," declares the health bureau. "At every State legislative session their repre-

sentatives appear to lobby against all bills offered in labor's behalf. Their lineup is essentially the same in every state—whether it be in Wisconsin fighting a spray machine prohibitory bill, in New York or Rhode Island opposing a compensation measure, in New Jersey attacking a proposed health care, or in Massachusetts assailing a set of safety standards.

Employers Use Threats.

"Their principal argument is a threat that if this or that bill goes through it will result

in a wholesale exodus of industry from the state, that the bill under consideration will mean so much loss to employers that they can no longer employ workers and that restrictive legislation interfering with business must cease.

"We have just met with heavy defeats which clearly show what tactics are invariably to be expected from employers. In New York State one of the employer's bills would cut compensation for eye injuries 50 per cent. That bill was supported by the official medical societies against the interests of the workers.

False Stories Spread.

"In Rhode Island employers opposed labor's amendments to increase compensation awards, falsely spreading the idea that workers were ready to cut off their hands or put out their eyes to get the pittance now paid in that state. Although Rhode Island provides no compensation for any occupa-

tional disease, the employers deliberately used such misrepresentation of facts in an effort to defeat an amendment to provide compensation for the thousands of workers in hazardous trades who became victims of occupational diseases.

"Labor must organize to meet these concerted attacks of the employing interests. Labor must have its own machinery of scientific research as a weapon in defending its right to the maximum health protection. Labor must strengthen to the utmost the Workers' Health Bureau, which is its only national scientific trade union health agency, established for and supported by organized workers. Already 160 trade union groups in 22 states and British Columbia are affiliated with the bureau, and a drive is now on to affiliate every trade union in the country."

The address of the Workers' Health Bureau is 799 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

RAILROADS CENSURED FOR EXCESSIVE COSTS.

Washington, D. C.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad and the Central New England Railway company are criticised by the Interstate Commerce Commission for excessive payments for the repair of 177 locomotives in private contract shops.

The total cost was \$3,310,798.10. According to official investigators the cost of similar or heavier repairs on the same or heavier classes of locomotives in the railroad shops amounted to \$1,397,634.17.

The commission said that the excess of nearly \$2,000,000 "was unnecessary and without adequate justification."

The report further said that the expenditures were "improvident" and intimated that they would be remembered when the commission was called upon to fix rates to yield a standard return.

The New Haven road wasted much of this money when it was fighting its shop employees who were asking for a living wage.

WOULD USE CONVICTS IN MOULDERS' STRIKE.

Nashville, Tenn.—Prison officials of this state offered convict labor to break a strike of Alabama iron molders, according to David Hanly, legislative representative of the Tennessee State Federation of Labor.

The trade unionist made this statement in connection with his attack on Lewis S. Pope, commissioner of institutions, who appeared before a congressional committee in Washington to oppose a bill that would destroy the interstate status of convict-made goods. This bill would place these goods under the law of the state in which the goods are sold.

Mr. Hanly said that when the stove foundry contract in the Nashville prison ex-

pired, the contractors attempted to secure a cheaper contract. It was then that Mr. Pope attempted to induce the Alabama concern, whose iron molders were on strike to come to the Nashville prison.

The prison shops are operated 10 hours a day on the piece-price system. Under this plan the contractor furnishes the machinery and raw material and pays the state an agreed amount for the work done on each piece or article manufactured by the convicts. The contractor is required to furnish a man to supervise production.

The convicts are flogged for bad work and for failure to perform the tasks set.

ALABAMA'S CONVICT LEASE PLAN BRING'S ILL REPUTE TO STATE.

Birmingham, Ala.—The death of James W. Knox, a convict in the Flat Top prison, near here, has created the biggest sensation in this state since Alabama established the system of leasing prisoners to coal operators and other private interests.

Knox was convicted in Mobile county of forging a \$30 check. He died a few days after arrival at Flat Top prison. The death certificate stated that he died from bichloride of mercury, taken with suicidal intent.

In a report to Governor Brandon, Attorney General Davis denies the suicide charge and includes this statement by Dr. Walter C. Jones of Birmingham-Southern college: "After death it seems that a discolored poison was injected artificially into his stomach through the natural passages in order to stimulate accident death or suicide."

The probe of convict leasing by state officials has uncovered an unbelievable con-

dition. Defenders of the leasing system insist that Knox died in from 20 to 40 minutes after he took the poison, but Dr. Jones reported that bichloride of mercury is a slow poison which requires at least several hours to produce fatal results.

Testimony showed that Knox, who was a

large man, was beaten because he could not produce the proper amount of coal. Convicts who administer these beatings are known as check runners. They are not required to shovel coal. They keep check on other convicts and are paid a bonus for coal produced above the tasks of the convicts.

LONG WAGE CONTEST MAY BE ADJUSTED.

Washington. — Congress has approved a resolution which is intended to adjust the war-wage claims of Bethlehem steel company employees.

The award carried wage increases of more than \$1,000,000 and was made by the National War Labor Board on July 31, 1918.

The last session of congress passed a bill to carry out the board's award. The bill was signed by the president. A controversy arose between the war department and the comptroller's office on the question of accounting. The resolution now passed by congress settles that dispute.

NON-VOTING STOCK OUTLAWED BY COURT.

Washington.—The issuance of non-voting stock has been dealt a blow by the Interstate Commerce Commission refusing the Pittsburgh & West Virginia railway to issue \$150,000,000 of this stock.

This paper is bought by the public under the impression that it carries the right to

have a voice in management. Professor Ripley of Harvard university recently attacked this system, which permits "insiders" to issue a small block of voting stock to themselves and to sell non-voting stock to the general public. The "insiders" control the corporation, while the public pays for it.

COMMITTEEMAN IMPEACHED.

Washington.—John T. King, formerly Republican national committeeman and nationally known politician, was recently in-

dicted on a charge of perjury in connection with income tax return.

EMPLOYER MUST UPHOLD PROMISE BY HIS AGENT.

Olympia, Wash.—The state supreme court has ruled that where an employer's agent promises to pay a bonus to workers, the employer is liable.

The court affirmed a King county decision against Wong On, Chinese employer, who made a verbal promise to pay a \$75 bonus to several white men sent north with his cannery crew.

Upon arrival at Alaska the men discovered their contracts made no reference to the bonus. The foreman agreed that the Chinese employer had made the promise, and personally wrote it in each of the contracts. At the close of the season Wong paid the regular wages but declined to pay the extra \$75. The supreme court rules that he must.

SLAVE TRADE IN MEXICANS UNDER GUISE OF "BONDING"

Marysville, Calif. — A well-organized scheme of cotton growers to ship great numbers of Mexican families into southern California under bond was denounced by Walter Mathewson, state labor commissioner, in a speech before the state building trades convention.

The bonding plan is discussed publicly in the San Joaquin and Imperial valleys where, the state official said, there already exists "a woeful lack of camp sanitation."

Contract labor, he said, is now the rule in the cotton belt and Mexicans are paid \$1.25 and \$1.50 a day. They often live in the open field and roadways and are a constant prey to "man hunters" who draw them to the cities where they compete with American labor.

The bonding scheme is tied up with a measure before congress — the Vincent

amendment to the immigration law. It permits the Mexicans under bond, without the usual fee, to enter the United States for crop emergencies. The scheme, said Mr. Mathewson, involves contract labor, child labor, rotten housing conditions and a glut in the labor market and is one of the first of other labor evils to expect with the coming of cotton in California.

"I say it were better to let cotton stay away from our valleys than to make its coming dependent upon the little children," the commissioner said.

"Child labor will not be tolerated in California. One big cotton employer in Imperial valley recently defied all authority. In a meeting of growers he said he would employ children if he were so inclined and that any state official who interfered had better come armed."

COAL PRICES HOLD; PUBLIC FORGOTTEN

Washington.—When the anthracite strike was settled, the public believed lower coal prices would follow, as the operators could not blame increased wages for maintaining present levels.

It is now stated that the usual summer price reduction will not be made. The coal companies, it is estimated, will profit to the

extent of \$8,000,000. In defending this action, the coal operators say "the trade is willing to pay present prices."

Press dispatches from Scranton quote one unnamed operator as saying that "there is not the demand they looked for and they intend to get good prices for what they are selling."

WHY TEACHERS ORGANIZE.

The American Federation of Teachers was organized 10 years ago by those who sought to free schools and teachers from those influences that tend to prevent educational progress and effectiveness.

Invoking legislative processes to determine educational form and content is a type of the hampering influences which lead teachers into a spirit of revolt.

That "the teachers must live and work in an atmosphere of freedom and self-respect"

was written into the preamble of the constitution.

"We wish to encourage all movements having for their object the modernization of the school curriculum to bring it into harmony with social and economic progress," was written into the first platform. The social sciences were advocated as a part of curriculum at several conventions as well as teacher participation in curriculum making.—A. F. of T. Monthly Bulletin.

SAYS FUR WORKERS WEAR OUT QUICKLY

New York.—Fur workers on strike for shorter hours defend their demand in a report entitled "Why the Furriers Need the Forty-Hour Week." It is based on a study made by the Workers' Health Bureau, in which it is stated that under present conditions "workers are thrown on the economic scrap heap years before their time."

Medical examinations by the city health department are quoted to prove the occupational evils of this industry.

"New York City is the richest fur center in the United States," an official summary of the report said. "Its fur products are valued at \$155,000,000 out of a total of \$198,-

000,000 for the entire country. This surplus is being built up at the expense of the 12,000 fur workers now on strike against chaotic working conditions that sap their vitality and throw them on the scrap-heap in the prime of life.

"The seasonal nature of the industry throws one-half of the workers out of employment during the winter months. The outstanding hazards of the trade are dust and poisonous dyes. The air in fur shops is laden with harmful dust from animal skins which have been treated with powerful chemicals. Poisonous dyes used in the trade include ursoil, arsenic and lead."

BUSINESS OF BEING A UNIONIST.

"Did it ever occur to you that being a workman you are in the business of selling your labor at the very best possible price that is attainable and that the union is the business association through which you attend to that business.

"In other words, your union is your business and if you will stop long enough to look the facts square in the face you will realize that attending to this business is one of the first duties that you owe to yourself and your family.

"If you ever expect to get anywhere or accomplish anything through your union, make it your business to be at every meet-

ing and see for yourself what is done and how things are handled and if you don't think things are done as well as they could be then, for the sake of yourself, and the good of every other member of the union, have the spunk and the manhood to get up in meeting and then and there point out the better way that you see or think you see. If you are right the chances are that there will be other right-thinking men to take the floor with you and if you are wrong the chances are that there will be somebody to point out to you the error of your way. But be there and do your part to help have your business run right."—Exchange.

RETIREMENT FOES USE "ECONOMY" CRY

Washington.—Foes of a liberalized retirement system for federal employees are using the "economy" cry to defeat this proposal. The law was enacted in 1920. Employees pay 2½ per cent of their salary into a fund that now totals \$40,000,000. The law provides that actuaries shall make yearly reports on the operation of the law, but this is the first

year that a report has been made on completed data. The retirement age for railway clerks is 62 years, for postal clerks and letter carriers 65 years and for all other employees 70 years. The employees are urging a reduction of the retirement age and ask for increased annuities. The average annuity at the present time is \$544.64.

Compilation of Labor News

FUR WORKERS "SCRAPPED" YEARS BEFORE THEIR TIME.

By International Labor News Service.

New York City.—"New York City, the richest fur center in the United States, with products valued at \$155,000,000 out of a total of \$198,000,000 for the entire country, is building up this surplus at the expense of the 12,000 organized fur workers now on strike against chaotic working conditions which are sapping their vitality, throwing them on the scrap heap in the prime of life. The air in fur shops is laden with harmful dust from animal skins that have been dyed with powerful chemicals. This dust attacks the throat, lungs, respiratory system, poisons the body and results in the inevitable breakdown of the body."

These and other startling charges are made in a statement published by the Workers' Health Bureau, 799 Broadway, which is supporting the union in its demands for equal division of work as a partial remedy against the seasonal nature of the industry and unemployment, and the 40-hour week to reduce the time spent under working conditions that are a menace to health.

Face Much Unemployment

One-half of the workers in the industry must face unemployment during the winter months, says the Bureau, quoting the United States Census of Manufacturers latest figures. During the month of October, 1923, 11,762 workers were employed but by January this number had been cut to only 6,065. Twelve and one-half per cent of the membership of the union were found to be suffering from "distinct neurasthenia" in an examination just completed for the union, showing the direct effect of this nerve strain and worry.

The medical examinations disclose other evidences of wrecked health traceable to the chief hazards of the industry, which are dust and poisons used in dyeing the fur. Compared with a similar examination of 542 furriers made by the New York City Health Department in 1915, the 1926 study shows an alarming increase in occupational diseases, and a flagrant disregard of recommendations made in 1915 to control these hazards.

Figures Show Increase

For instance, where the 1915 study showed 5.9 per cent cases of bronchitis, the 1926 report shows 14.5 per cent, an increase of 145 per cent. Acute irritations of the nose, throat and air passages almost doubled during the same period, 53.9 per cent in 1926 as against 29.7 per cent in 1915. These respiratory diseases are the result of breathing fur dust.

That fur workers are thrown on the economic scrap heap years before their time as a result of working conditions, is brought out in an analysis of the ages of the men examined. Whereas in 1915 only 10 per cent of the workers were over 50 years of age, in 1926 only 4 per cent were over 50 years of age, 72 per cent were under 40 years old in 1915, and 85 per cent in 1926.

Aside from its interest in demanding the control of industrial conditions which so ruthlessly destroy workers' bodies, workers have a personal stake in the hazards of the furriers' trade, the Bureau points out. This is because furs are treated with highly poisonous dyes, which affect not only the workers who handle the furs, but people who wear them.

Hazards Should Go

The Bureau's statement concludes: "Existing hazards in the furriers' trade are within control and should be abolished. The union's demand for the 40-hour week is an essential safeguard necessary to enable workers to gain a little strength to offset the effects of harmful conditions and at the same time would help to bring about a more equal division of work. Ten thousand furriers of New York are determined to win their fight for abolishing chaotic working conditions which sap their strength and vitality. The winning of these standards concern not only the furriers of New York but every organized worker in the country. Organized labor should stand firmly behind the furriers in their strike."

ORGANIZED LABOR PROMOTES PEACE, WM. GREEN SAYS.

New York.—"The great World War was the tragedy of tragedies," declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address delivered at the Fellowship Council meeting recently.

"It was a climax of the horrors of all previous wars," he continued. "So destructive and devastating have been the great wars between nations that the statesmen and peoples of the nations of the world have been forced to turn their thoughts toward peace and a peaceful solution of national

and international disputes."

"Labor has led in this movement," he declared. "Because of their numbers and social status the workers have been more deeply and vitally affected by war and the ravages of war than any other groups of society."

He said that "crystallized public opinion would be the deciding factor in the establishment of international peace and international good will." This fact, he said, was especially true in a democracy where the

people* held within their hands the power to govern and to administer the affairs of government. He then declared that "the cause of world peace must and will suffer if the power of government is vested in dictators or if the governments become autocratic."

President Green's closing words were:

"The American Federation of Labor will, in the future, as it has in the past, associate itself with all practical movements

engaged in promoting international peace. It will protest against injustice and wrong wherever practiced or whenever perpetrated. It will gladly co-operate with every agency organized and established upon a sound, practical, workable basis, through which efforts are put forth to bring about agreement between the nations of the world which will provide for the settlement of international disputes through negotiations and arbitration tribunals."

REGISTRATION BILL SASSAILED BY I. T. U. HEAD AS PATTERNED ON IDEALS OF CZARIST POLICE.

Indianapolis, Ind.—James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, in a statement issued from headquarters here, condemned the various bills recently introduced into Congress proposing registration of aliens by government bureaus and the subsequent supervision of immigrants by the same agencies.

President Lynch declared the measures are "too suggestive of Russian methods to harmonize with the traditions of America." He said such proposals would place dangerous power in the hands of the government and prove an enormous expense, besides working hardships on unoffending immigrants.

Continuing his statement President Lynch said the International Typographical Union has members of foreign birth, many of them employed on foreign language newspapers, and the union would endeavor to protect them from espionage.

President Lynch pointed out that while the favorite plan of registration proposes to

register only those who arrive in the future, it would be an easy matter to extend the plan to all of the five million residents of foreign birth in the United States.

"We would then have," President Lynch said, "the Czarist police ideal of keeping constant tab on the individual, cataloguing his political and economic opinions as well as any criminal proclivities he might reveal—the 'yellow ticket' system.

"This registration plan, which certain interests are bent on jamming through Congress, if it can be done quietly, is calculated to be of immense benefit to large employers who would like to have a friendly governmental bureau in constant control of their alien employes, an instrument they might use for intimidation of these employes."

President Lynch said he had in mind the Aswell registration bill which makes it compulsory that all aliens present themselves for registration every year, and the Sosnowski bill which differs from the Aswell bill in that it makes registration voluntary.

MEXICO FORGING AHEAD.

Denouncing "domestic and foreign interests" who he said are attempting to hold back the progress of Mexico, President Calles recently told the Mexican Federation of Labor that his government will not be diverted from its work of building up a happy and prosperous nation.

The Mexican president made a strong appeal for Mexico to become economically independent, thereby realizing its potential capacities and taking its place as a great and powerful nation.

In this ambition he will be joined by all the sane and clear thinking Mexicans who put their country above their immediate selfish aims.

Mexico is working out her problems. She is tackling one of the greatest fundamental

causes of her backward condition among the nations of the world. That these problems will be worked out no one may reasonably doubt. It may take some time but each day strengthens the case of the administration. The opening of thousands of public schools is one of the greatest steps forward and it is an earnest of the intent of the government.

Mexico is in the hands of probably the strongest and most capable government that has ever had the reins in that country. If the Washington administration has the good sense to keep hands off and abstain from meddling with the affairs of peaceful and friendly neighbors in working out their own domestic problems greater headway will be made toward enlightenment and progress.

GET OUT OF THE RUT.

We have a job—a thankless job. We are trying to keep out of the rut. We are trying to get others out and keep them out. It's a hard job. It's too easy to travel the pleasant way—in the old rut. We preach. We cry. We poke our members in the ribs,

ask them pointed and embarrassing questions, make many admit they are asleep. We try to arouse them from their mental slumber, make them come to their sense, investigate, look around and seek the truth.

Some resent it. They want to be left

alone—to read the funnies, go to the movies, chew gum and dream. They are dead—dead for all the good they are doing. But we refuse to let them alone. We will resort to anything to give them headaches, pry them loose from old habits, get them out of the rut, get them to use their heads for something besides a hat rack or shock absorber.

Now to our pet sermon: The hoptoad is still in the rut. He was hopping millions of years ago, and is still hopping. Don't be a hoptoad. Use your head. Be a man—a live, alert, seeing, reasoning man—a man with two eyes, two ears, and a moving mind.

Your body won't work unless you put food into your stomach. Your head won't work unless you feed your brain.

The amount of education you got in early youth amounts to little. It is nothing compared to what you can now get and absorb. You are not too old. The real education, as one authority points out, comes after twenty-five, after thirty and forty. But you cannot get it, you cannot get out of the rut and be useful, by reading baseball records, following Andy Gump and Spark Plug and listening to Tweedle-de-dee and Tweedle-de-dum.—Electrical Workers' Journal.

HIGHER AWARDS FOR INJURY URGED; GOV. SMITH MAKES STRONG APPEAL.

Albany, N. Y.—Increased compensation for injured workers was recommended by Governor Al Smith, in his annual message.

"Changed conditions raise serious question as to the justice of the present maximum limit of weekly compensation of \$20 a week," he said. "Since that limit was fixed the level of wages has risen so much that it has brought a far larger number of injured employes into the class of those who receive something less than the standard allowance of two-thirds of wages for compensation than it can be said it was intended should be so treated when that limit was set up.

"Today more than one-third of all injured employes who are compensated receive less than two-thirds wages as a result of this \$20 maximum. Bearing in mind that the

cost of living has risen as well as wages, it is apparent that the existing limit today results for a large number of wage earners in a lower degree of relief from the financial loss occasioned by accidents than was granted by the law when that limit was fixed.

"An increase of this limit would seem to be a necessary readjustment to the change in the economic condition of wage earners since the \$20 maximum was established, so that prosperity may not paradoxically involve for many employes a lowering of the proportion of relief in time of disability by accident afforded by the compensation law. Just how much the increase should be to make the proper adjustment is a matter of judgment. But an increase to at least \$25 per week would certainly not be too much."

INSURANCE BY UNIONS IS NATURAL EXTENSION

New York.—Organized labor's entrance into the life insurance field is the natural extension of the workers' tendency to occupy new positions of social economic advantage, says Dr. Herman Frank, writing in Justice.

The new movement is directed by the Union Labor Life Insurance Co., with headquarters in the A. F. of L. building, Washington. Matthew Woll, president of the International Photo Engravers Union, is president, and George W. Perkins, president of the Cigarmakers International Union, is secretary. An executive committee consists of 16 trade union officials.

The company's charter permits the issuance of the usual standard forms of personal, health, accident and casualty insur-

ance. On every form of policy issued, the company will accept premiums monthly, if desired, and will charge only a sufficient amount in excess of one-twelfth of the annual premium to cover the cost of collection.

National and international unions are limited to 800 shares of stock. A local union may have not more than 80 shares and an individual not more than 10 shares. The stock is selling at \$50, of which \$25 goes to capital and \$25 to reserve. Partial payments on the stock purchased by individuals may be arranged.

The insurance plan was approved at a conference of trade unionists in Washington, July 25, last, and followed an investigation of the subject by a committee appointed by the A. F. of L.

LABOR WOULD END INJUNCTION EVIL.

Washington.—Labor is determined to abolish the labor injunction evil, says President Green, in a leading editorial on this subject in the American Federationist, current issue. This question will have priority in labor's program the coming year.

"At no time in its history," says Mr.

Green, "has the A. F. of L. been studying with greater concern the problem of finding a legislative method to wipe out misuse of this process.

"After experimenting with efforts to define conditions under which injunctions might not be issued, the executive council

recommended to the Atlantic City convention the following legislative method: That the field of industrial relations be specifically excluded from equity jurisdiction and that all legal questions arising from such causes be referred to courts of law for hearing and necessary redress."

President Green says every effort has failed to define terms and conditions which should apply to industrial relations and to check judges from exercising their discretion in extending equity power to the industrial field.

With the extension of this power and the building up of irresponsible equity law, which influences other courts, the situation constitutes a menace not only to labor, but to the principle of government by law, said President Green.

"All federal courts except the supreme court are constituted under legislation enacted by Congress. Congress has the right and the duty to amend or modify that legislation in the light of experience. A similar

situation holds with reference to state courts.

"Labor, therefore, proposes limitation of equity jurisdiction to the determination and protection of titles to tangible properties and to questions arising therefrom, and that all other judicial questions, especially to those pertaining to contracts of employment, individual or collective, or arising out of industrial relations, shall be confined exclusively to law courts.

"A conspicuous example of why labor makes this proposal is the situation in West Virginia. The equity courts of that state treat the miners' unions as illegal organizations and forbid organizing work and other normal functions of a union. The courts have sought to prevent collective action on the part of the miners at a time when important industrial issues are in the making.

"Trade unionists want to be free from the tyranny of judicial discretion.

"We are determined to be free from injustice through the abuse of the injunction writ."

EX-SOLDIERS SEEK 30-DAY VACATION TO ATTEND PARIS REUNION IN 1927.

By International Labor News Service.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Efforts are under way by a general committee of the American Legion to have employers of labor grant a special 30-day vacation period to all former service men to attend the international convention and reunion of world war veterans in Paris in 1927, according to announcement from the national headquarters of the Legion here.

National officials of the Legion have started a campaign in behalf of ex-service soldiers of the rank and file who would be unable to attend the Paris meet unless favored in this respect. It is desired that the "boys in the trenches" make up the "army" that will

again visit the battlefields of France and Flanders where they fought a few years ago. To this end employers of labor will be urged to co-operate in seeing that their workmen obtain a sufficient vacation period to permit this, Legion officials explained. Part of the plan will be to have workers forego a two weeks' vacation this year and thus obtain four weeks the following year, if no other plan is available.

It has been estimated by Legion officials that an ex-soldier can make the trip in comfort and see everything to be seen at an expense of about \$300, which include steamship and railroad fare to point of embarkation.

GROWING WEALTH OF U. S.

There now are listed on the New York Stock Exchange \$21,748,996,000 of various classes of bonds, compared with \$12,894,233,000 January 1, 1914, a gain of \$8,854,763,000. This does not include Liberty bonds totaling more than 14 billion dollars.

The great increase in bond and stock listings on the Exchange over the last 12 years gives one a good idea of the extraordinary general growth in wealth of the United States, as it reflects the vast amount of money that is going into new enterprises that make up the assets of the country.

There are now 1,359 different bond issues listed on the Exchange, compared with 1,073 in 1914.

The fellow who doesn't know much, but knows enough not to let others know that he doesn't know, knows more than some of the knowing ones.

COMPENSATION BILL REPORTED TO HOUSE.

Washington.—The Fitzgerald state-controlled workmen's compensation bill that would apply to the District of Columbia, has been reported favorably to the house. Congressman Underhill, together with Congressman Blanton, contested the bill in committee. They favor the Underhill bill, which permits private companies to write insurance.

USUAL WRECK VERDICT.

Camden, N. J.—The usual verdict has been made after an investigation of the wreck of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Atlantic City express at Delair, this state. Three persons were killed and 11 injured.

Ethan P. Westcott, prosecuting attorney of this county, says that wreck was caused by the engineer running at high speed while rounding a curve.

No mention is made of the officials who arranged the high speed schedule.

The engineer was killed.

Smiles

High Finance.

Swede and Mike were hired to do some work. On the completion of the job the boss paid Mike with a ten-dollar bill and a five-dollar bill, and told Mike to pay Swede. Whereupon Mike gave Swede five dollars.

"Look here, Mike, this ain't fair. You give me five and keep ten for yourself."

"Why isn't it fair? Now suppose you had a ten-dollar bill and a five-dollar bill."

"Yes."

"And you were going to give me some money."

"Yes."

"And you are a big-hearted fellow, aren't you?"

"Yes."

"And you are a gentleman?"

"Yes."

"Wouldn't you give me the ten-dollar bill and keep the five?"

"Yes."

"Then what the devil are you kicking about?"—Grinnell Malteaser.

"Henry Ford's got Muscle Shoals," shouted a newsboy as he wriggled his way through the aisle of a crowded Canal Belt car Monday afternoon.

"What's Muscle Shoals?" asked one girl of another.

"I ain't sure," replied the other, "but I believe it's something like rheumatism. It's no wonder—that fellow Ford works too hard."

When the motor car age was at its dawn a passing driver picked up a farmer who had never before seen an automobile. To impress his passenger still further the motorist put his foot on the accelerator and for miles they tore along like the wind. Then something went wrong with the steering gear and they ran into a tree. The farmer and motorist alighted, providentially unhurt, on a bank of moss. The car was not damaged.

"That was fine," exclaimed the farmer as he got up and shook himself. "We sartinly went the pace. Tell me this, though—how do you stop the danged thing when there ain't no trees?"

No Use Taking Chances.

Two linemen were working on the roof of a house when one of them missed his footing and slipped over the edge. As he shot downward he had presence of mind to put out his hand and grab the lower wire of a line that ran past the front of the building. His companion, peering cautiously over the edge, and seeing him hanging by one hand, yelled, "Hold on, Mike, until I get a ladder!" Half an hour later the would-be rescuer was peering anxiously into the face of Mike,

who was stretched out on a bed in a hospital ward. "For the love of heaven, Mike, why didn't you hold on until I got around to the ladder?"

"Shure," came a weak voice in reply, "Oi would have done so, but Oi was afraid the wire would break."

Only One Screw Loose.

A visitor to a lunatic asylum was quite surprised at the apparently normal behavior of many of the inmates. He got into conversation with two or three of them, who discussed perfectly intelligently any subject he liked to mention.

The visitor thought there must be some terrible mistake and that at least these poor fellows with whom he was talking were sane men.

"Why are you in this place?" he asked at last.

"Well," said one, "you know the Rocky Mountains?"

"Yes."

"I made 'em."

"And you know the Dead Sea?" cried another excitedly.

"Yes," replied the visitor.

"I killed it."

"See how I count mamma," said little Artie. "There's my right foot, that's one. There's my left foot, that's two. Two and one make three. Three feet make a yard and I want to go out and play in it."

Won't Stick Together.

A visitor to an insane asylum saw a guard in charge of about a hundred inmates out for exercise. The visitor inquired of the guard if he was not afraid of being attacked by one of the lunatics. The guard replied:

"No, I can lick any one of them."

"Yes," said the visitor, "but suppose they all attack you?"

"Oh, there is no fear of that," said the guard. "It would require organization, and the only people who do not organize are bugs like these."

Last Christmas the vicar was invited to dinner at the home of one of his members. He was seated at the table opposite a roast goose. As he took his seat he remarked: "Shall I sit so close to the goose?"

Thinking his words might be misconstrued, he turned to the lady next to him and said: "Excuse me, I meant the roast one."

A customer went into a store and picked up an article, walked out with it, and told the clerk to charge it.

"On what account?" called the clerk.

"On account of not having any money with me."

Poetical Selections

SOME ONE WILL BE HELPING YOU.

When you see someone in trouble, walk right
up, by them stand,
Show the world that you are ready for to
give a helping hand.
Try to speak a word of courage to the one
you find so blue,
And while you are helping others, someone
will be helping you.

Try to lift them one step higher, as you pass
along the road;
Stop and give them strength and courage,
help them bear their heavy load.
Never mind the scorns of others, to yourself
and God be true;
For while you are helping others—someone
will be helping you.

Show the master spirit in you, try to do some
good each day.
Let your light shine thru the darkness, as
you travel over life's way;
Just a hand clasp will encourage, just a
smile to those who are blue,
For while you are helping others, someone
will be helping you.

When your work on earth is over, and you
leave your home of clay;
If you have been kind to others, you will
not regret the day.
For while you were helping others, aiding
them from feeling blue,
Someone higher up the ladder always was
helping you.

When you travel thru the valley to that
land so bright and fair,
All the friends you have been helping, they
will meet you over there;
They will thank you for your kindness, when
they were down and out,
So while you are helping others, someone
will be helping you.

Every deed it is recorded, be it good or be it
bad.

Every one will have to answer for the
chance on earth they had.

Just a word will often bring sunshine, to the
hearts that 're sad and blue,

So while you are helping others, someone
will be helping you.

—A. J. Dempsey.

THE GREATEST WEALTH IS GOOD HEALTH.

In the Firebox the boilermaker is bent
With thoughts of this world of discontent.
Happy was he as he toiled all day,
Cheerfully humming the hours away,
From early morn till dusk each night,
His hammer rang, and the light shown
bright.

Happier still when the setting sun
Proclaimed another day well done.
He is satisfied with his simple life,
Shared by his child and loving wife.
Rich in health, and conscience clear,
Such men as he have nothing to fear.
Envid was he by the men of wealth,
Whose covers of gold could not purchase
health.

Whose frequent spells of loneliness
Were never soothed by a child's caress.
Nor had the grounds of his vast estate
Ever been graced by a loving mate.
No wonder then that he would part
With what was dearest to his heart.
If in this world he could possess
The boilermaker's peace and happiness.

—A Member.

Lodge Notices

LIST OF MEMBERS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED.

Dyner—Lodge No. 520.

Any secretary taking up the card of W. E. Dyner, Reg. No. 84593, will please hold same and notify the undersigned, as this brother left here owing a small clothing bill, that Lodge No. 520 went good for. P. J. Gallagher, S. L. 520.

Johnson—Asst. Int. Pres.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Bro. Paul H. Johnson, Reg. No. 421956, formerly a member of Local 320, Meridian, Miss., also former president of the Gulf Coast Lines System Federation No. 55, will kindly notify the undersigned, as we have information of interest to him. Wm. Atkinson, Asst. Int. Pres.

Clyne—Asst. Int. Pres.

Any secretary taking up clearance card or knowing whereabouts of Bro. W. R. Clyne, Reg. No. 66700, former financial secretary of ex-Local 59, Akron, Ohio, will hold same and communicate with the undersigned. Wm. Atkinson, Asst. Int. Pres.

Wilson—Lodge 11.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Archie Wilson, formerly a boiler maker, register number 113,660, please communicate with the undersigned, as he left here owing L. 11 money.—W. J. Klein, Cor. Secy. L. 11, 1919 E. 25½ St., Minneapolis, Minn.

THE BOILERMAKERS' and IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

—OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE—

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS
IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA**

VOL. XXXVIII

KANSAS CITY, MO., JUNE, 1926

NUMBER 6

Office of Editor-Manager, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kas.
Published monthly at 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Price, \$1.00 per year.

PEACEFUL OUTLOOK IN CANADA'S PUBLIC UTILITIES.

By J. A. P. Haydon.

When an industrial dispute arises in a public utility industry in Canada, the government steps in and takes a hand in its settlement. There is nothing compulsory about the system of mediation, yet employers and employees are turning more and more to the governmental machinery which for several years has been undergoing a slow but steady improvement.

In the last twenty years, 638 threatened disputes have been mediated. In only thirty-eight instances did strikes or lockouts follow, and only seven of these were on steam railroads.

In the accompanying article, J. A. P. Haydon outlines the history of Canada's industrial disputes legislation, and shows how it works in a specific instance. He believes that the act as recently amended and wholeheartedly supported by organized labor, contains the possibility of real peace in the public utility industries.

Canada has long had legislation permitting investigation and conciliation of industrial disputes affecting public utilities. This authority is contained in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, or the Lemieux Act, as it is popularly known in Canada because Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, then minister of labor, now speaker of the House of Commons, sponsored the bill.

It was a direct aftermath of a prolonged and bitter struggle between the coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America in the coal fields of western Canada. It was recognized as a bold and novel adventure in the sphere of legislative interference with relations between employers and employees.

While recognizing by implication the right of workers to strike, and the right of employers to lock out their employees, the act aims to prevent suspension of work on

public utilities until a public investigation has been made, and every reasonable effort has been put forth to bring together disputing parties.

Authority for the administration of the act is vested in the minister of labor, in the present instance Hon. J. C. Elliott.

The act applies to any industry in which "any person, company or corporation employs ten or more persons and owns or operates any mining property, agency of transportation or communication, or public service utility, including, except as hereinafter provided, railways (whether operated by steam, electricity or other motive power), steamships, telegraph and telephone lines, gas, electric light, water and power works, or any number of such persons, companies or corporations who act together, or who, in the opinion of the minister have interests in common."

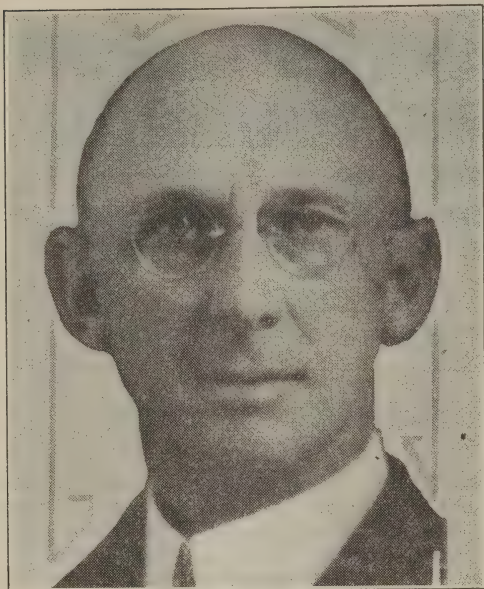
How the Machinery Works

When a dispute arises either party to it may file within five days with the minister of labor an application for a board of investigation, recommending the name of a person willing to act as a member of the board. The statute requires that the minister shall appoint that person.

The other party to the dispute is also entitled to nominate a member of the board. In the event either party fails to recommend a member for the board, the minister may make the appointment.

The two members so chosen are required within five days, or such extension of time as the minister may authorize, to recommend a third member, who shall be chairman of the board. In case of their failure to do so, the minister is authorized to make the appointment.

The application must be accompanied by a statement indicating the parties to the dispute, its nature and cause, the approximate number of persons affected, efforts by the parties to arrive at a settlement, and a declaration that, to the best knowledge of



Hon. J. C. Elliott, New Minister of Labor of Canada.

the party making the application, a strike or lockout is likely to take place.

In order that industries not covered by the act may benefit from it, provision is made whereby, upon application from both sides, a board may be constituted. The act further conveys wide powers to the minister of labor, allowing him in certain cases to establish boards when no application has been filed. These powers have seldom been exercised, probably because it is realized that such compulsion could not produce satisfactory results.

Board Attempts to Bring Settlement

The functions of the board include not only an inquiry into the dispute and the submission of a report, but it is also charged with the duty of endeavoring to bring about a settlement.

Full powers are conferred upon the board to enter any building or premises and compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of documents that may be related to the dispute. A penalty not to exceed \$100 is provided for refusal to comply with the demands of the board in this respect.

Each party to the dispute may be represented before the board by three persons, although it is forbidden to have any legal representatives except by consent of both parties. This provision is to make the proceedings as inexpensive as possible, and also to eliminate legal formality and thus preserve the atmosphere of conciliation.

All sessions must be open to the public unless otherwise decided by the board.

The act requires that in the industries covered thirty days' notice shall be given of

an intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours.

Where such proposed change results in a dispute, no strike or lockout shall be resorted to, or any change in the relationship of employer or employee be made, until a board has inquired into the dispute and a copy of the board's report to the minister has been delivered to both parties.

No Compulsory Feature

Penalties are provided for the violation of this provision, but although many illegal suspensions of work have taken place, the punitive powers have practically never been invoked. The authorities realize that the usefulness of the act depends chiefly upon the voluntary acceptance of it by employers and employees.

Neither party to a dispute is compelled to accept the findings of a board, and occasionally a strike or lockout may follow.

In July, 1922, Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L., filed application for a board to mediate disputes arising out of an effort of the railways to reduce wages and change working conditions. Before the board had an opportunity to deal with the cases, the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways put the proposed wage reductions into effect.

This action was deemed by the employees to be a violation of the act; they protested to the minister of labor, and he protested to the railways.

The railways contended that they had given the necessary thirty days' notice of cancellation of the existing schedule, and that the lower rates of pay were put into effect pending the findings of the board. This they justified by saying that if the efforts of the board resulted in a higher rate of pay, the employees affected would receive back wages, while if the board's findings were in favor of a lower wage, it would be practically impossible for the roads to recover the overpayments from their employees.

The railways persisted in the reduction for about one month, or until the prime minister of Canada took a hand. He addressed a letter to the presidents of the roads, in which he said:

"I should perhaps add that, having been waited upon by a deputation representing the employees concerned, I have assured them that the government will not hesitate to exert its full influence and power to see that the provisions of the law governing industrial disputes are complied with by all parties."

This turned the trick. The railways promptly capitulated, accepted the government's interpretation of the law, and restored the previous wage rate.

Amendments Strengthen Act

To make impossible the recurrence of such a situation, and to make the meaning of the statute more clear, the minister of labor in 1923 proposed certain amendments. The ob-

ject was to place squarely upon the shoulders of the party proposing any change in wages or hours the responsibility of making application for a board, and further to make it an offense "for the employer to make effective a change in wages or hours, or for the employes to go on strike until the dispute has been finally dealt with by a board, and a copy of the report has been delivered to both the parties affected." Heavy fines were provided for violating this provision.

The bill unanimously passed the House of Commons, but was rejected by the Senate, despite the gallant efforts of Hon. G. D. Robertson, vice-president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, and a member of the Canadian Parliament.

In the meantime, the constitutionality of the act was attacked by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Toronto. The Canadian courts upheld the act, but the Privy Council, the highest tribunal in the British Empire, decided the other way, holding that legislation of this character was a matter for the provincial parliaments to handle.

Labor Wins Long Fight

Labor immediately protested, and urged the Dominion government to seek power to re-enact the law, even if this required amendments to the British North American Act, Canada's constitution.

Shortly afterwards, upon the advice of the Department of Justice, the government in-

troduced a bill to bring the act into conformity with the decision of the Privy Council. The amendments long sought by labor, but always rejected by the Senate, were embodied.

Under the new act the provinces may enact concurrent legislation and yield jurisdiction over industrial disputes to the Dominion. Already British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba and Nova Scotia have passed the necessary legislation, and the other provinces are expected to follow.

Since the enactment of the amended legislation there has been no industrial dispute of any magnitude, and, therefore, no opportunity to test the workings of its provisions.

When the act was first passed, it was opposed by the organized labor movement. In recent years, however, this opinion has changed, and workers now desire that the law carrying the safeguards suggested by labor be extended to include other classes.

Since 1907 there have been 638 disputes between employers and employes, for which applications for boards have been received. Of these applications, 185 affected steam railways. Strikes occurred in 38 instances, and several of these commenced before the application was filed.

It is safe to say, therefore, that out of 638 threatened disputes, strikes or lockouts were prevented in all but 38 instances, of which seven were on steam railways.

ORGANIZED LABOR IN THE LIFE INSURANCE FIELD.

By Chas. P. Ford.

Can a labor organization successfully operate a life insurance company?

Does a labor organization perform a useful service to the membership by operating an insurance company?

Answers to these questions, not based upon sound experience, are meaningless, for they then reflect simply the theorizing of this or that individual. These questions are important and deserve careful consideration. One labor organization has already been over the ground, and can base answers to the foregoing questions on well-founded experience.

The membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers composes the only group in the American labor movement that has up to the present time actually had experience in operating a legal reserve old-line life insurance company (several other international unions now have such a company in the formative stage but have not yet reached the actual operating point). It is the purpose of this article, therefore, to set forth the experience gained by the electrical workers in the insurance field so that others may judge the value of insurance as a necessary protection and as a method of creating an estate, and to set down the reasons why workers should ob-

tain this insurance protection only from institutions owned, controlled, and operated cooperatively by workers.

Action taken by an organization as large as that of the electrical workers is not taken without a thorough-going survey of the ground, and without the solution of all preliminary problems on the basis of reason. The electrical workers believe they had not alone one but several reasons, any one of which was impelling enough to justify their entry into the insurance field, and it should be stated that the resolve to enter competition with "Big Business" in the insurance field was not taken blindly or impulsively. It was taken after careful investigation, calm deliberation by convention, and referendum approval by the membership. As a matter of fact, the survey made in connection with this matter covered several years, the beginning antedating the World War and closing with the advent of the open shop drive and deflation era of 1921 and 1922. Here then are the findings of this six years' study, which, we may add, was entirely convincing to electrical workers:

1. That life insurance is a necessary protection for the dependents and families of members.
2. That life insurance represents the saf-

est and most practical means for a person of wage income to create an estate.

3. That electrical workers are regarded by the insurance world as hazardous risks and charged extremely high premiums.

4. That to obtain insurance, the workers had to buy it from companies that were decidedly indifferent and very often extremely hostile to the aims and aspirations of the labor movement.

5. That insurance companies on account of their enormous investments were a very potent factor in industry and influential in determining the industrial relationship attitude of many corporations and employers openly hostile to labor, and that insurance companies were rapidly approaching the point where they would practically control the industrial and commercial life of the nation.

6. That money paid by workers in the form of premiums on life insurance is often used to finance many of the most hostile anti-labor corporations and anti-union employers.

7. That corporations and employers are rapidly adopting the practice of insuring employees under what is known as the Group Term Plan, this practice having been adopted partially if not entirely for the purpose of shackling workers to their jobs under the guise of philanthropic interest.

8. That the big group-writing life insurance companies refused to issue similar group policies to labor organizations (since the formation of Labor's first old-line legal reserve company, life insurance companies generally have changed their policy and are actively soliciting Labor's business) and encouraged having state laws provide that group policies could only be issued to the employees of employers.

9. That these facts could only lead those officially representing the electrical workers to conclude that life insurance companies appreciated and measured the workers' patronage by the yardstick of profits.

10. That there is not a single reason why organized labor should not furnish the members, their families, friends, and sympathizers with this much needed necessity by co-operative methods at decidedly less cost.

11. That not to do so would be shirking a duty and would be an admission on the part of organized labor that its competency as a service institution is limited and that labor is incapable of managing the wealth it had originally created.

12. That by entering the insurance field in addition to engaging in banking, organized labor would greatly extend its sphere of usefulness and add immeasurably to its influence and prestige.

With these impelling reasons in mind, the organized electrical workers actively entered the insurance field and provided insurance for their own members and then extended activities that other workers could be served.

The Union Co-Operative Life Insurance Association with a capital and reserve of two

hundred thousand dollars, was chartered under the laws enacted by Congress of the United States for the government of the District of Columbia, with its home office in Washington, D. C. The entire capital and reserve was subscribed exclusively by electrical workers, was fully paid in and entirely intact, plus the interest accrued during subscription collection period to the time the charter was received.

There was no preliminary promotion expense to drain the company's resources. Such expense was avoided by a very simple method. To obtain authority from the membership of the Electrical Brotherhood to form this company, a referendum vote was taken. The ballot was so prepared that each member could express his position on the question of forming the company; indicate the amount of stock, if any, he desired, the amount of insurance requirements he might have for members of his family or himself; and furnish names of friends and acquaintances whom he believed would be interested. Thus, it will be observed, by means of the simple referendum ballot, that the official approval of the members was obtained, stock subscribed for, a large amount of insurance business applied for, and expenses limited to the nominal cost of taking a referendum vote by the union. It is noteworthy that the expense and grief of falling into the hands of professional promoters and exploiters were entirely avoided. It was by this simple and economical process that the first old-line legal reserve life insurance company, owned, controlled and operated by members of organized labor was founded and brought up to the operating point.

What has been accomplished after the company actually started to write insurance? There is nothing startlingly new in the methods that have been employed unless it be the application of the old-fashioned methods of economy, carefulness and conservatism. In entering the vast and inviting field of financial operations like banking, insurance, etc., labor organizations can not find credit or success, nor can they serve their members or society at large by emulating so-called "Big Business." "Ponzyizing" is a game as foreign to the genius and principles of brotherhood and organized labor as the larger scale "get-rich-quick" operations of frenzied high finance.

The wages of labor are earned laboriously and slowly by those who produce the wealth of this great nation. No more sacred trust comes to men than that imposed by the fact that members of organized labor entrust their savings to them for safekeeping. To exploit members of organized labor is an age-long practice. The greatest justification organized labor has for entering the financial field is to stop this exploitation, to end big and quick profits easily made from the workers who make it hard and slowly. These principles have guided the electrical workers.

Those responsible for the managerial

policies of the association entertained no illusions about revolutionizing the insurance business. There was a determination, however, to depart to the fullest extent possible from highly expensive operating methods, and to provide the association's patrons with insurance at the lowest cost consistent with security. High-pressure selling methods were not considered; in fact, religiously avoided.

A vigorous campaign for the purpose of acquainting the workers with the advantages and value of life insurance was instituted, as it was found that insurance was a greatly misunderstood medium of thrift and, too, the workers' association was not so much concerned with how large a volume of business it could write as it was with how much service it could render, it being fully recognized that the workers, more than any other class of citizens, needed life insurance protection. At the outset, attainment of our goal by means of these chosen methods at times seemed very discouraging, but our policy has not been followed in vain as is shown by the fact that during the brief operating period of the electrical workers' insurance activities, more than forty million dollars of insurance protection has been taken out by trade unionists, their families, and friends; and the business written has by no means been limited to electrical workers, but other trade unionists have availed themselves of the service.

More than seven hundred thousand dollars in claims have been paid to beneficiaries and reserve funds to protect policy-holders have grown to more than one and one-half million dollars. These funds have been invested soundly and so diversified as to give the best possible security and advantage, invested so that policy holders may feel content that the money they pay for their protection will not be used to labor's disadvantage.

From experience, the electrical workers know that the greater the benefits and the more diverse the service a labor organization can render, the greater the loyalty and the more intense the interest of the membership; and it follows that the larger the volume of these two vital elements in an organization, the greater its effectiveness and more harmonious the atmosphere.

What an insurance company can or can not do is largely determined by the law and by the mathematical calculations having to do with mortality tables and compound interest. Life insurance is not guesswork. It is built on mathematical certainty. This provides the answer as to why life insurance is the surest and soundest possible estate for a person to leave to family or dependents. Yet, life insurance has been little considered in that respect by the great mass of workers, and the organized electrical workers are firmly convinced that one of the most beneficial services that can be rendered to organized labor is fully to acquaint the workers concerning the value of insurance in order that independence shall replace dependence.

Further, it is believed that there should be included in the worker's living budget an item covering insurance premiums of an amount that will give the family an income of at least one-half what the bread winner earned before he was taken away. Industry can not defensively argue against the inclusion of such an item. The workers create for society all necessities, comforts, and luxuries and it would be extremely difficult for society to refuse in return the compensation such an item would represent.

The Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has proved to its own satisfaction that life insurance is a great stabilizer of membership. Members attach a far greater value to their union card. They feel the security of protection. They know the necessity of passing the hat has been removed. They understand that what their beneficiaries receive is not charity, but represents their equity in their own life insurance concern. The electrical workers' belief in this respect is fully supported by other organizations of labor whose members are policy-holders.

Before concluding, it is only fair to state that it is no small undertaking on the part of a labor organization to form a life insurance company. To do so represents slow, tedious, and very often discouraging work, the encountering of what seem at times unsurmountable obstacles arising from sources that would scarcely be anticipated. However, labor can do anything it sets out to undertake providing the undertaking is based upon sound premise and will be the means of rendering beneficial service.

The electrical workers encountered many, many obstacles, but these difficulties were met with determination and patience. There exists not one trace of regret for having initiated, as a labor organization, an entirely new function and duty.

PROFIT TO "INSIDERS" FROM BANKRUPT ROAD.

New York.—Interstate Commerce Commission hearings on the bankrupt Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad reveal how bankers profit by these railroad reorganizations.

It was shown that one firm put up \$25,000,000 for seven days to convert French bonds to a dollar basis and made a profit of \$1,813,000 out of the transaction.

A syndicate of 85 members was formed to dispose of \$14,000,000 worth of bonds that were bought at 93¼. These bonds were eventually sold to the public at 96¼, or a profit of \$30 per \$1,000.

Engineers who were commissioned to study the condition of the road before it went into bankruptcy "tipped" one banking firm that the report would be unfavorable. Prior to this, representatives of the bank were assured by the president of the road that an unfavorable report would mean a receivership.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' JOURNAL

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

JOHN J. BARRY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Send in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. J. Barry, Editor, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kans.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co. 

Kansas City, Missouri.

RAILROAD LABOR BOARD IS NO MORE WATSON-PARKER ACT—APPROVED BY PRESIDENT.

One of the most important and significant developments in industrial relations is represented by the New Railway Labor Act, which has been passed by both Houses of Congress, and signed by President Coolidge on Thursday, May 20, and with the presidential approval of the Watson-Parker Act, the obnoxious and trouble breeding Labor Board ceased to exist and the duties and powers of its members and employes ends, although their salaries will be paid for thirty days longer. All the board records are to be held temporarily by a custodian appointed by the president and then delivered to the new Board of Mediation when its members are appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate.

In place of all existing legislation affecting the relations between railroads and their employes, the new "Railway Labor Act" is as follows:

Joint Conferences.

1. That railroads and employes shall as far as possible consider all questions which may arise between them in conference between representatives designated respectively by the railroads and the employes thereof.

2. Such representatives to be designated by the respective parties without interference by representatives of the other.

Boards of Adjustment.

3. Boards of Adjustment shall be created by agreement between any railroad or group of railroads, and its or their employes, and all disputes not otherwise settled shall be referred to the designated Adjustment Boards for decision.

The act provides that nothing therein should be construed to prohibit an individual railroad and its employes from agreeing upon the settlement of disputes through such machinery as they may mutually establish.

Board of Mediation.

4. There would also be created a Board of Mediation to consist of five commissioners appointed by the President with offices at Washington, D. C.

In case any dispute is not decided by the proper Adjustment Boards or if there were no appropriate Adjustment Board authorized to decide such dispute or it was not otherwise settled, either party should have the right to invoke the services of the Board of Mediation, or the Board of Mediation might itself proffer its services in an effort to bring about an amicable adjustment.

Arbitration.

5. In case the Board of Mediation should be unable to bring about an amicable adjustment, the said Board would endeavor to induce the parties to submit their controversy to arbitration upon terms which the parties themselves would agree upon.

The decision of the Board of Arbitration would be final and would be filed with the U. S. District Court. Then, unless within 10 days after the filing of the award a petition to impeach the award so filed should be sustained, the award would become judgment of the court which would be final and conclusive on both parties.

Fact-Finding Commission.

6. If all the other plans above set forth should fail and there should be a dispute between the railroads and their employes which should threaten substantially to interrupt interstate commerce, the President of the United States would have the right

to create a Board to investigate and report to the President the facts respecting such dispute. Such Boards would be created separately in each instance and would make a report to the President within 30 days from the date of their creation. During the pendency of the investigation of such Board and within 30 days after such Board had made its report to the President, no change would be made, unless by agreement of the parties to the controversy, in the conditions out of which the dispute arose.

Nothing in the proposed legislation would be construed to require an individual employe to render service without his consent, and likewise the act would stipulate that nothing therein would be construed to make the quitting of his labor or service by an individual employe an illegal act.

The above new law is the result of almost a year's negotiations between railroad and labor executives. It embodies for the first time as a national transportation policy an agreement to try to settle peacefully all disputes that may arise in the railroad industry.

NEW JERSEY CURBS INJUNCTION JUDGES.

Organized labor in New Jersey was successful in securing the enactment of a law by the legislature of that State forbidding the issuance of restraining orders or injunctions in labor disputes against peaceably picketing.

The Bill, which has been signed by Governor Moore, will become effective July 4, and is expected to put an end to brutal police assaults on strike pickets, such as have been occurring in the textile strike in Passaic and other New Jersey mill towns. The text of the Bill, which was modeled upon the Illinois law, is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

"1. No restraining order or writ of injunction shall be granted or issued out of any court of this State in any case involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, enjoining or restraining any person or persons, either singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from peaceably and without threats or intimidation recommending, advising or persuading others so to do; or from peaceably and without threats or intimidation being upon any public street or highway or thoroughfare for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information, or to peaceably and without threats or intimidation persuade any person or persons to work or abstain from working, or to employ or to cease to employ any party to a labor dispute, or to peaceably and without threats or intimidation recommend, advise or persuade others so to do, provided said persons remain separate one from the other at intervals of ten paces or more.

"2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

The New Jersey anti-injunction law, as quoted above, is identically the same as the Illinois Injunction Limitation Law that was enacted by the Illinois-Legislature about a year ago, except as to words (provided said persons remain separated one from the other at intervals of ten paces or more). The reference to separation does not appear in the Illinois law. However, the difference will probably prove to be of comparatively little consequence in practical application.

The success of the Illinois State Federation of Labor in securing the passage of the Illinois law less than a year ago has been followed by a similar victory on the part of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor. These two States have set a good example for all the other states to follow. Who's next?

DISPOSAL OF VESSELS BY SHIPPING BOARD BRINGS VIGOROUS PROTESTS.

Over the protest of Captain E. Crowley, president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the U. S. Shipping Board has voted to accept the bid of \$900,000 per ship made by R. Stanley Dollar for the five passenger-cargo vessels of the American Oriental Mail Line, operated by his company between Seattle and the Far East. The Dollar bid was the highest presented by some \$500,000 in all, but Captain Crowley advised against its acceptance on the ground that a better price and better conditions might be obtained later by the Government, in view of the fact that the \$900,000 per ship represented an advance of 50 per cent over the previous bid made by the Dollar concern.

As compared with the \$1,026,000 that the Munson Line paid for each ship of the Pan-American Line, the Dollar's seem to have struck another bargain. In addition no penalty is provided for failure to maintain the service, save that the board may regain possession of the ships under foreclosure if seventeen round voyages per annum are not

undertaken, or the installments are not met. The present service is on the basis of sailings every twelve days or thirty round voyages per annum.

The Dollar concern is now in full control of American lines shipping in the trans-Pacific trade without the outlay of much cash since all it has to put up in this transaction is an irrevocable letter of credit for 22½ per cent of the purchase price with interest at 4½ per cent. Operations of the line are said to have yielded a profit of \$294,494 from October, 1925, to March, 1926, so that the financing of the transaction will practically take care of itself through current earnings, taking the above profits as a basis.

The action of the shipping board in making the sale is another step in the administration's policy to scuttle the American merchant marine into the hands of moneyed interests. Many of the former transactions of the shipping board were rotten and this latest stunt was absolutely against the people's interest and is another step toward giving the Dollars a monopoly on American shipping on the Pacific Coast.

BOILERMAKER CANDIDATE FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE.

We are informed that Brother Martin Peterson, boiler maker employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at Wabasha, Minn., had acceded to the urgent request of his friends, and has announced himself as a candidate for Legislature Representative in the Third District of Minnesota.

Brother Peterson has had much experience in the ranks of organized labor, and as a member of our International Brotherhood, he has on numerous occasions represented his local and district at many conventions. He was at one time general chairman and business agent of District No. 25, and he should be well qualified to represent his constituency in the Legislature of Minnesota.

There is no doubt many of Brother Peterson's friends are pleased to learn of his announcement, and will welcome the opportunity to further his candidacy in many ways. The Journal wishes him every success, and we hope we will have the pleasure of announcing his election in the near future.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS IN NEW JERSEY

Our attention is again called to the police brutality against the striking textile workers at Passaic, N. J. The Passaic textile barons enjoy a high tariff subsidy averaging 78 per cent justified on the ground that it would enable them to pay their employes a living wage. Instead they have reduced wages, until the textile workers were compelled to put their wives and children into the mills in order to make an existing wage, notwithstanding the fact that many of the large mills made profits averaging 93 per cent for the past seven years.

Over fifty per cent of the women working in the mills at nights are mothers, and after they perform their night's work they are compelled to go home and get breakfast for those of the family that are employed during the day. They must do their regular house-work before they can get rest, and when they rebelled against a further reduction of ten per cent in their wages by going on strike and peacefully assembled outside the mills, they were drenched with water on a cold day, assaulted with tear gas bombs, clubbed by the police and then thrown in jail. They beat up newspaper reporters seeking the facts, smashed their cameras and ordered them out of town; then arrested the leaders of the strikers without warrant, held them incommunicable, fixed their bail from \$10,000 to \$50,000 each. They even refused to make known the charges against them until they are arraigned before a mill magistrate.

When 15,000 of the striker's children paraded the streets, beseeching justice for their parents, they were attacked by the police, their leaders arrested and thrown in jail. The strikers and their children appealed to President Coolidge to protect their constitutional rights, but were refused an audience. They then appealed to the Senate and Senator LaFollette immediately introduced a resolution, which provides for a Senatorial investigation of the charges against the mill owners, and the Passaic authorities.

Adoption of this resolution by the Senate, which has been blocked temporarily by Senators Edge and Edwards of New Jersey, should no longer be postponed. All lovers of justice are for a searching investigation to be followed by such action as will make impossible in the future a reoccurrence of such unconstitutional acts, that have been committed in the name of the law in Passaic.

THE CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR KEEPING UP TO DATE.

Several months ago the Chicago Federation of Labor arranged to buy an existing radio station in order to broadcast programs of interest to labor. While they were raising the money for the purchase, the owner of the station was induced to change his

mind by interests, hostile to organized labor. The Federation then made plans to erect a station of its own, but were advised by Secretary of Commerce, Hoover, that no wave length was available for them.

Mr. Nockels, the quick-acting secretary of the Federation thought of the municipal pier with its two tall towers, admirably adapted to broadcasting. Through labor representatives in the City Council they secured the use of the pier towers, and have already raised sufficient money to equip one of the finest radio broadcasting stations in the country. They do not intend to consult Secretary Hoover, since a Federal court ruling recently in the Zenith Radio Act of 1912 does not give the Secretary of Commerce a monopoly of the air.

The station will be known as WCFL and will be ready for use sometime this month. Arrangements for professional entertainers will be made with the Actors Equity Association (the actors union). High class programs will be put on the air, combining professional entertainments with talks on labor's side of the story for the general public. The organized farmers will also be invited to join forces with the trade union movement in sending out over the air the sort of information, which every farmer as well as every city worker should know.

The recently acquired process of radio activity by the Chicago Federation of Labor is the most far-reaching educational scheme ever inaugurated, and the Journal believes that organized labor in every large industrial center should follow the example of the Chicago brethren in establishing a first class radio station in order to give the millions of radio listeners some of the information they do not get through the daily press.

EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL DAUGHERTY AGAIN IN THE LIMELIGHT.

Harry M. Daugherty, former head of the notorious gang of Ohio politicians, and credited with engineering the nomination of Warren G. Harding for President of the United States, who later became Attorney General of the Harding Cabinet, also of Coolidge's Cabinet until he was forced to retire by Senator Wheeler and the committee appointed to investigate the Department of Justice has been indicted by a Federal grand jury on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the government.

He is accused of dividing a \$391,000 fee with Jesse Smith, his confidential agent and representative in connection with alien-owned property the government seized during the war. It is stated that thousands of dollars worth of Liberty Bonds, which formed part of the settlement have been traced to Daugherty's bank account. Smith committed suicide in Washington.

Daugherty was attorney general during the late shopmen's strike, and on behalf of the government, secured a sweeping injunction from Federal Judge Wilkerson against the strikers, that deprived them of their constitutional rights as American citizens.

Another champion of law and order during that strike is Federal Judge English of the Eastern Illinois District. He must face an impeachment trial before the United States Senate next November. It is claimed that he also was reckless with other people's money. Let us hope that justice will prevail.

A. O. WHARTON HEAD OF MACHINISTS' UNION.

William H. Johnson, International President of the Machinists' organization since 1912, has resigned at the regular meeting of their executive council held in Washington, D. C., recently and Arthur O. Wharton has been appointed to succeed him.

Mr. Wharton for a number of years was president and general chairman of the Machinists' District No. 5, which was composed of all machinists employed on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He remained in that capacity until April, 1912, when he was elected president of the Federation of Federations, which organization was absorbed by the Railway Employees Department, A. F. of L., in the fall of the same year.

Early in 1918, President Wilson appointed him a member of the Board of Wages and Working Conditions. He served on this commission until the Transportation Act of 1920 became a law, when President Wilson appointed him a member of the U. S. Labor Board. He remained on the above board up to the time the new Railroad Labor Act became a law, which was May 20 of this year.

BRITISH STRIKE ENDED.

The greatest strike of organized labor in the world is now a matter of history. It started May 3 and ended May 12. The number of workers enrolled were about 4,000,000, of which 1,200,000 were coal miners over whom the trouble began, the latter being virtually locked out when the Coal Barons insisted upon a reduction of wages and longer hours, and the British government refused further to pay the difference in the scale,

which it had been doing for a number of months. Both sides were very determined, but the last few days efforts were exerted to get together, as the situation was getting bad. More workers were to be brought out, and food conditions were not of the best. When details were perfected the Trade Congress called off the strike, and all men were supposed to return to work, but at the time of this writing the miners are still out, having rejected the government's proposals for ending the coal strike.

We are too far away from England to grasp the full significance of the recent general strike in that country. It will be pronounced a failure or a success, according to the leaning of the observer. However, labor of England demonstrated its solidarity and the fact that industry can be paralyzed under such circumstances should be in the future an everlasting lesson for the big money interests of England.

QUOTATIONS.

No man can promise himself even fifty years of life, but any man may, if he please, live in the proportion of fifty years in forty—let him rise early, that he may have the day before him, and let him make the most of the day, by determining to expend it on two sorts of acquaintances only—those by whom something may be got, and those from whom something may be learned.—Colton.

There is nothing so elastic as the human mind. Like imprisoned steam, the more it is pressed the more it rises to resist the pressure. The more we are obliged to do, the more we are able to accomplish.—E. Edwards.

We learn wisdom from failure much more than from success; we often discover what will do by finding out what will not do; and probably he who never made a mistake never made a discovery. Horne Tooke used to say of his studies in intellectual philosophy, that he had become all the better acquainted with the country through having had the good luck sometimes to lose his way.—Samuel Smiles.

Whatever your sex or position, life is a battle in which you are to show your pluck; and woe be to the coward! Whether passed on a bed of sickness or a tented field, it is ever the same fair play, and admits no foolish distinctions. Despair and postponement are cowardice and defeat. Men were born to succeed, not to fail.—Thoreau.

Fortune is painted blind in order to show her impartiality; but when she cheers the needy with hope, and depresses the wealthy with distrust, we think she confers the richest boon on the poorest man, and injuries those on whom she bestows her favors.—Charfield.

In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free—honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve.—Abraham Lincoln.

The water-lily, in the midst of waters, opens its leaves and expands its petals, at the first pattering of the shower, and rejoices in the rain-drops with a quicker sympathy than the packed shrubs in the sandy desert.—Coleridge.

There is tonic in the things that men do not love to hear; and there is damnation in the things that wicked men love to hear. Free speech is to a great people what winds are to oceans and malarial regions, which waft away the elements of disease, and bring new elements of health. And where free speech is stopped miasma is bred, and death comes fast.—Beecher.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE

Canal Steel Works, New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
Wm. P. Coppin, Contract Shop & Tank Works, New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
C. C. Elmer Tank & Boiler Works, New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
Salt Lake Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Salt Lake City, Utah. (Unfair.)
W. K. Henderson, Machine Fndry. & Boiler Works, Shreveport, La. (Unfair.)
Wilson Bros., Hoboken, N. J. (Unfair.)
McIlvain & Speigel, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Unfair.)

McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.)
Georgia Car & Locomotive Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Unfair.)
American Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Indianapolis, Ind. (Unfair.)
W. D. Briscoe, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
Higgins Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
John Thomas Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)

RAILROAD STRIKES STILL IN EFFECT

Long Island Railroad.

Pennsylvania.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF WM. ATKINSON, ASSISTANT INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT.

Kansas City, Kans., May 20, 1926.

Since my last report I have visited St. Louis and Ponca City, Okla., in the interest of the members of Locals 27 and 707, and regret to report that business is very slack in the city of St. Louis at the present time. The pipeline job is about completed. Business Agent Streib and a committee representing Lodge 27, and the undersigned, had a conference with a number of shop owners, for the purpose of discussing the changing of several rules in the present agreement; also to inform the shop owners the members of Lodge 27 intend to make a request for an increase in pay in the near future. While in St. Louis I accompanied Business Agent Streib to Flat River, Mo., where several boilers are to be erected in the near future.

Upon returning to headquarters I arranged to go to Ponca City, Okla., as we had received a request from the Secretary of Lodge 707 to have an officer come to Ponca City, for the purpose of assisting the committee who had been appointed to meet the officers of the Marland Refinery. I am very pleased to advise our members that the committee and the undersigned were successful in reaching a very satisfactory understanding with the officials of this company. The officers and members of Lodge 707 are to be congratulated upon the business methods

they have adopted in handling their affairs. I am sure if the men who are eligible to membership in our International Brotherhood working in other refineries in Oklahoma and Kansas would become active members there is no question, but what they would be enjoying the same conditions, also receive the same rates of pay as the members of Lodge 707 are receiving at the present time.

It is also gratifying to know that the railroad shopmen employed on railroads where company unions are in effect are beginning to realize the mistake they are making by having anything to do with the "so-called" company unions, which are owned and controlled by the officials. We are receiving requests right along from delinquent members, wanting to know what they will have to do to again become active members. I am sure that the shopmen realize that the only possible chance they have of changing their present working conditions, or secure an increase in pay, is, by again affiliating with their respective organizations.

In closing I am again requesting each and every member of our International to give us their whole-hearted support and co-operation in getting all men eligible to membership to become active members.—Wm. Atkinson.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER, JOE FLYNN.

Realizing our membership, as a whole, are intensely interested in our Insurance Law, adopted by our recent convention, we have compiled a report, each month, for publication in our Journal to provide this very important information to our members and their families and to show the actual rec-

ords of the payment of claims, as provided in our laws, that proves conclusively our membership and their families can provide a substantial benefit for an extremely low premium cost in case of their death or total disability. A number of claims paid since our last report are as follows:

Lodge	Member	Beneficiary	Amount
588	Matthew Schuh.....	Ella Schuh, wife.....	\$ 1,000.00
148	Richard Canty.....	Mrs. W. R. Segerson, sister.....	1,000.00
470	Noah Westerfield.....	Mrs. Noah Westerfield, wife.....	1,000.00
419	J. H. Holloway.....	.....	1,000.00
666	John C. Lovfald.....	.....	500.00
3	Geo. T. Cox.....	Anna M. Cox, wife.....	1,000.00
23	Denis Gallagher.....	.....	1,000.00
176	William McShea.....	Catherine McShea, wife.....	1,000.00
378	Stephen Trainor.....	.....	500.00
60	T. S. Stocke.....	Emily Stocke, wife.....	1,000.00
192	May Cheppettee.....	J. V. Yutes, son.....	1,000.00
226	M. N. Feezor.....	Geo. R. Uzzell, administrator.....	1,000.00
21	H. Connor.....	Peter Connor, father.....	2,000.00
Total		Total	\$13,000.00
Total Benefits Paid as per May Journal.....			\$88,500.00
Total Benefits paid to Date, May 19, 1926.....			\$101,500.00
Natural Death Claims..... 73			\$73,000.00
Accidental Death Claims..... 9			18,000.00
Partial Disability Claims..... 13			6,500.00
Total Disability Claims..... 2			2,000.00
Total Paid under Uniform Plan of Insurance.....			\$99,500.00
Natural Death Claims..... 2		(Paid under Voluntary Plan).....	2,000.00
Total		Total	\$101,500.00

Making a grand total of \$101,500.00 paid to the beneficiaries of our deceased members and two (2) claims of \$1,000.00 each, paid under the Voluntary Plan.

Wish to advise all subordinate lodges in submitting death certificates on the regular forms used, to send also the regular death certificates issued by a City or County Health Department, as this will avoid delay in the payment of the claims as this is required by the Insurance Company for their records in the payment of claims. On a number of occasions it has been necessary for this office to wire the local secretary for the death certificates issued by the city or county, and as a consequence there is more or less delay in forwarding the certificates of death to the insurance company's headquarters at Lincoln, Nebr.

The voluntary plan continues to be attractive to our membership and their families as we have to date more than \$420,000.00 enrolled, under the voluntary plan, and advise in making out the applications covering voluntary insurance that the applications be signed by the member, for voluntary insurance covering members of his family. The local secretary will also sign same and place the seal of the lodge on application. All premiums for voluntary insurance must be paid in advance quarterly, semi-annually or annually. A triplicate receipt signed by the officers of the insurance company, also the International Secretary-Treasurer are issued upon the payment of all voluntary insurance. A certificate of insurance and registration cards are also issued under the voluntary plan, that will be forwarded to the member through the local secretary upon the acceptance of their application.

Wish to again call the attention of our

local secretaries to the importance of forwarding the regular monthly reports and duplicate receipts to the International Secretary-Treasurer's office within the time limit, as by this method of forwarding regularly, each month, the reports and duplicate receipts, every member will be protected in all benefits received, as per our laws.

Account of the industrial depression existing throughout the country the past few years, and many thousands of men out of employment, and the result of the railroad strike of 1922, our membership has decreased to some extent, but with the whole-hearted co-operation of our membership in the re-organizing work of their respective locals, we are confident we could restore our membership back to its former status. Now, Brothers, it is to your personal interest to become active in the organization and re-organization of all men who are employed in our industries as only in the regular bona-fide trade union movement is the only protection you will receive to maintain a reasonable wage rate and decent working condition surrounding your labor. The conditions prior to the railroad strike as compared with the conditions existing in the shops governed by these so-called company unions is conclusive evidence of the necessity of our membership to endeavor to bring back into the fold of our International Brotherhood all members employed in our industries, so as to protect their rights to have a voice in our assignment of their wages and the conditions surrounding their labor.

Trusting that you will give these few suggestions your serious consideration and with best wishes for our continued success, I am, fraternally your, Joe Flynn.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT McCUTCHAN.

For Period from April 15th to May 15th, 1926.

I have devoted all the time since making my last report to the situation here in Winnipeg, and where the apathy towards organization on the part of most all of the shop trades is very pronounced, much as it has been for the past three or four years.

However the indications are fairly good for a considerable increase in the membership of Local No. 126, here in Winnipeg, as a campaign of personal visits is being conducted. The preliminary preparations are being made in an endeavor to organize the possible members for our organization employed in the contract shops, where the wages are much below what is now being paid for the same class of labor on the railroads.

An endeavor is also being made to organize some of the possible members at outside points by circulars and communications.

From information recently received, many

of the lodges in Canada are increasing their membership, over what it was a few months ago, and also that the different dual and secessionist movements are making no new gains among the boilermakers and helpers and in a number of cases they have lost nearly all the members that they gained last winter. This is very noticeable in Montreal.

The last dual movement that has attempted to get the boilermakers and helpers to join them has to date, arranged a total of three open meetings here in Winnipeg, and to which some or all of the shop trades were invited, all of which have been more or less complete failures as the last one which was held on May 7th, was only attended by 14 and of that number only seven were interested in building up the secessionist movement. By hand-bills, approximately 200 shopmen were invited to attend this meeting.

CANADIAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

There are those who make the statement "That the money that is paid to international unions by their members in Canada, goes across the international border and we on the

Canadian side get nothing or very little back in return."

As it has been the practice with the writer for several years, a statement is again issued, which has been compiled from the chartered accountant's reports and shows the financial operations of the Canadian local lodges of the Boilermakers and Helpers International Union, with their Grand Lodge for the years 1914 to 1926.

Your attention is directed to the "facts" that are contained in the following table, which for the twelve years shown in same, the Grand Lodge has paid \$10,767 more to or for its Canadian membership, than has been received by it from them.

Table Showing Receipts and Expenses by Years, for the Past Twelve Years of the Canadian Local Lodges, to and from the Grand Lodge (Only) of the Boilermakers and Helpers International Union.

	Strike Benefits Paid in Canada by Years	Officers' Salaries and Expenses Paid in Canada	Death and Disability Benefit Paid in Canada	Seven Per Cent of the Cost of Headquarters Expense	Seven Per Cent the Cost of the Official Journal	For Business Agent's Sup- port in Canada	Trades Labor Con- gress of Canada	Customs Mis- cellaneous Dele- gates to Conventions	Total Expense for Canada by Years	Total Receipts for Canada by Years	Mem- bership by Years
1914	\$ 2,102			\$ 1,218	\$ 840	\$ 188	\$ 475	\$ 4,823	\$ 9,406	866
1915 .. \$ 5,156	3,966	100	931	812	.....	192	107	11,262	9,006	1,015
1916 .. 5,831	3,427	400	1,564	875	.....	314	97	12,508	14,419	1,827
1917 .. 6,091	8,846	750	1,561	1,544	\$ 1,000	1,205	2,219	23,226	28,880	4,092	
1918 .. 26,520	11,487	1,650	4,361	3,577	1,650	849	1,267	51,361	59,842	8,078	
1919 .. 109,420	13,296	3,250	6,412	6,863	3,550	1,462	108	144,361	74,102	8,851	
1920 .. 39,470	9,269	3,450	5,208	6,804	3,075	1,216	4,326	72,845	58,034	6,480	
1921 .. 13,630	10,821	2,450	4,452	3,787	1,875	685	37	37,737	40,537	3,648	
1922 .. 40	7,821	4,125	3,024	2,247	.....	472	5	17,734	31,161	2,756
1923 ..	7,229	5,450	2,096	1,505	.....	457	.....	16,737	30,716	2,768
1924 ..	8,070	2,000	1,750	1,330	.....	509	187	13,846	30,485	2,639
1925 .. 60	9,894	4,800	1,871	1,344	.....	392	2,867	21,228	30,313	1,820

Totals. \$206,218 \$96,255 \$28,425 \$34,448 \$31,538 \$11,150 \$7,940 \$11,695 \$427,669 \$416,902

Deficit for twelve years.....\$ 10,767

Yours fraternally,

R. C. McCUTCHAN.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH P. RYAN.

(Period, April 16th to May 15th, 1926, Both Inclusive.)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Entire month devoted to the interest of our membership in the Smoky City. Progress very satisfactory. Prospect good. Meetings: Lodge 154, April 28th; Lodge 318, April 26th and May 10th; Lodge 747, McKee's Rocks, April 25th and May 9th; Central Labor Union, May 6th; Building Trades Council, May 8th; and Board of Business Agents meetings, B. T. C., 10 A. M., April

16, 19, 21, 23, 26, 30, May 3, 5, 8, 10 and 12th. Trustees Lodge 154 meetings April 23, 30th and May 7th. Contract shops and construction and repair jobs. Membership Lodge 154 gradually increasing. Work quiet but holds promise of improvement.

Building Trades News.

Pittsburgh trades have advanced their wages and conditions as the following tabulation will demonstrate. Our membership elsewhere, will be interested I am sure.

L.U.No.	Organization	Hours	Hour	Per Day
31—Plasterers		40	Hours	\$1.66¼
2—Bricklayers		44	Hours	1.62½
27—Plumbers		44	Hours	1.50
1—Painters Dist. Council.....		44	Hours	1.50
33—Lathers		40	Hours	1.66¼
Carpenters Dist. Council.....		44	Hours	1.50
6—Elevator Constructors		44	Hours	1.52
Helpers		44	Hours	1.06½
905—Steam and Operating Engineers.....		44	Hours	1.37½
On steam shovel, diggers, pile drivers, Loco. cranes derricks and double drum hoists.....		44	Hours	per week, \$66.00
Hod carriers, building and common laborers, dis- trict council segregated work and wage scale..		44	Hours	\$1.12½
		44	Hours	.80

\$ 9.00
6.40

Construction News.

East Chicago, Ind.—Roxana Petroleum Co. new refinery. Order placed for 6,500 tons of steel.

Venice, Ill.—Power Station addition—Illinois Power & Light Co., 1,400 tons steel placed with McClintick-Marshall Co.

Bartlesville, Okla.—Empire Gas & Fuel Co. purchased oil producing properties of J. F. Lucey in Vernon field, Wilbarger county, Texas, for \$1,000,000 and plans considerable development work in drilling additional wells. If gas tests now being made show good gasoline content, a gasoline plant will be erected.

Tulsa, Okla.—Graver Corporation has contract for one 1,000 bbl. unit cracking still for the Kanotex Refining Co. at Arkansas City, Kansas.

Vancouver, B. C., Can.—Hodgson, King & Marble, 629 Pender St., have contract for 2,100 feet of 36 inch and 5,600 feet of 26 inch steel riveted pipe. \$39,920.00.

Weldon, N. B., Can.—The New Brunswick Oil Fields, Ltd., Moncton, N. B., is planning oil refinery at a cost of \$50,000.00.

San Rafael, Cal.—Marin Municipal Water Dist. The Western Pipe & Steel, 444 Market St., San Francisco, Cal., has contract. \$153,485.00.

San Francisco, Cal.—Plans to appropriate \$4,076,000 for railway extension equipment and shops. City engineer, M. M. O'Shaughnessy.

Muskogee, Okla.—Enlarging plant, Pure Oil Co., (2) 2,000 bbls. cracking stills, (1) 5,000 bbl. tube still, (2) 600 bbl. stills, (2) 55,000 bbl. steel storage tanks, and some smaller storage tanks. Private plans. \$600,000.

Gap Mills, Wis.—Interstate Power Co. \$60,000 brick, stone and steel power plant on Kickapoo River. A. Orin, Mgr., Dubuque, Ia., proposed for bids.

New Haven, Conn.—The N. Y. N. H. & H. Ry. will build new round house at Cedar Hill, 255x300 feet. Cost \$50,000. Separate contracts and private plans.

Detroit, Mich.—Dept. Public Works, heating plant, boilers, etc., to Drake-Avery, 210 State St. \$210,150.

Washington, D. C.—Power plant for Dist. of Columbia water supply. Bids desired.

Beaver Dam, Wis.—Wisconsin Power & Light Co., 16 North Carroll St., Madison, Wis., taking bids for 200,000 cubic foot gas-holder. E. J. Kallevang, engineer.

California.—The Western Pipe & Steel, 444 Market St., San Francisco, Cal., has contract, approximately \$750,000, to erect for the Feather River Power Co., 3,500 tons, steel penstocks, in connection with Bucks Creek power project on Feather River in Plumas, county, California. Also equipment for power plant and substation for above to General Electric Co., Rialto Bldg., San Francisco; and Pelton Water Wheel Co., 2919 19th St., San Francisco. Approximately \$1,000,000.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Union Oil Co. will

build (4) steel storage tanks, 1501 Wilmington and San Pedro Streets, by day labor at a cost of \$140,000.

Peoria, Ill.—Cinder, coal and sand plant. Peoria & Pekin Union Ry. Ch. Eng'r—E. I. Rogers will build (1) 500 ton capacity reinforced concrete 3 track Simplex automatic electrically operated roller skip hoist tube coal and sand plant and (2) N. & W. type electric cinder plants with selective control, etc., for handling cinders from (6) locomotives at one time. Contract to Roberts, Schaefer Co., Wrigley Bldg, Chicago, Ill.

Richmond, Va.—Power plant, Roanoke River Power Co. plans power plant at Buggs Island, on Roanoke River.

Illinois Central R. R.—(Burnside) Chicago, Ill., will build inspection shop 90x440 feet, and a repair shop 75x440 feet. A. F. Blaess, Ch. Eng'r.

Baton Rouge, La.—1,200 tons steel tanks, Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana. Contract to Chicago Bridge & Iron Works.

Pensacola, Fla.—United States Navy, (1) 55,000 bbl. tank and (2) smaller tanks 500 tons. Contract to Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co.

Los Angeles.—Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. will build barge for Associated Oil Co., 270 tons. Plates and shapes.

Brooklyn Navy Yard.—Will build light cruiser, 19,900 tons of steel. The Carnegie Steel Co. only bidder.

California Oil Fields.—Contracts pending. 10,000 tons steel for 50 to 75 tanks for California Oil Fields. Bids being compiled.

Le Mesa, Cal.—Pipe line, 1,000 tons. Bids in May 10th.

Oroville, Cal.—Pipe line 125 tons. Thermalito irrigation district. Western Pipe & Steel low bidder.

Roseville, Cal.—Pipe line 400 tons. Bids being received.

The foregoing construction news is authentic. Our members will do well to acquaint themselves with these enterprises and with regard to the work that should rightfully come to our people. This survey is respectfully submitted for your information and guidance.

The Other Fellow's Insurance.

Each month it has been my purpose to furnish the Journal reading membership with statistics relating to the insurance feature of labor organizations, other, than our own.

Bricklayers' International Union.

Courtesy of Secretary Brother John J. Gleeson.

Casual observation, by our membership of the Bricklayer and Stone Mason, at work on his scaffold, would not cause us to imagine as hazardous a position, the job of laying brick and stone as that of boiler making. Especially so, when we see him out in the sunshine and fresh air with no smoke (TO EAT) gas to (CHOKE ON) and hot fire-box to crawl into in the course of the day's occupation. Nevertheless, we find from the following data, that our bricklaying brother

has his mortality rate similar to our own. Read the figures:

One year, ended June 30, 1925, reveals the fact that there were in the Bricklayers' International Union 1,128 deaths involving payment of \$292,105.00.

Nine months, subsequent thereto, ended March 31st 1926, reveals the further fact of 882 deaths involving payment of \$227,280.00. Better than one-half million dollars in 21 months \$519,385.00.

This article surely contains a Moral. If the bricklayer and stonemason, out in the sun and fresh air, needs insurance as indi-

cated above, it goes without saying, that our membership, a large majority of whom are employed indoors, under less favorable conditions, cannot afford to ignore the protection, offered under our present insurance program.

Owing to unusually lengthy report (covering) construction news, in the June Journal, I will only refer to the one organization in connection with insurance news. Next month, another interesting article will appear under my monthly report.

Mail will reach me at Pittsburgh, Pa., care Hotel Henry. Fraternally yours, Jos. P. Ryan, Intl. V.-P.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. McDONALD.

For Period from April 15th to May 15th, 1926.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 16, 1926.

At the conclusion of my last report I was in Jackson, Mich., assisting in the building up of Local 64, and on the evening of April 16th, another open meeting was held and two new applications were received. I also held a meeting for the night gang at 10:00 A. M. on same date, and am pleased to report much interest was shown at both of these meetings. Brother A. C. Bowen, General Chairman of District Lodge No. 12, was present and gave the men at both the day and night meetings a very interesting talk and requested their assistance and co-operation in helping the general committee secure an increase in wages and the restoration of time and one-half for

running repair men. I remained in Jackson until the 21st of April and left for Grand Rapids, Mich., to see what could be done toward organizing the men of our trade employed in the city of Grand Rapids. I was only in Grand Rapids two days when I received a telegram to come home on account of illness of my wife. I returned to Grand Rapids on the 13th and am doing what I can to build up the membership of Lodge 84 here.

I am in receipt of a table of statistics issued by the U. S. Railroad Labor Board which shows the purchasing power of earnings of shop employes in December, 1925, as compared with December, 1915, and I am quoting same below for the information of our railroad membership:

GROUP IV—KNOWN AS RAILROAD SHOP CRAFT EMPLOYEES.

Name of Craft	Number of Employees	Rates of Pay		Per Cent Increase (or Decrease) in Average Rates of Pay December, 1925, as Compared With December, 1915	Per Cent Increase (or Decrease) in Purchasing Power of Earnings
		December 1915	December, 1925		
Machinists (Journeyman)	57,569	4.18	5.864	40.3	17.1*
Boilermakers (Journeyman)	13,587	4.10	5.888	43.6	15.2*
Blacksmiths (Journeyman)	7,923	4.37	5.952	36.2	19.6*
Sheet Metal Workers.....	10,561	3.91	5.848	49.6	11.6*
Electrical Workers	9,169	4.34	5.755	32.6	21.7*
Carmen (Journeyman)	113,247	3.05	5.38	36.4	4.2
Molders (Journeyman)	986	4.40	5.840	32.7	21.6*
Helpers, all Crafts	107,445	2.37	4.032	70.1	.5
Helper Apprentices	8,090	2.47	4.496	82.0	7.5
Regular Apprentices	14,024	1.17	3.248	177.6	64.0
Car Cleaners	12,070	2.01	3.016	50.0	11.4*

NOTE—*Decrease.

The information given above clearly shows that the purchasing power of the earnings of the metal crafts which includes our craft, has decreased from 11 to 21 per cent and our craft the (boilermakers) it has decreased 15.2 per cent. These figures coming from the U. S. Labor Board cannot be disputed. Therefore, in the face of such information coming from a Government body it appears to the undersigned that our members are fully justified in demanding an increase in wages.

A great deal has been said the past two weeks about the general strike in Great Britain and while the American Labor Movement has always been opposed to the principle of a general strike, the situation in Great Britain is somewhat different, and in the opinion of the undersigned the action of our British brothers was fully justified. My reason for saying that the situation is different in Great Britain than in the United States is that the wage-earners in Great Britain has three weapons of defense to

protect themselves from those who would enslave them. Their three weapons are: Trade Unions, British Labor Party and the Co-Operative Society of Great Britain. United States Senator, Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa, delivered an address before the Council of Foreign Relations in New York City in 1923, relative to the Co-operative Society of Great Britain, giving a complete history of said society from its inception which was 1843 up to 1923, which showed that said society had grown to a membership of over 4,000,000 families, which means over one-third of the population of Great Britain. Senator Brookhart stated the co-operative society distributes over one billion dollars annually to its members and that the savings to its members amount to \$100,000,000, and of this amount \$65,000,000 is returned in cash in the form of dividends. It owns its own steamships. It has 13 great warehouses. It is the largest purchaser of Canadian wheat. It owns its own steam trawlers that catch tons and tons of fish. Its flour mills are the largest in Great Britain. One of the largest bakeries in the world is owned by the Co-Operators of Glasgow. It has 63 co-operative wholesale factories that turn out products for their societies valued at \$30,000,000 annually. Their soap works makes 500 tons of soap per week. They produce 4,000,000 pairs of shoes annually. They conduct three great printing plants. They operate their own automobile factories, making motors for

their own service. They own coal mines. They provide concerts and entertainments. Their banking department annual turnover in 1919 was \$500,000,000, and is next to the bank of England in importance. One-half of the industrial life and accident insurance in Great Britain is written by the Co-Operative Society. Their life insurance is carried on at a cost of one-fourth of that which the profit-making companies charge.

By the time this report reaches our membership the President of the United States will no doubt have signed the amendment to the Transportation Act of 1920, which among other things abolishes the U. S. Railroad Labor Board and sets up new machinery for the handling of disputes pertaining to wages and working conditions and as understood give the employees a right to organize without any interference from the officials of the railroads, which would sound the death knell of the "Company Unions" which in the first place came into existence as result of a resolution adopted by the Labor Board. It is up to us to go out and organize the majority of the shop men on roads that have no agreement with our organization and regain the ground we lost as a result of the 1922 strike. Trusting that the above report will be of interest to our membership, and with best wishes and kindest regards, I remain, sincerely and fraternally yours, C. A. McDonald, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT J. N. DAVIS.

For the Month Ending May 15, 1926.

Since my last report we have formally re-organized Local 112 at Mobile, Alabama. Brother Dave McDonald was elected president. Brother T. L. Crabtree, financial corresponding secretary, and Brother A. G. Davis, vice-president. We are hopeful that in the future this lodge will show a steady growth in membership. They meet the first and third Wednesdays in the Labor Temple, Mobile.

Visited with Lodge 37, New Orleans, La., and assisted the lodge in getting their business going again. This lodge had the unfortunate experience of having their Business Agent, Brother Winters, confined to his home through illness, which accounted for the state of affairs. The lodge has elected Brother Edw. Mills as Business Agent during the illness of Brother Winters, and we are sure the lodge will again go forward as before the illness of Brother Winters. The lodge also decided to put on a drive for membership, and to date has shown good results. Indications are that they will reach the desired goal in the very near future. The lodge joins me in wishing Brother Winters a speedy and permanent recovery, as the lodge feels that they have lost the services of their most able member and officer.

Visited with the members of Lodge 442,

also at New Orleans, and from the general attitude of the members we can expect some results from this lodge as time goes on. Found Brother Shea and the others as much in harness as ever.

Have been handling a couple of cases for Lodge 450 while at home, one of which is another case with the Structural Iron Workers tank work. To date this has not been settled. We have, however, made some progress with the company that the tank is being erected for.

The Railroad Labor Bill passed the Senate by an overwhelming majority, and is now with the President for his signature. This bill had the distinction of having thirteen members of the House and thirteen members of the Senate vote against it. Our usual die hards were in evidence, but as a whole the bill was favorable to the great majority.

The Retirement Bill is not getting along as fast as we had hoped for. The Senate committee voted for a bill to increase the annuity to \$1,200.00 per year maximum, and the President has voiced his objection to more than \$1,000.00, so it looks as if the proponents and the committees will have to accept this if the bill is to go through this session, otherwise even if it were passed it would not meet with the approval of the

Chief Executive and therefore be vetoed. It is hoped, however, that some legislation will be rushed through at this session (and rushed it will have to be) that will meet with the approval of the President, our only hope then would be to work for another amendment in the future to restore the original \$1,200.00 as asked for.

I find the insurance features adopted at our last convention, is meeting with the approval of not only the membership, but their

families, as I have numerous requests for additional insurance for the members of the families. This is taken as indication of approval from the members' families, and is proving the predictions of the advocates that it will eventually be understood by all. It is commonly said now, by many that we have the best form of benefits of any Brotherhood or Association. To all this, I readily agree. Yours fraternally, J. N. Davis, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT H. J. NORTON.

Period April 16 to May 15, Inclusive.

San Francisco, Calif., May 16, 1926.

At the conclusion of my last report I was at Colorado Springs, Colo., where a few pleasant days were spent visiting the members of my home local, Lodge No. 136. Leaving Colorado Springs, April 16th, and arriving at Denver, Colo., on same date, my entire time until May 9th was devoted to that district, assisting Brother H. C. Klein, business agent of Lodge No. 179. During this period we extended our organizing campaign into the homes of non-members, where we were afforded an opportunity to fully explain to the possible members and their families, the fundamental principles of the legitimate Trades Union Movement—and the many beneficial features of our International Brotherhood. While the immediate results of this campaign were not great, the interest manifested by those interviewed was very encouraging—and I feel confident that the next few months will show a material increase in the membership of Lodge No. 179.

Trade conditions in the Denver contract shops is very dull at present with no immediate prospects for betterment. This condition is principally due to eastern competition on large manufactured steel products which the local firms are unable to meet. Thus confining their activities to small manufacture and repair work. The Babcock & Wilcox Company have the boiler contract for the new Republic Building on which work will start about June 1st, also some boiler work at Colorado Springs to be installed later in the season. This work will be under the supervision of Mr. Turner, District Representative for the B. & W. peo-

ple, with whom arrangements have been made for the placing of our members.

While in Denver a trip was made to the Fitzsimmons Government Hospital in company with Brother Klein, where we visited Brother E. G. Lowerback of Lodge No. 104, Seattle, Wash., and Brother Michael O'Shaughnessy of Lodge No. 5, Cleveland, O., who as a result of disease contracted while in military service during the World War, are now undergoing medical treatment in that institution. I am pleased to report that we found both Brothers in good spirits and very much interested in the affairs of our Brotherhood. A personal visit from members traveling through that district and a line from any of their many friends would be appreciated. Mail should be addressed "Fitzsimmons Hospital, Denver, Colorado." For Brother Lowerback—care Ward Lower "M." and for Brother O'Shaughnessy—care Ward "C-5."

May 9th, left Denver for San Francisco, Calif., to confer with Brother John Dohney, who is on the Coast as personal representative of President Franklin—in connection with some gasholder construction. Arriving at San Francisco on May 11th, I accompanied Brother Gabbett, business agent of District Lodge No. 51, and Brother Dohney to the gasholder job at Oakland, where a conference was had with Mr. Sneed, Superintendent of construction. Attended regular meetings of Lodges 6 and 317—and am at present engaged with Brother Dohney and the officers of District Lodge No. 51 in an effort to straighten out the gasholder jobs at Oakland and Los Angeles. With best wishes, I am, yours fraternally, H. J. Norton, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT M. F. GLENN.

April 15 to May 15, Inclusive.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 15, 1926.

The period of April 16th to April 24th was spent in the vicinity of Cleveland, Canton and Akron in the interest of our craft. The Kittoe Boiler and Tank Company of Canton, Ohio, is doing a lot of work and I had conferences with them to determine their position with regard to employing our membership on their work. This company advised me where they have agreements

signed with several of our locals, nevertheless, they operate on an open shop basis. It is their intention to erect their work wherever possible under open shop conditions and yet do not want to openly oppose our organization. This company makes a specialty of ice work installation. Our locals should watch for this class of work being installed in their localities and see that our members are employed on it.

On April 25th I visited Hollaway, Ohio, where I had previously been, and re-organized Local 387 with 12 Boilermakers, 5 helpers and 1 apprentice. There are still about 10 helpers who are not members, but have every reason to believe these men will become members in the near future.

The week of April 26th to May 1st was spent in the city of Rochester, N. Y., working in the interest of Local 227.

The period of May 1st to May 9th, inclusive, was spent in Albany, N. Y., attending the convention of District No. 12, New York Central Lines and System Federation No. 103.

There were 13 delegates present at our district meeting, representing locals from all points on the New York Central Lines. The reports of the officers and delegates at this meeting shows that the organization has been making progress on this railroad during the past two years and the district is in a better financial and healthier condition than it has been in a number of years. All officers were re-elected without any opposition for the next two years.

The convention of System Federation No. 103 was very interesting and attended by a large number of delegates from all crafts. The officers and executive board gave very

encouraging reports of the progress being made, but many points still need more effective organizations. The delegates were advised that many points on the system had been lax in their local federations and they were requested to make special efforts to build them up after their return to their respective points.

After adjournment of the convention I remained in Albany several days, assisting Local 197 on local matters, which I think will produce results in the near future.

The past week has been spent in Buffalo, N. Y., holding conferences with the boiler manufacturers, who have agreements with Local 7. Our members had walked off the job on account of a misinterpretation of the agreement. Following these conferences our members returned to work and the final settlement of the question in dispute has been held up on account of the sudden death of Brother George F. Muir, Business Agent of Local 7.

There is much construction work being done in Buffalo under open shop conditions and an effort is being made to line up some of this work for our members. Fraternalty yours, M. F. Glenn, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE THOS. NOLAN.

Just a short report on the existing conditions of our local lodges in and around Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., and while the industrial situation is not what we expected for betterment in the many industries that in the past employed our craftsmen, still the locals of the Brotherhood, regardless of adverse conditions of employment are active just the same, and hold their regular meetings with a pretty fair attendance of their members, in order to keep the light of trades unionism continually burning, so when our present industrial depression is changed to industrial activity that organized labor will then expect what justly belongs to every wage earner of our country, fair working conditions and wage, to cope with the ever changing industrial situation that many employers of labor take advantage of at every opportunity, and that opportunity seems to be always in order when and wherever the Boiler Makers and Ship Builders fail to recognize that legitimate trade union organizations are the principal method and only hope of future and present co-operation of both parties at issue.

As I read week after week the many interesting articles published in Labor on various subjects in connection with the activities of organized labor in many sections of our country, as well as the over-active and continued support of the friends of all the American people in the House and Senate of the United States, and for that reason all the members of the Brotherhood should read carefully every item in the columns of our International Journal and Labor, in or-

der to govern our future actions by supporting our friends at the ballot box.

I notice in many issues of Labor for the past several months a graphic history of the cause of present strike on the Western Maryland Railroad and the principal cause of that strike is an inhuman effort on the part of the management to make slaves and willing puppets to a nefarious industrial policy unknown in the fundamental of a democratic form of government. Senator Shipstead, in his presentation of the strike and the causes that lead up to it, made the following truthful statement of facts; "This is no ordinary strike, for there is something sinister behind it, as it comes at the very period where there is a concerted effort to attain peace on the railroads of our country." Which is absolutely correct. Yet regardless of the many efforts on the part of several associations to bring about industrial peace on that system of railroad, it has failed.

For well do I remember what occurred on the Western Maryland Railroad in 1922, when the shop crafts federation on that system that had a signed agreement with that company and was abrogated. Instead was introduced a condition in its various shops that no American citizen could work under, much less tolerate. I had the pleasure of knowing many of the shop men who were ever loyal to the interest of the company and willing to co-operate at all times with shop officials when necessary, and instead of co-operation with the shop crafts in recognition of their efforts in that

direction for several years to my knowledge, and to a body of competent railroad mechanics that fully 96 per cent of them were citizens and taxpayers of the state of Maryland, and still those shopmen with homes and the responsibility of family ties were driven from the home cities to seek employment elsewhere, for still they were citizens of the state of Maryland and willing to meet their financial obligations as such in accordance with law. But not so with the Western Maryland Company, as the dollar mark is its only and sole object and consideration, and I trust that if negotiations looking to a settlement of present strike is opened up between the Engineers and the Western Maryland Railroad Company that the late shop crafts' strike will be cleared up also, as both strikes were caused by almost similar action on the part of the above company. And further, I desire to say that most all of the federated shop crafts strikers are at work at other places and can be secured in at least a couple weeks, providing the proper settlement is made and financial compensation is granted. And I say that every member of our Brotherhood should read very carefully the issue of Labor of May 1st, for Senator Shipstead in his explanation of strike before the United States Senate covers the strike situation from direct information that cannot be questioned, and can be applied without fear of contradiction to the federated shop crafts' strike that was forced on them in March, 1922.

And permit me to say that the above strikes on the Western Maryland Railroad should be a practical warning to railroad shop crafts of our country as well as many other railroads that I could mention "on the necessity of organization as well as the absolute necessity of constitutional discipline when industrial trouble is forced on organized labor, for organized labor is not by any means looking for strikes, but on the contrary are hoping for industrial peace with shop conditions and wages that organized labor is justly entitled to, that is fair and legitimate." It's a trades-union business proposition and why any man or woman that has to work for a daily wage can't see the necessity of organization in this day and age of unrest as well as injustice, it's one of the puzzles that the average man in the labor movement can't seem to solve, as all ought to know that protection is the first law of nature and in order to make that law possible as a matter of industrial protection we are compelled to have organization, for without it the struggle of life's burdens will sure be an up-hill proposition, for when there is no organization or what is known as company unions or American Plan shop committees, we are then in the first stage of what is known as permanent industrial slavery, and which every worker fully understands that has had any experience in them, with a supervisor or company representative present to hold down any proposition that's attempted to

be introduced in the interest of the workers, is why I have already stated that it's hard to understand why wage earners permit themselves to be so shackled by any employer of labor in direct opposition to their every interest.

Read the press report in the newspapers under date of April 29, 1926. Senator Reed's statement before the United States Senate which is as follows: "Senator Reed of Missouri delivered a caustic speech on the closing day. I want to say now to the people of the United States that the administration of Calvin Coolidge is as much owned by the great interests of this country and controlled by them as the subordinate of any bank in the United States is controlled by the board of directors of the institution. I am not an enemy of capital, but when capital moves in and takes possession of the government of the United States it is time for plain speech," said Senator Reed of Missouri. Then the senator winds up his caustic remarks by saying, "There has not been a demand made to my knowledge by the great financial interests that has not been responded to by this administration with the same subservience; the same cringing attitude that is manifested by a well trained setter dog when his master orders him to heel."

Surely that statement, coming from a United States Senator, is some food for reflection, not only for organized labor but every American that stands for America and the Constitution that every lover of a square deal to all and special privileges to none.

And such has been going on under our very eyes for some time, and more especially since the late World War ended, and all because we don't realize the dangerous situation that organized labor is confronted with, and due to the lack of organization and the necessity of marching to the ballot box on election day and with a fixed determination that none be placed in legislative positions but men that proclaim their loyalty to the Constitution of our country, and not dry in the House and Senate when in session and wet otherwise, nor side-stepping legislation that organization is pleading to be enacted for the protection of the men and women wage earners of our country.

For without organization we place ourselves right against a rather stiff proposition when viewed from either an economic or political standpoint, as the trades union movement is more essentially connected with the highest ideals of human rights and human liberty than any institution ever instituted by the minds of men. As many members of organized labor have been brought face to face with the different elements that organized labor is composed of in our movement, and the difference of opinion and characteristics are so numerous that no other earthly institution but organization labor could ever attempt to make

one for all and all for one but the trades union movement, and the greatest and most sublime efforts of organized labor are those that tend to uplift humanity and are going on with that effort year after year to make that uplift possible, so that the children of our members can receive more education, wear better clothes and be in a position when growing to manhood to understand what are the steps to take to prevent industrial slavery in a land that is blessed when governed in the interest of all and not for special privileges.

In conclusion I desire to report that our local lodges at the Norfolk Navy Yard are very much in favor of a Naval District, composed of Boiler Makers and Ship Builders, on the ground that more favorable consideration would be given by the officials of the Navy Department relative to work and conditions in the different navy yards, when a district representative would be in a position either through a committee or by authorized information relative to work or grievance presented, and the writer has been authorized to say that a delegate meeting should be held either in Philadelphia

or Washington, D. C., composed of one delegate from each navy yard lodge composed of Boiler Makers and Ship Builders, and for the purpose of electing a secretary who would represent that class of mechanics in all government navy yards and under the jurisdiction of the International President.

The meeting of navy yard delegates referred to would be for the purpose of discussing the general navy yards' present situation relative to the Boiler Makers and Ship Builders, and also to devise ways and means to finance a permanent secretary at Washington, D. C. Don't consign this proposition to the waste basket, but instead come out in the columns of our Journal with a positive yes or no, as both lodges in the Norfolk Navy Yard are very much in earnest on the proposition presented.

With best wishes for success to the officers and members of the International Brotherhood, including the Brotherhood Bank, an institution that will receive the support of our membership when financially able, is the wish of the undersigned.

I am yours truly and fraternally, Thos. Nolan, S. Rept.

Correspondence

Hoboken, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brither:

Hudson Lodge 163 held its regular meeting on Monday evening, May 3rd, and those present were well paid for the interest they had shown by attending same, for International Vice-President John J. Dowd was on hand and exposed some of the tactics being used by certain brothers in this part in order to satisfy their unselfish desires.

He told of how members of Lodges 16 and 163 have been up against a stone wall in the past and have resolved to cut their way out, members of these lodges are taking stock of themselves, they are going to do something worth while and a start along these lines has been put under way by these lodges paying a bill contracted by District No. 2 in New York Building Trades Council for the Business Agent's telephone calls and etc.

Lodges 16 and 163 have decided to do all that is in their power to hold the friendship of those in the labor movement in this part that we have had the good fortune to enjoy for many years through the efforts of Brother Dowd and the only way this can be done is to show them that spirit of prosperity has not caused all in our organization to feel that they can exist without the assistance of a combined effort of each other.

Committee consisting of members from Lodges 16 and 163 is to be formed and plans made for a supper to be held in the near future for the purpose of renewing fraternalism.

In closing I hope that the day is near at

hand when our members will realize the fact that the only way to accomplish success is to co-operate, for in unity there is strength, and it is advisable that we use a little common sense, as is used by all successful organizations. We must never lose sight of the fact that one cannot always be on top of the wheel, for as it turns one is liable to find themselves at the bottom with conditions to confront that others had to contend with. With warmest personal regards to all, I remain, fraternally, D. J. McGuinness.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Brother George D. Muir, president and business agent of Lodge No. 7, died Wednesday morning, May 12. One daughter, brother and several sisters survive him.

Brother Muir was active right up to the time of his sudden death yesterday afternoon. He and International Vice-President Brother Glenn, were out settling some minor grievances. I met him in the afternoon and he was in good spirits, planning on a conference with Brother Glenn for this morning, and his sudden death prevented him from carrying out the conference. Brother Glenn carried out the conference, believing Brother Muir was called away on some business for the members of Lodge 7, and was deeply shocked when the writer called him to inform him of Brother Muir's death.

Brother Muir has been an active member of Local No. 7 for the past thirty years and

participated in all movements looking toward the advancement of the interests of those who labor. His death will be keenly felt in our organization both locally and the International Brotherhood as a whole.

Members of Lodge No. 7 extend to the bereaved mourners our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad hour of bereavement.—Joseph Ernst, C. S., L. No. 7.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Brother Gustave Anderson, member of Local 227, in good standing for the past fifteen years, passed away on the 6th day of May, leaving a widow, two sons and an adopted daughter. Members of Local 227 wish to express their sympathy to them.

With best wishes, I am your fraternally,
John J. Danks, Sec. Local 227.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This will be somewhat of a surprise to the Journal readers, seeing an article appearing from Buffalo, N. Y. It has been a long time since the writer has contributed to the columns of the Journal, but nevertheless a perusal of same will readily convince one that the members and officers of our subordinate lodges are not taking advantage of broadcasting their views and opinions to the best interest of the organization, and are in reality depending upon the International Officers and Editor to fill the space in the columns.

The columns of the Journal are rendering yeoman services to the membership with its technical articles by O. W. Kothe, and to further assist the members in this matter, we should establish a question and answer column, whereby the members could submit questions not thoroughly understood in technical matters, and no doubt the Editor-Manager could arrange to enlighten the members with replies and answers to all questions submitted, especially in educating our members to prepare and secure positions as boiler inspectors, for in the near future every state in the union will adopt the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code, or one similar to it, and this will require technical knowledge and training to pass the examination for such position. Most of these positions are being held by individuals who have a theoretical knowledge, but not the practical knowledge and experience of a journeyman boiler maker. I can truthfully inform the members that today some inspectors holding jobs with insurance companies do not understand all the integral parts of boilers, but still in all they are getting away with it.

Conditions in and around Buffalo, N. Y., are not quite back to normal. We were always blessed with considerable boat work in the winter months, but the last few years work has not been up to former years, perhaps due to business depressions, and again

to boats having been laid up without turning a wheel for the entire season. However, we must bear in mind, that the electric welding process has been a factor in reducing the work that formerly would require a new head, or a patch on boilers, we as boiler makers must become conscious of the fact that Diesel Oil Engines are replacing steam power, in lake and sea crafts, which as a matter of fact are a disadvantage to boiler manufacturers as well as to the men who are depending upon boiler making for a living. Nevertheless, changes are developing new inventions, which require boiler makers and helpers to fabricate and erect and keep them on the job. We are effected like every other craft, with good and dull times, and our membership is keeping pace with each and every emergency, fighting for all work which rightfully belongs to our craft.

In relation to the insurance plan as adopted by the convention, I might inform the membership at large that the majority of members of Lodge No. 7 adopted themselves to the change immediately and in time every member realized the benefits derived by this insurance, each and every member today knows he is getting protection that he could not get outside of this International Brotherhood. Furthermore, the Constitution takes care of you in sickness and in old age as well. Look it over yourself.

It is with regret that Lodge No. 7 has to announce to the membership the sudden death of our late Brother Jacob Koch, who died in Elmira, N. Y., April 17, 1926, he being one of the members of this Brotherhood reaching the age that our Constitution gave him the right to apply for old age exemption, which he had been receiving for the past two years, through the International Lodge. His death certificate had been forwarded to the International Secretary-Treasurer May 1, 1926, and by the time this reaches the membership his claim will have been paid, which again shows when the Constitution is carried out to the letter every member thereof is benefited and protected.

Brother Koch had been a member in continuous good standing in Lodge No. 7 from the date he deposited his card, coming from Lodge No. 225, Elmira, N. Y., 1901. He was foreman for the D. L. & W. R. R. up to the strike in 1901, having stuck to the union all through the strike, and then coming to Buffalo and securing work at the Lackawanna Steel Co. Plant, and worked there up to the time of the strike at that place, which never was settled satisfactory. He then went to work for Howard Brothers Boiler Works until this shop closed down, account of the death of Thomas Howard, owner; and all through those years he stuck to Lodge No. 7, although holding the position of foreman.

Brother Koch was a quiet unassuming fellow, always ready to assist and help his

fellowmen in every way possible, and his passing to the great beyond, from whose bourne no traveler returns, is a severe loss to his friends and his family.

May we have the pleasure to look forward to the day when the members and officers will take advantage of the columns of our Journal and express their attitude on questions of welfare of the trade union movements in general, and promote an educational publication second to none.

Yours fraternally, Joseph Ernst, C. S.,
L. No. 7.

Portsmouth, Va.

To the Editor-Manager of the Journal.

Dear Sir and Brother:

As an officer of Lodge 57 I wish to express to the Editor of our Journal my most sincere appreciation because of the active co-operation on the part of the officers of the Brotherhood in getting their monthly reports in the columns of the Journal for the members of the various locals in this territory look for such reports and enjoy them, for the general news they get on matters of vital interest relative to what's going on in many sections where the officers are located, working in the interest of our Brotherhood.

While conditions in and around Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., are not what we would like to see them, nevertheless, it might be worse; as at present there are very few boiler makers idle and expect in the near future that all railroad and contract shops as well as government navy yards, will be humming with activity as in the good old days when every boiler maker that wanted a job could get one.

So what is the good in grumbling. On the contrary let us have confidence in the future, as our own efforts through the International Organization, will make future conditions better and brighter as it don't pay to worry about conditions that sometimes we are responsible for. Hard luck in many cases makes one amount to what he should be. Then why worry, as it may be the means of preventing hard luck and to realize what organization means, for possibly you have been sliding along life's path too easily to find out what organization is the only remedy to prevent hard luck, providing we attend strictly to the business of the local lodge we are a member of.

The union boiler makers at the Norfolk navy yard have a feeling that if there was a naval district of boiler makers and ship builders who are employed in government navy yards, it would make conditions better and employment more permanent, and hope that all lodges in government navy yards will discuss the question of a naval district in the next issue of our Journal, in order to find out if all our lodges in government navy yards are in favor of it.

In conclusion let me say:

There is a favorite old time motto,
That's well known and respected by us all.
It's that precious Fraternal Charter hanging in our Hall.

And whenever union labor knows its meaning

By responding to justice's call

Our conditions then become better because of Charter on the Wall.

—U. C. Pieroni, Treas, Lodge 57.

St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst our worthy Brother Geo. T. Cox, one who has faithfully served this lodge and district, and who was ever ready and willing to spend his time and energy in the interest of his fellow-men. One who will be sadly missed by his many friends in and out of this local and whose place will be hard to fill.

Local No. 3 extends their sympathy to his wife and brother of Lodge No. 3 in the Northwest, and may the Almighty God in his mercy give strength to those he has left behind, that they may bear their misfortune in a Christian spirit that eventually makes us all meet again in the great beyond. J. N. Altmeyer, Sec. Lodge No. 3.

Balboa, C. Z.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed please find souvenir program of Card Party and Dance given by Local 463, on February 13, 1926.

Also enclosed find poem published in the "Panama American" "It Is the Real Thing," by John McGroarty.

This card party and dance was held in the Hotel Tivoli, Ancon, Canal Zone, one of the most famous hotels in the world, on the Saturday night preceding the annual Carnival in Panama. We were honored by a visit from her Majesty, Queen Aida I, Queen of the Carnival, and her Court. Queen Aida was escorted to the Ballroom by our President, J. W. T. Mann. We were also honored by a visit from Her Majesty Queen Amelia, the charming Queen of the Chinese Colony in Panama. The two queens picked the winning numbers for our door prizes.

The Tivoli was crowded with merry makers, the majority in carnival costume; and the bridge and pinocle players played for the best assortment of prizes ever given on the Isthmus. The first prize for bridge and pinocle were beautiful satsuma tea sets. The door prizes were a large size Roper gas range and a five piece wicker set of furniture. Besides there were forty prizes for the players, all donated by the merchants of Panama City.

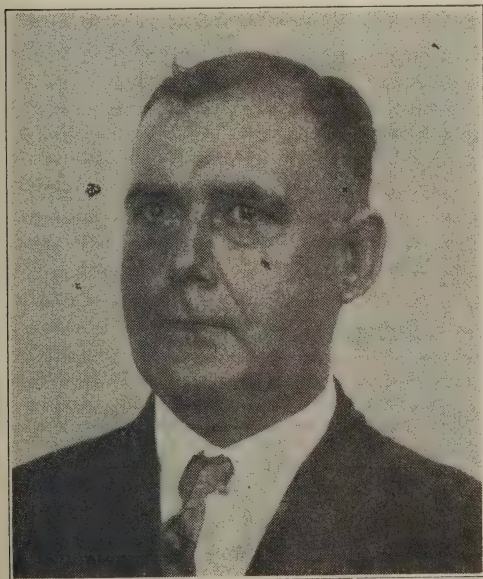
Great credit is due to the committee, headed by our energetic secretary, Brother

George A. Kelly, who worked to make this affair the biggest social success of recent years on the Isthmus of Panama, besides netting a substantial sum for our Welfare Fund. Fraternally yours, James P. Sullivan, Rec. Sec'y Lodge 463.

Balboa, C. Z.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed find photograph of Brother James Z. Knapp, former secretary of Local 463. Brother Knapp has been appointed to serve on the Plebiscite Commission at Tacna Arica, and sailed recently on the Grace Line S. S. "Santa Luisa" for Arica, Chile. Brother Knapp's linguistic abilities and his never failing energy will make him, we are sure, valuable member of the Commission.



Local 463 feels honored that one of its members has been appointed to serve his country on such an important mission. Fraternally yours, James P. Sullivan, Rec. Sec'y Lodge 463.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Will you please publish the following:

It is with regret we announce the death of Brother Larry Martin's mother, who resided in Dayton, Ohio.

She passed to the great beyond on the 29th, of April at the age of 82 years. Many of our old time members knew her well and will regret to learn of her passing, and we all sympathize with Brother Martin in his irreparable loss.

She has answered roll call in the unknown land, Brother Martin will no more hear her friendly voice, nor see her ever

ready smile on this earth; and will miss her wise and just counsel.

We the members of Local 92, at this time offer condolence to our Brother. I am, yours fraternally, Frank S. Dunn, Sec. No. 92.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This is to advise that the drawing for the gold watch held by Local Lodge No. 154, Pittsburgh, Pa., was held at the Boiler Makers' Dancing Jamboree at the Moose Temple, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the night of April 20th, and was won by Assistant International President Wm. Atkinson.

Lodge 154 desires to express its appreciation to the lodges who assisted it in this drawing and to extend its sincere thanks to those lodges and to Brother Atkinson who generously donated the watch to the lodge treasury.

Trusting you will have space in the next Journal for this letter, I am yours fraternally, James G. Sause, Business Agent, Lodge 154.

Following are the lodges who bought tickets to date:

No.		No.	
1	.....\$5.00	363	.....\$2.50
16	..... 2.50	380	..... 1.00
85	..... 2.50	498	..... 2.50
163	..... 2.50	607	..... 2.50
326	..... 2.50	719	..... 2.50
345	..... 1.00	747	..... 1.75

Sacramento, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We, the members of Local 743, wish to express our deepest sympathy to Brother J. W. Butler, whose wife died recently, and pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of their bereavement and leave him only the cherished memory of the loved and lost. Committee, Fred Biser, H. R. Thring, H. P. Wallace, L. 743.

Sacramento, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We, the members of Local 743, wish to express our deepest sympathy to Brother John Brushia, whose mother died recently, and pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of their bereavement and leave him only the cherished memory of the loved and lost. Committee, Fred Biser, H. R. Thring, H. P. Wallace, L. 743.

Sacramento, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We, the members of Local 743, wish to express our deepest sympathy to Brother Charles Cutting, whose sister died recently, and pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of their bereavement and leave him only the cherished memory of the loved and lost. Committee, Fred Biser, H. R. Thring, H. P. Wallace, L. 743.

Portsmouth, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

For some time past I have been asked to write a few lines to the Journal, but as in all newly organized enterprises, strict attention had to be paid to business if we would attain our hopes of building up the Portsmouth Local No. 178 to the strength and importance that it should hold among the ranks of organized labor.

It has never before been attempted to organize the various crafts in the shipfitters shop at the Norfolk Navy Yard, i. e., chip-pers, drillers, riveters, shipfitters and helpers, under the one banner and the harmony and brotherly feeling shown at all our meetings is most encouraging to those who have given their time and attention in organizing this local.

We attempt to impress upon each new member that we are united for mutual benefit and the advancement of our shop regardless of the craft he follows or the rate he holds. We also wish to state that we include in this policy, all members of the Brotherhood and at any time that we can be of service to any local or individual of the Brotherhood we trust they will feel free to write us.

At the present time we are enjoying especially prosperous times in the shipfitters' shop and there is at present room for a

couple of first class shipfitters with mold loft experience. Any brother wishing further information can write either the Labor Board of the Norfolk Navy Yard or the writer. Respectfully and fraternally yours, J. I. Copeland, Sec'y 178.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with deep regret that Shipfitters' Local No. 43 preports the death of Brother Nicola Ragona, who died at St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn on May 7 after an illness of over five months.

Brother Ragona was a friend of all who came in contact with him, he was a faithful member of Local 43 since it was organized.

We extend to his wife and children our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement. Yours fraternally, James P. Devlin, Sec. L. 43.

Salisbury, N. C.

It has pleased Almighty God in His divine wisdom to remove from our midst our dear beloved brother, Marvin N. Feezor, and we, the members of Tar Heel Lodge No. 226, extend to this dear brother's family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their sad hour of bereavement, and commend them to Him who knoweth all things best. Committee, M. C. Sowers, W. H. Woodford, J. C. Agner, L. 226.

International Correspondence

Wellington, N. Z.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am in receipt of Journals to March, for which I thank you. The information contained therein is both interesting and useful, to members of this Executive. The publication of wage agreements made by your locals are of great assistance to us, and are frequently quoted to employers, who are continually stating that various countries have reverted to the 48 hour week, and in some cases a 54 hour week. These tactics are adopted in order to lengthen the hours of labor in this country. In the course of a few months, this Association will be press-

ing the employers for a renewal of our present agreement, which expires in October of this year, and provides for a 44 hour week, etc.

In order to assist our branches to keep in touch with the conditions of labor in your country, and the various social activities, viz; Labor Banking; Life Insurance—both subjects of which I am personally interested in. I would esteem it a favor if you could extend the courtesy to us by forwarding five copies of your Journal each month, or any other publications that—in your opinion—may be of interest to the Labor Movement of N. Z. I am prepared to forward in return any publications required from this country. Yours fraternally, P. E. Warner, Secretary.

In Memoriam

Notice of the following deaths of members and relatives of members have been received with suitable resolution of sympathy:

Members.

Bro. Gustave Anderson, member of Lodge 227, Chicago, Ill., died recently.

Bro. Matthew Schuh, member of Lodge 588, Chicago, Ill., died March 20th.

Relative of Members

Daughter of Bros. J. Macalosa, member of Lodge 433, Tampa, Fla., died recently.

Mother of Br. John Bates, member of Lodge 93, Joliet, Ill., died April 19.

Mrs. Anna Allison, wife of Bros. E. R. Allison, member of Lodge 229, died May 2nd.

Mrs. Mary McCumber, mother of Bro. Wm. McCumber, member of Lodge 229, died May 9th.

Technical Articles

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING OF STEEL

By O. W. Kothe.

Having considered the general characteristics of welding cast iron in our last article—it seems good that we get some understanding concerning steel welding for common work as well as for high speed tool steel. In these articles it is difficult to select certain type problems that are good for instruction purposes. Some kinds of work are good for our railroad tradesmen, others for manufacturing purposes and still others for general shop work, while some are exclusive for job purposes.

In view of this, we have selected problems such as best fits a general description. From these general features the reader can branch out in applying these principles to various lines of work. It is not always a person's own pet line of work, but often work is met with that is way out of the ordinary. In such cases the reader will have the process to follow and can help himself.

Thus at Fig. 39, we show a steel tank made of low carbon steel, or ordinary steel plate $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick. The plates should be sheared square to correct sizes; thus the circumference will be:

$$3.1416 \times 36 = 113.0976 \text{ or } 113\frac{1}{8} \text{ inches.}$$

The length is arranged to the width of sheets in stock and so may contain one or two cross seams. The dished ends can be bumped out with a raising or flanging hammer, after which the edges are turned up by hand or with a machine. All edges are prepared for welding, either as at A or B of details in Fig. 40. But the longitudinal seams are first welded allowing the edges to diverge about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for each foot in length, so when the welding takes place and the metal draws together a perfect joint will result. Often the edges are clamped as at K, and the clamp is slipped back as the welding progresses.

About the welding of the end headers to the shell, either method such as we show at C, D, E, F, G or H may be used. The same holds good with pipe connections which can be made by means of an angle, pad, or merely inserting the pipe and welding as details I and J show. No flux is really necessary when welding as the steel should flow without it. If it does not flow sufficiently then some flux as is used for cast iron may be used.

When tanks of this kind are made, they should be tested upon being finished. This can be done in two ways. One way is to connect up a water pressure gauge and fill the tank with water. Next insert an air pump to a length of pipe connecting with the tank and so force more water in the tank. This is called the hydrostatic test, and any

pressure desired can be set up, after which the tank is tapped with an ordinary hammer or mallet to jar the metal and any faults in the weld would cause the water to spray out. The second method is to pump the tank with air to any desired pressure—tap the seams with a mallet. Next take a brush and a vessel of soap suds water and brush over all seams and connections. Any leak, the soap suds will show bubbles and indicate the leak.

Welding Heavy Steel Parts

Generally on average thickness of round bars, as shafting up to about 2 inches in diameter, the shaft ends are prepared as at M Fig. 41. The steel bar must be well heated and take care so a thorough fusion is made and still not burn the metal. On still larger bars or pieces of steel, the ends can be prepared as at N; but care must be taken to thoroughly fuse the vertical edges while building up metal.

Alloy Steel Welds

It should be remembered that any weld is a casting, no matter what the metal may be, and that it is impossible in most cases, to produce as satisfactory condition in the weld as in the original metal. Even with the best welding material and fluxes, unless the weld can be given the same rolling or forging treatment as that to which the original metal was subjected.

In the case of alloy steels, which are largely used in automobiles and such other machinery, the proper heat treatment must be given in addition to forging the steel. These results are generally difficult to obtain, because the piece cannot generally be forged; nor does it contain the necessary elements for successful heat treatment, since the joint is not a homogeneous weld. Then, again, no welding shop has the facilities for conducting such heat treatments. Therefore in such cases, a welded piece will not give satisfactory results. This is not the fault of the welder, of the material, or of the flux, but is an inherent limitation of the process, and it is therefore advisable to avoid welding such pieces of steel—except in case of emergency or for temporary purposes only.

Welding Wire for Spring Steel

Where it becomes necessary to weld broken leaves in automobile springs Fig. 42 and at O, or certain other springs for different purposes—this can be done with care. It has been found that to use ordinary old bed springs which can be reclaimed from scrap yards. Ordinary welding-wire is not satisfactory and care must be taken in using this material not to burn it. A fairly large

tip should be used and the work done quickly.

Steel castings can be welded by using the ordinary weldingwire. It is often well to keep the pieces cut out of the V-groove while preparing, and so use the same metal for welding purposes. At times ordinary welding wire is difficult to make a good weld, and then it is often possible to chip off surplus metal from other parts of the casting and use it for welding fill in. If strength of joint is a consideration, ordinary cast iron must not be used as a welding material.

The Welding of Tool Steel

According to some authorities is generally unsatisfactory, particularly where the material is to do heavy cutting. It is not possible to avoid entirely the burning of the metal. Borax or other suitable flux should be used as a coating for the steel to help keep the air away from it. The use of spring steel wire for welding or filling and a rather large tip and by using the quickest possible speed in doing the work—as good results as any can be obtained. One of the reasons that makes it difficult to weld highly tempered steel is that the new filler merely is plastered on the outside and does not fuse sufficiently with the steel. Under such conditions the weld is easily broken off. Such welding is often a matter of doing the weld without drawing the temper out any more than possible—hence a sufficient fusion cannot be made. But other authorities have succeeded in welding high speed tool steel quite satisfactory as we shall see directly.

Puddling Process

In welding heavy materials and where the steel is subjected to stress and strain, it is often an advantage to hammer the weld—thus restoring a better grade of steel than a plain weld would produce. As steel is made by forging or rolling, or burning, the Bessemer process, the impurities out; so any autogenous weld is also improved from its cast state to a form of steel by hammering.

Take for instance tradesmen who work in shops that are part of a manufacturing plant, where possibly a machine shop department is operated; the welder must be acquainted with welding broken frames for machines, engines and much other equipment. So at Fig. 43, we show an example of a frame, whose section measures at least 5x6 inches. After due preparatory heating, the workman starts welding in the bottom of the V shaped groove formed by the two beveled edges. On such heavy work as an expedient to start the weld a $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch plate should be tacked to the lower side of the frame on which a foundation can be made to start the weld. Weld this plate solid to the frame and also welding edges of plate, this plate to extend out on both sides of frame the thickness of the reinforcing plate.

On such work there should always be two operators, that is one man welding on each side of the frame. After the weld reaches a certain thickness, ranging from $\frac{3}{16}$ inch up

to 2 inches (according to the work and the skill of the workman) the welder starts hammering the molten metal by a small hammer with plens of such shape to enable the metal to be reached at the base of the groove. At C we show such a hammer, and by playing the welding flame simultaneously with the hammering the weld is sort of forged. By this procedure the weld is built up to its full thickness and it corresponds to a kind of puddling. During this operation it is necessary to cool the head of the hammer at intervals to prevent destroying the hammer. It is cooled by simply dipping in water.

By this means, densification of the material and an increased strength is obtained. After the whole welding groove has been built up with filling material; it is the common practice to effect a smoothing of the surface by using a small hammer of about a $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch face as the hammer becomes heated it should be cooled in water.

It is essential to successful operation that this kind of hammering be done while the welding seam is at a bright red heat. It is important that at any time during the process of welding, that the entire joint be kept red hot, the finished weld as well as the unwelded portion. Even after the weld and hammering is done it should be evenly heated and permitted to cool slowly. If the welding seam is worked upon while at a temperature below the red glow of the material or with a larger hammer, internal fractures of the metal occur which impair the welded seam. Workmen who meet with ample such work should experiment; first making an ordinary weld and then make others by hammering. Test each specimen to know the value of hammering; the length of time; the severity of the blows; the color of the metal and the thickness of the weld in each case.

Welding High Speed Tool Tips to Low Carbon Shanks.

Those of our tradesmen who do welding and are employed in shops or factories that do considerable cutting by machinery often meet with the problem of welding high speed tool steel. This is occasioned by the tool steel being quite costly and at times hard to get, and so it has been found that to weld a shank of machine or mild steel to the high speed steel tips perfect satisfaction is produced.

A welder must never play his flame too long on steel, since steel melts at about 1800 degrees to 2500 degrees F., while the torch flame is about 6300 degrees. The latter being about three times or more powerful, it easily burns the metal. If melted, an entire heat would be destroyed.

The general procedure in welding high speed tool steel to low carbon shanks is the preparation of the shank, which is beveled to an inverted V, as at A, Fig. 44. The tip of the high speed steel is not to be beveled. The shank and tip should then be sand

blasted, and then the sand dust is wiped off the surfaces. Next, preheat both of these parts to a cherry red or about 1375 degrees F. Then build up $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of metal on the surface of the shank that is to be welded, and also on the surface of the tip which is to be welded, using $\frac{3}{16}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch nickel steel welding rod and a flux such as is used for cast iron. Next place the tip in the position it is to occupy and tack it and weld one side with a nickel steel rod. A flux is not necessary, although can be used sparingly. Then turn the tool over and weld the other side. Both sides should be welded from the end progressing toward the heavy portion of the shank.

By this procedure the low carbon shank will absorb heat more rapidly than the tip. As the flame is progressing toward the shank the tip is therefore subjected to as little heat as possible and the shank will absorb the most of it. Next set the tool up and weld the sides and top, where the high speed steel joins to low carbon shank. To perform this weld quickly, sufficiently large tips should be used and care should be taken that the flame is not played on one spot too long, or the metal will be burned. Some folks claim that Norway or Swedish iron rods and vanadium steel gives good satisfaction in such welding, while others give the preference to nickel steel rods.

Because the physical properties of high speed steel and ordinary tool steel are so different that strains are easily set up in welding. It is therefore necessary that welded tools be heat treated before cooling from a welding operation. When possible a furnace should be used for this purpose. If the life of the tool is but of short duration, it is sufficient to bury the red hot tool in lime or asbestos as soon as welding is done. Another good method is to place the tool on end and insert it gradually into a tank containing any good mineral oil. This tempering or hardening process should take place directly after the welding operation and before the tool cools.

Mr. G. A. Hastings, in the American Machinist, says: "Our high speed steel scraps consisted of all sorts of short ends. Owing to the high price of steel we decided to try oxy-acetylene welding to utilize these ends on mild steel shanks. We prepared them for welding as at B, Fig. 44, and have turned out lathe, shaper and planer tools that give entire satisfaction. The high speed points were cut with a hat set and ground to the proper shape, the welding edges being beveled toward the center of about 45 degrees. The shank was made in the same way and the weld made with ordinary steel welding rod."

Regarding Prest-O-Lite Co. practice, A. F. Brennan says: "The weld is made in the following manner: Both the machine steel and the high speed steel are beveled from two sides by grinding as at C, Fig. 44. It is important that this bevel extend clear to the

center of the piece and that the angle be a generous one—at least 90 degrees. It has been found that a nickel-steel welding rod made of a low-carbon steel containing about 3 per cent nickel gives the best results, and no flux is used.

The weld should be executed just as though both pieces were of machine steel, except that greater care should be taken to insure the penetration clear to the center of the parts being welded. It may be found necessary to "puddle" or "work" the molten metal with the filling rod, as some grades of high speed steel do not flow readily under the torch. The tool is finished at the weld to correspond where it is to fit, thus: if space permits reinforcing, welding rod is filled around the weld, while if a flush surface must be had, it is ground down smooth. I have never welded my points of high speed steel tips less than about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; but if the material is properly handled, I believe that this length could be reduced."

At sketch D, Fig. 44, we show a practice of the Root & Vandervoort Engineering Co., East Moline, Ill. The mild steel shank is welded to the high speed steel tip as the weld line indicates. After the tool is welded, no hammering is done of any kind on it, and all shaping is done by grinding. After rough grinding the tool is hardened in the usual manner, and then after finished grinding it is ready for use.

Welding Crank Shaft.

In sketch Fig. 45, we show a highly skilled job, that of welding a crank shaft. Numerous of these shafts have been welded in one place or another with entire satisfaction. Here, with such work, it requires a skillful operator and a person to know how to handle the metal, as well as retemper it. A job like at Fig. 45 may be of doubtful value, since it is easy to merely plaster the molten metal on the outside. Now and then a shaft must be welded where the round portion joins the flat crank member. In such cases the round end is prepared as M of Fig. 41, and the entire shaft is lined up on suitable bearings and then clamped down.

By means of small spot welds at the point, it is possible to revolve the shaft on the bearings and see that it is in perfect lineup. When this is carefully trued up, the weld is made the same way as any other weld on highly tempered steel. Enough metal is built up on the weld, which is later machined down, after which it is necessary the entire shaft is evenly heated and tempered. Such work is especially popular among automobile shops—but then it is entirely possible for a welder to meet with such work, on his own car, or that of a friend, or the firm's trucks, etc. In fact, welders are often required to repair parts for the firm's cars, and this takes on a very vast variation of parts.

It is therefore evident that to be a welder, a person must strive to be a professional in any and all work a person would meet with.

to merely weld bolt heads or ends in cylindrical vessels, or such other pet work, really does not mean much. It is a distinct service to the trade as well as yourself to be a man of varied accomplishments over and above your own pet work.

ALLOY STEEL.—All the varieties of steel thus far considered owe their properties chiefly to the amount of carbon which they contain, and for this reason they are classed as "carbon steels." It has been found that the addition of certain elements, usually metals, to steel may greatly alter its properties and make it decidedly more valuable for certain uses. Such steel is classed as alloy steel. Among the metals alloyed with steels may be mentioned nickel, manganese, chromium, vanadium, tungsten and molybdenum. It is highly important that alloy steels be properly heat treated, as in the annealed state they are but little superior to carbon steels. The varieties of alloy steel are so numerous and their properties so varied that it will be possible to refer to them here only in the briefest manner.

NICKEL STEEL.—Nickel steel contains nickel in amounts up to 3.5 per cent. It has a greater strength and ductility and a higher elastic limit than carbon steel of the same carbon content. The modulus of elasticity is about the same, and the hardness is somewhat greater than that of carbon steel. Nickel steel is used in bridge members, structural shapes, rails, crankshafts, connecting rods, automobile parts, etc.

MANGANESE STEEL.—Manganese steels may be divided into two groups. The first group contains from .7 to 1.4 per cent of manganese and from .15 to .40 per cent of carbon. This steel is used largely in Europe for railway materials requiring great strength and toughness, and for flasks, such as gas drums, which must sustain very high internal pressure. Manganese added to steel in amounts of 1 to 2 per cent increases the tensile strength and Brinell hardness.

The second group contains 12 per cent or more of manganese with a carbon content varying according to the use for which the steel is intended. This material is known as Hadfield's manganese steel. As it is practically impossible to machine this steel, it is suitable only for castings and forgings on which little or no subsequent machining is necessary. Steel intended for castings contains from .25 to 2 per cent carbon, while that used for forgings contains less. Unless heat treated, it is extremely brittle, but after heat treating it possesses marvelous toughness. It dents rather easily, and the Brinell hardness is correspondingly low, yet it cannot be drilled or otherwise machined except by grinding. One of the most important properties of this anomalous material is its remarkable durability for curves, burglar proof safes, jaws and rolls of crushing machinery, and teeth of dredger buckets.

CHROME STEEL.—Chrome steel results from the addition of from 1 to 2 per cent of

chromium to steel which ranges from .8 to 1.5 per cent of carbon. A fine-grained hard steel results which is suitable for armor piercing shells, armor plate, steel balls, steel roller bearings, files, burglar proof safes and automobile gears. Chromium in combination with other elements produces a high speed tool steel.

A comparatively recent development of chrome alloy steel is the manufacture of stainless steel containing about 15 per cent chromium with .5 to .6 per cent carbon. This steel is practically immune to atmospheric corrosion and also resists the staining action of fruit juices. Because of these properties it is suitable for table and other cutlery and for use in exposed locations.

This material has also demonstrated remarkable durability when used as blades in steam turbines. In a comparative test recently reported, turbine blades of stainless chrome steel showed no corrosion after five years of use. Blades of phosphor bronze, nickel bronze and brass in the same wheel and therefore subjected to exactly the same conditions were noticeably corroded.

VANADIUM STEEL.—Vanadium added to steel in amounts less than .3 per cent increases the elastic limit, ductility and resilience of the material. When used in connection with chromium or nickel, it gives increased toughness and strength. Vanadium steel finds uses in automobile parts, punches, dies, drills, springs and axles.

SILICON STEEL.—Silicon steels are valuable in electromagnetic and electrical generating machinery. Those in common use contain less than 5 per cent silicon. A silicon steel with 2.75 per cent silicon and the smallest possible amounts of carbon and manganese has even greater magnetic permeability than pure iron, and high electrical resistance.

A steel containing 1 to 2 per cent silicon with .4 to .6 per cent carbon, known as silicon-manganese steel, is much used for automobile springs and to some extent for gears. After suitable heat treatment, it has a high elastic limit. In comparison with other alloy steels it is an inexpensive material.

TUNGSTEN STEEL.—Tungsten is an important element in the modern high speed self-hardening steels. The usual other constituent is manganese and sometimes chromium. These steels, which are used for cutting tools, are self-hardening when heated to a high temperature and cooled in air, and cannot be annealed or softened by known methods. Self-hardening steels are non-magnetic. Tungsten steels with a small amount of manganese can be used for permanent magnets or springs. High speed steels contain from .25 to 1 per cent carbon and from 5 to 25 per cent tungsten.

MOLYBDENUM STEEL.—Molybdenum steel is used in high speed tool steels, in which it has practically the same effect as tungsten, but only about one-half as much is

required to produce the same effect. It is also used to replace vanadium in structural and machinery steels, as its effect is to increase tensile strength, elastic limit and ability to withstand shock. For this purpose

it is used in amounts ranging from 1 to 8 per cent. Tests of molybdenum steel show tensile strengths up to 280,000 pounds per square inch, accompanied by an elastic limit of 267,000 pounds per square inch.

Educational Department

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH.

By Irving Fisher, Yale University.

The Relation Between Capital and Income.

The last two articles were about capital and income. Capital was defined as the *value of a stock of wealth at a point of time*. Income was defined as the *value of a flow of services during a period of time*.

Income may be *saved* and so turned back into capital. Or capital may be *spent* and so turned back into income. In the first case capital accumulates; in the second case capital is diminished. In the first case the man is living inside his income; and in the second case he is living beyond his income.

On the borderline between the two, he neither accumulates nor diminishes his capital, nor does he live either beyond or inside his income, but exactly *on* his income. Such a man receiving, say, fifty dollars a week, also spends fifty dollars a week and enjoys fifty dollars' worth of *real* income—food, shelter, amusements, and so forth.

A man may live beyond his income not only by living on his own capital, but by living on somebody else's capital, by going into debt or by buying too much on the installment plan.

But the normal way is to *save* and so add a little to capital each year rather than subtract from it. Corporations often save half their income and put it back into the business. About 10 per cent of the total income of the people in the whole United States is saved on the average every year, or about \$80 per capita.

To help us decide how much to save, we ought to keep accounts. For this purpose some good sort of account book is necessary. Such a book can be gotten from a number of sources, such as a savings bank, a life insurance company, or from the National Thrift Committee (347 Madison Avenue, New York, New York.)

Savings, then, are accumulation of capital taken out of income. The capital thus accumulated may be in the form of money put away in a stocking, or of canned tomatoes or other food stored up in the pantry, or of more durable goods, such as pianos, automobiles, houses, or of property rights accumulated such as deposits in a savings bank, bonds or stocks. But in all cases savings come out of income and go into capital.

Since capital merely stands for *future* enjoyment, savings come out of immediate income and go into future income—with interest. Whether to spend a given dollar or to save it "for a rainy day," is one of the most

vital questions of home economics which confronts us every day. We cannot do both—have our cake and eat it too.

There is always the temptation to enjoy today and neglect tomorrow. It takes self-control to save, but there is also such a thing as saving too much. We may, for instance, stint ourselves so much as to injure our health and earning power. What we should aim to do is so to distribute our available income between having a good time today and providing for future needs that, in the end, there may be no reason to be sorry for the way we decided to distribute it.

One of the inducements to save is the interest to be obtained on the savings. On the other hand, one of the deterrents from using up savings or going into debt is the loss of interest. Sometimes this deterrent doesn't work because the loss of interest is concealed in the form of a higher price paid for something. For instance, there is often a concealed loss to those who buy on the installment plan equivalent to 10 per cent of interest per year. If the public realized this more clearly there would be less buying on installments.

But we are not ready to study interest. For the present, we merely accept interest as a fact. If a man saves \$100 today and puts it at interest at 5 per cent, he gets \$105 at the year's end. The \$5 is then called the "interest," as reckoned on the \$100 at the beginning. As reckoned on the \$105 at the end this \$5 is called "discount." The \$100 is the discounted value of the \$105. In much the same way we can get the discounted value of any sum of money or series of sums, due at any time or times in the future.

Most people think of income flowing from capital. It is true that services flow from wealth. But the *value* of the services does not come from the *value* of the wealth. On the contrary, the value of the wealth comes from the value of the services expected of that wealth. In other words, *capital comes from expected income*.

For instance, the value of a phonograph is the discounted value of its future expected services, its entertaining music. If we *know* in advance the exact values of those future services and also know the rate of interest, or discount, we can calculate exactly the discounted value today.

As a matter of fact, however, we seldom do know exactly the value of future services. Almost the only case in which we have

such exact knowledge is the case of bonds. Humanly speaking, we *know* that a safe 5 per cent \$1,000 bond will yield \$50 a year, or \$25 every six months when we cut off the coupon and take it to the bank. Knowing this in advance and knowing also the market rate of interest, we can calculate exactly what such a bond is worth.

This is actually done in brokers' offices. In fact, they used tables already calculated out with great accuracy. For instance, a safe bond yielding \$50 a year for three years and then redeemed for \$1,000 will sell for exactly \$1,000 today, *if interest is five per cent*; but if interest is four per cent, such a bond (i. e., yielding \$50 a year for three years and then \$1,000 of principal) will sell for more than \$1,000. To be exact, it will sell for \$1,027.76 since this is calculated to be the discounted value today, of the following sums, reckoned at 4 per cent per annum, thus:

The discounted value of—			
\$	50 due in one year is	\$	48.08
	50 due in two years is		46.23
	50 due in three years is		44.45
	1,000 due in three years is		889.00

Total \$1,027.76

These calculations are puzzling at first, because (the bond being called a 5 per cent bond) it would seem that the interest must always be 5 per cent. How can it be a 5 per cent bond and yet the interest rate be 4 per cent? The answer is simple. The nominal interest is 5 per cent because the bond is first thought of as issued at par, \$1,000. But if, afterward, in the open market, the bond can be sold for \$1,027.76 or \$27.76 above par that fact shows that the people who buy it for that sum and hold it till maturity do not make the full 5 per cent, but only 4 per cent.

On the other hand, if interest is 6 per cent the bond will sell for \$973.27, this being the discounted value, at 6 per cent of the same four sums (\$50, \$50, \$50, and \$1,000).

If we do *not* know what the future services of an article of wealth or property will be worth, the element of *chance*, or *risk*, will complicate these calculations and guess work will enter. But the general principle remains true; that the value of anything whatever is the discounted value of the income expected from it. In other words, any capital value is simply the discounted value of the income. Sometimes the word "capitalized" is used instead of "discounted." So we may say *capital is merely income capitalized*.

For instance, an apple orchard may be worth \$1,000, this being the capitalized value, say at 5 per cent, of its net income (from the sale of apples) of \$50 a year indefi-

nately. In like manner, a house may be worth \$18,300, this being the discounted value of \$100 a year, as next expected annual income for 50 years, the lifetime of the house. An automobile may be worth \$508, the discounted value of its services reckoned at \$100 a year for six years. A suit of clothes may be worth \$28, as the discounted value, say, of \$20 worth of wear the first year and \$10 worth of wear the second year.

So we see once more that income is the essential thing and capital is merely future income translated into present cash value.

When we change the rate of interest or discount the capitalized income changes. We have already seen that when interest is reduced from 5 per cent to 4 per cent the bond rises from \$1,000 to \$1,027.76. In the same way, the value of anything whatever rises as the rate of interest falls (other things remaining equal). Suppose interest falls to half—from 3 per cent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Then the land which, on a 5 per cent basis, was worth \$20,000, becomes worth \$40,000 on the new $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent basis. Similarly the value of the house rises from \$18,300 to \$28,400. The value of the automobile rises from \$508 to \$551. The value of the suit of clothes rises from \$28 to \$29.

We notice that things which yields services for a long time (like houses or land) change more when interest changes, than things which wear out in a few years, like automobiles or clothes. If interest were 1 per cent the farm which yields \$1,000 a year indefinitely would be worth \$100,000, instead of \$20,000. If the rate dropped to $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent the same farm would shoot up to \$200,000. If the rate dropped to one-tenth per cent, the value of the farm would shoot up to a million dollars. But the suit of clothes which wears out so quickly could never rise much. Even if the interest were reduced to nothing at all the suit would rise only to \$30, the full value of all its future services.

The chief relations between capital and income are, then:

(1) Capital is income capitalized or discounted.

(2) If the rate of interest falls, the capital (capitalized value of the income) rises.

(3) This rise in capital is great for durable things like land and small for perishable things like clothes.

(4) Capital is increased by savings out of income, the income being decreased by the same amount that the capital is being increased.

(5) These savings thus diverted from income and turned back into capital will, except for mischance, be enjoyed later with interest.

CHILD MANAGEMENT.

By Dr. D. A. Thom.

9. The Jealous Child.

We are all familiar with one or more of our friends or acquaintances who have what

we call a jealous disposition. Not only are they jealous in reference to their love and friendships, but also of good fortune which

falls to others. Pleasure and happiness can be only temporary for this type of individual. Their satisfaction with life is constantly being interrupted by their attitude toward the achievement and happiness of others.

One of the most common situations which stimulates jealousy in the child is the birth of a new baby. This is not surprising when quite suddenly and unexpectedly this child of three or four finds his mother devoting practically all her time to the intruder. It may be that the child has been through a period of worry and upset. Often the older child is sent away during the mother's confinement. This may be the first time he has ever been away from home, and adults can little appreciate what they may mean to him, even though he be with the most well-meaning of relatives. His entire world is in an upheaval. How can he know that it will ever come right again? He puzzles his little head over this, is told time and time again that he is going back to mother and daddy, but when he gets there he appears to be supplanted. Or it may be that he stays a home, and mother is taken away to the hospital with little or no explanation to him. Again he is faced with an upset world. Why has mother left him? Will she really come home again? Then she comes, but not with undivided attention for him. Mother's love and attention must be shared; small

wonder that feelings of hatred for the baby are aroused.

However, this attitude toward the newborn baby can invariably be overcome if the older child is confided in and told he may expect a new little brother or sister. He then awaits its arrival with interest and pleasant anticipation. Handled wisely, what might be a most unpleasant event in his life becomes a real pleasure which will mean companionship and a new playmate, someone to care for and protect. This sense of responsibility will work out to the advantage of both children. If, in the course of events, the older child does become jealous of the baby, never foster this attitude by teasing or encouraging it, or by looking upon it as something that is "funny" or "cunning." The emotions of childhood are far too dangerous to be toyed with in this way. Intelligent parents will find numerous ingenious ways to convince the child that he is still just as much loved and as important a member of the household as he was before the "usurper" arrived. It is simply a matter of giving the older child a little more time and attention, and a little assurance that he still hold the affection of those he loves.

*This article is part of Publication No. 143 of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. The entire bulletin may be secured free by writing to the Bureau.

RAILROAD BOYS TO STUDY AND PLAY AT BROOKWOOD SUMMER INSTITUTE.

By Cara Cook.

WHO CAN GO? Any member of a railroad labor organization.

WHERE? To Brookwood Labor College, in Katonah, N. Y., in the heart of the Westchester County vacation country, 40 miles north of New York City.

WHEN? The first or second week in August, or both weeks.

WHAT FOR? The Railroad Labor Institute, combined with one of the jolliest vacations you can imagine.

HOW MUCH? Only \$20 a week for board, room and tuition, plus your transportation fare.

WHAT IS THE RAILROAD LABOR INSTITUTE? That's not so easy to answer off-hand. "Bert" Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department of the A. F. of L., who opened the first railroad labor institute at Brookwood last year with a talk on railroad labor unionism, put it in a nutshell when he exclaimed:

"Gee, this is just great!"

A. J. Muste, chairman of the Brookwood faculty, and popularly known to the members of the institute as "A. J.," defined it somewhat more formally when he said:

"The institute is a concrete expression of the growing conviction on the part of trade

unionists that there must be a great extension of educational work under the control of the trade unions in order that these organizations may fulfill their functions as great social institutions, and as necessary and constructive factors in the conduct of modern industry."

Halfway between, we find the meaning of this unique educational experiment, voiced by one of the railroad boys who attended the first session—a carman on the Canadian National Railway he was:

"We cannot afford to continue with old, worn-out methods in the labor movement any more than we can in the industrial world. We should make progress by taking advantage of the opportunity to secure the accumulated knowledge gained from the bitter experiences and sacrifices of the past. Such an opportunity was offered by the Railroad Labor Institute.

"I look back with pleasure to the week spent at Brookwood, and feel better qualified as a result thereof to perform my duties as a member of organized railroad labor."

Give and Take Discussions.

There is absolutely nothing "high hat" or formal about the railroad labor institute, despite its rather formidable name. "Classes"

are held in a large, airy room, around the fireplace on cool or rainy days, out on the porch overlooking the blue Westchester hills, or under the big maple on hot days.

The "instructors" include railroad boys—last year Otto Beyer, consulting engineer of the Railway Employees' Department, Bert Jewell, its president, and Donald Richberg, attorney for the railroad unions, and in addition, members of the Brookwood faculty and labor economists.

"Recitations" mean pipe discussions ranging from the lukewarm to the ultra-hot, and are concerned with the past history and modern problems of the railroad industry. When representatives of the firemen, boiler-makers, sheet metal workers, machinists, carmen and other organizations contribute to such "hashes," each from his own experience, the result is bound to be stimulating.

Perhaps at times the students become too "het up," or top heavy with discussion. Then there is a scramble for the tennis court, or a rush for the baseball field, or a party is hastily collected to hike the historic Hudson River country, and the erstwhile railroad economists lay aside discussion of collective bargaining and "arbitrate with nature," as one of them expressed it.

Such, in brief, is the scope and method of the experimental institute held last year. It was such a success that it is to be repeated this year for two weeks. Some twenty railroad workers, representing nine different organizations and five railroad systems, attended the session last year, and this year it is expected that Brookwood's capacity of fifty guests per week will be taxed to the smallest attic room. (As a matter of fact, there is only one attic room, and the members are housed in Brookwood's new, modern dormitory.)

At a recent meeting of the Railway Employees' Department it was agreed that the representatives of the affiliated organizations should co-operate in every way possible, and the chief executives of several of the internationals, including the Electrical Workers, the Carmen, Machinists, Firemen and Oilers, Signalmen, Dispatchers and Maintenance of Way Employees, have signified their determination to help make the second institute "bigger and better." They

will co-operate with the Brookwood faculty to determine the policy of the institute, map out the subjects to be discussed and invite the speakers.

The tentative program for this summer's institute provides for consideration during the first week of the subject, "The Background of Railroad Labor Problems." Some of the questions to be tackled in this week are:

What is the history of railroading?

How is the railroad corporation organized and managed?

What is the history of government regulation of railroads, and the bearing of this on railroad workers?

What was the significance of LaFollette's campaign for the valuation of the railroads?

What has been the history of the railroad labor unions, and what is their relation to the American labor movement as a whole?

During the second week attention will be focused on some of the urgent problems confronting railroad workers and their unions today, and will include:

How does the union management co-operation plan function to improve conditions in the shop?

Can employment on the railroads be made stable and secure?

Should workers help bring business to their roads?

What about railroad wages? How can the worker secure his share of the gain accruing from more efficient operation?

What does the abolition of the Railroad Labor Board and the passing of the Railway Labor Act mean to labor?

If you have met these questions and been puzzled to answer them; if you would like to meet and know some of your fellow workers in other organizations and other sections of the country, as well as some of the international officers of the railroad unions, and if, in addition, you are willing to pay as much for a good vacation as you often have to pay for a poor one, then let us hear from you as soon as possible.

Write to the editor of this magazine for further information, or to A. J. Muste, Brookwood, Katonah, N. Y., and so become a part of what a prominent railroad union official has called "one of the most significant steps ever taken in workers' education."

Book Review

READINGS IN TRADE UNIONISM BY DAVID J. SAPOSS.

One of the most important contributions ever made to the literature of organized labor in America is announced with the publication of *Readings in Trade Unionism* by David J. Saposs, widely known writer on labor subjects. The work is a compilation of official documents, addresses, and other data from established labor organizations

and their leaders, covering every phase of trade union theory, organization, policy, and practice existent in this country.

A glance at the table of contents gives an idea of how exhaustively Mr. Saposs has gone into his subject. The origin of the working class; the growth of trade unionism; the present "industrial order"; unem-

ployment; corporation regulation; immigration; child labor; farmers and trade unionists; women and unionism; the open shop; the closed shop; arbitration and collective bargaining, constitute some of the more important subjects completely covered in Parts I. to V. The chapter on the controversy between the "autonomous international union" and the "amalgamated union" strikingly shows the consistent impartiality maintained by the author throughout the book.

Scanning the table of contents further we find such subjects as the strike; union

label; the boycott; shorter working hours; better wages; more efficient and safer production; sanitary working conditions; union insurance; legal information; the labor press; labor legislation; workers education; the injunction, and a synthesis of opposing views regarding the present non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor.

This book is published by George H. Doran Company for Workers Education Bureau, 476 W. 24th St., New York. Eight parts, 451 pages, cloth, \$2 postpaid.

Co-Operation

PRIVATE PROFIT SPREADS TUBERCULOSIS.

New York City has been stirred to the depths by recent graft revelations of adulterated milk and price-fixing in poultry and other food supplies. City officials are directly implicated in the serious charges. Milk from tuberculous cows, capable of spreading that terrible disease to little children, and watered milk were sold as "pure" through payment of tribute to corrupt inspectors, according to excellent evidence. Prices on poultry are dictated by market "czars" who side-track shipments to keep prices unreasonably high.

The All-American Co-Operative Commission, while condemning in the severest terms this unconscionable effort to wreck the health of New York's babies, places the blame not only at the door of corrupt merchants and officials, but also upon an indifferent public which fails to protect itself by the only sure and economical means—co-op-

eration. In many cities co-operative dairies are supplying absolutely pure milk to consumers at a cost lower than the private dairies can meet. This is done while preserving good working conditions for dairy workers and fair prices for milk producers.

Because the profit motive simply does not enter into co-operation, it pays no one to adulterate co-operative milk or boost prices of co-operative food. In Europe, entire cities are served by co-operative dairies, stores and markets. Profit has been squeezed out, price rings are unknown, corruption couldn't pay even if certain anti-social beings plotted to place tuberculosis germs in human bodies through diseased milk. The lesson is plain to the American consumers, robbed now by the waste and inefficiency of private endeavor and undermined by the insidious incitements to lower the physical stamina of an entire people in order to enhance private profits.

CO-OP GARAGES WEAPON FOR UNION.

Co-operative garages are counselled by Acting President P. J. Conlon of the International Association of Machinists' as the opening wedge in the fight to organize non-union garages. The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce has recently declared against recognizing the union or dealing with automobile mechanics through their own organizations.

"Co-operative garages," declares Conlon,

"are the most potent means of bringing the garage owners to a sense of the economic power in the hands of automobile mechanics."

The Automobile Chamber of Commerce is a union of employers who reserve to themselves the right to dictate not only the price at which automobiles should be sold, but the repair price and conditions of employment as well.

TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

BOLIVIA:

Department of Labor.—The National Congress has sanctioned a law creating a national department of labor and legalizing the acts performed by it from March 1, 1925, the date of installation.

CANADA:

British Columbia Pay Roll.—The indus-

trial pay roll of British Columbia has increased from \$130,000,000 for the year 1922 to \$160,000,000 for the year 1925. Compensations to workmen for time lost during the year amounted to \$1,277,473.

Labor Surplus.—A surplus of unskilled labor continues to exist in the Sherbrooke, Quebec, district, a considerable portion of

which, it is said, is emigrating to the United States.

CHILE:

Workingmen's Houses.—The Superior Council of Social Welfare, having the right to expend certain monies on the building of houses for the working classes, has now asked the government to grant it permission to spend the sum of 1,500,000 pesos to erect modern and sanitary workingmen's houses in Santiago and Valparaiso.

CHINA:

Coolie Traffic.—Coolies leaving for coast and foreign ports exceeded in numbers those who left last year, while the number returning from abroad also increased.

CUBA:

Railway Dispute Settled.—A threatened general strike of railway employes and the dispute upon which the proposed strike was based were settled, by arbitration, at the beginning of the month.

BRITISH UNIONS WANT OWN BANKS.

British unionists are pressing on their Trade Union Congress for the establishment of labor banks, so successful here in America. Inspired by the example of workers on this side of the water, unions are passing resolutions urging either the extension of the facilities of the Co-Operative Wholesale

Society's great bank, or the founding of labor banks, in the event that the C. W. S. finds it inadvisable to act. The National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, at their recent convention, asked the creation of a banking and investment department in the Trade Union Congress.

ERIN'S HOPES IN CO-OPERATION.

Co-operation will solve the difficult problems of Ulster and the Irish Free State and bring the Emerald Isle into a new era of prosperity, declares the Co-Operative Party of Great Britain, which met recently in Belfast at the Co-Operative Congress.

"Industry is in a bad way," the official party address to the Irish people declared. "There is an enormous possibility of co-operative enterprises resuscitating it. The economic salvation of Ireland lies in the

development of co-operation. By the extension of local co-operative effort, by co-operative propaganda throughout the country, and by directing the Irish Parliaments into co-operative ways of thinking, great improvements could be effected in the whole country."

The Co-Operative Party hopes to recruit its membership from the two old parties and to work in close harmony with the Irish Labor Party in transforming Erin into a producers' state.

News of General Interest

THE VALLEY OF "THE DAUGHTER OF THE STARS."

By Cara Cook.

"We Travell'd up to Frederick Town (now Winchester), where our Baggage came to us we cleaned ourselves & took a Review of y. Town & thence return'd to our Lodgings where we had a good Dinner prepar'd for us Wine & Rum Punch & a good Feather Bed with clean Sheets which was a very agreeable regale."

So wrote 16-year-old George Washington at the opening of a surveying trip through the Shenandoah Valley country in the early spring of 1747. With a minor change or two, the same words would describe a recent trip during the apple blossom season to this "garden spot of Virginia," where the visitor, like Washington, "spends ye best part of y day in admiring ye Trees & richness of ye Land."

The Shenandoah Valley, in the northwestern part of Virginia, stretching for over 170 miles between the Blue Ridge Mountains on the east and the Alleghanies on the west, is

a mecca for tourists from all over the country, especially in the spring of the year. Its natural beauty, enhanced a thousandfold in late April or early May by the blossoming of 5,000,000 apple trees, is reason enough, but I think an added fascination comes from the unique combination found there of historical and modern.

One stands and looks out over hundreds of acres of prosperous orchards, where in the fall a small army of imported laborers pack hundreds of thousands of barrels of apples to be shipped to all parts of the country, and then looks down and reads on the stone tablet at his feet:

"Site of the battle of Opequon, where General Philip Sheridan with 38,000 men defeated General Early with 15,000 men; killed, wounded or missing, 5,000 Union soldiers, 4,000 Confederates."

Breastworks in the Apple Fields.

During the afternoon I got into conversa-



Five Million Apple Trees in the Shenandoah Covered With Blossoms.

tion with a lean, brown-faced old farmer, who told me of his apple and wheat farm, and in the same breath spoke of "the tur-bl' breastworks" which had been thrown up across his father's land, now his farm. Many of his people, he said, fell on the Southern side.

"You're a Northerner, aren't you?" a bit hesitantly. "I thought so; well, we're all one now."

Perhaps the most amusing combination of colonial and twentieth century was the announcement of our jitney driver during a tour of the "points of interest."

"You see that old yellow wooden house over that store—the one with the pillars in front—well, Washington and Jefferson used to deliver speeches in that building."

The store under the pillared building was a Woolworth's "five and ten," and the next door was a moving picture place which was showing the film, "The Vanishing American!"

Winchester, the county seat of Frederick County, is one of the oldest towns in the valley. Indian tribes roamed up and down the river which they named Shenandoah, "Daughter of the Stars," long before Captain John Smith and other early explorers set up trading posts.

Later came Thomas, Lord Fairfax, from England, who was granted by the king "that portion of land enclosed by the whole extent of the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers and the Alleghany mountains!" It was with

Lord Fairfax's son that George Washington, recently come to live at Mount Vernon with his step-brother, did much of his surveying.

Washington's Headquarters.

On Braddock street in Winchester stands a quaint stone house, which Washington used as an office at this time, and in the same house, after Braddock's defeat in 1755, Washington had his headquarters while constructing Fort Loudoun on a nearby hill.

The fort is now a girls' seminary, and young women study the classics where once cannon boomed. Near the seminary is the well which Washington was forced to dig because the Shawnee Indians held possession of the only water supply, a short way south of the village. Only at peril of their lives could the soldiers secure water from "Big Shawnee Springs."

Following the many clashes between Indians and pioneers for possession of this rich granary, the Shenandoah Valley became a campaign ground for the French and English wars, and finally for the hosts of the North and South. It is said that Winchester was occupied or abandoned 68 times by the Union and Confederate armies!

It is impossible to mention all the battle ground sites; they are found on every side. Just to the north of Winchester, for instance, is an elevated ridge, overgrown with bushes, old Star Fort, scene of attack after attack on the little village.

The visitor today is shown an old brick house in the town, two miles from the fort.

In one side of the house is cemented a cannon ball; it marks the spot where a ball fired from the fort went completely through the house. And just a block away is the woolen mill which employs about 500 workers and ships thousands of yards of heavy cloth yearly to the Ford factories for Ford upholstery!

Apple Blossoms Rampant.

At this particular time of year, historical landmarks give place in interest to the famous apple blossom festival. On the front lawn of the Elks Hall stands a great apple, some eight feet high; it is to be carried on a float in the parade. The guide may forget to tell you, however, in his pride over this mascot of "the apple capital," that the Elks Hall was once General Sheridan's headquarters, and from its door he set out upon his famous ride to Cedar Creek, "twenty miles away," to rally his shattered troops from General Early's surprise attack and turn defeat into victory.

Houses along the streets are now decorated with the green, white and pink festival bunting; automobiles from many states crawl slowly along the narrow streets, and stretch out down the Valley Turnpike for miles, that same road of which the poet wrote:

Up from the south at break of day
Bringing to Winchester fresh dismay,
The affrighted air with a shudder bore,
Like a herald in haste, to the chieftain's door,
The terrible grumble and rumble and roar,
Telling the battle was on once more,
And Sheridan twenty miles away!

There is a road from Winchester town,
A good broad highway leading down,
And there through the flush of the morning light
A steed as black as the steeds of night,
Was seen to pass as with eagle's flight.

The "terrible grumble and rumble and roar" have given way to the honk of horns and the hum of myriads of insects among the blossoms; Winchester is in apple-pie order for the festival parade, the pageant, and the crowning of the apple blossom queen by Governor Byrd of Virginia. The governor, incidentally, is one of the largest apple orchard owners, and his acres of blossoming trees stretch off over the hills as far as the eye can see.

He is also one of the principal stockholders in Winchester's cold storage plant, the largest in the country, where 450,000 barrels of apples can be stored for gradual shipment. Nearby are the huge vinegar vats, 73

of them, each holding 2,700 gallons of vinegar, and next to them a jam and jelly factory.

Industry of Recent Growth.

In the older histories apple-growing is not mentioned as Winchester's chief industry; a quarter of a century ago gloves and leather products lead the list. Some of the older residents can even remember when the first adventurous farmer, then dubbed a fool, set out a row of pippin trees. He had to wait 15 years for his first crop, but when he received \$5,000 for it, the doubters hastened to follow his lead, and now "everybody's doing it."

With the growth of the apple industry, Winchester has inevitably expanded in other ways. Like many prosperous small towns, it has its great man—two or three great men, in fact. As the bus driver remarked, "Winchester's had most everything given to it, even the land for a cemetery."

The principal benefactor has been Judge John Handley, who made his money in Pennsylvania oil. The beautiful, modern Handley library stands at Winchester's principal street corner, but his chief gift is the Handley public school, costing about \$800,000. Accommodating 1,500 pupils, with a stadium, an auditorium and gymnasium, it is one of the most modern school buildings in any town of equal size in the country.

Another of Winchester's heroes is Charles Broadway Rouss, who, it is said, began his great New York wholesale business by selling safety pins in the market place of Winchester. On the site of that market place now stands an imposing courthouse, donated by Mr. Rouss, although, the records show, the whole plan nearly fell through because they couldn't agree where to locate the hitching posts for the horses!

Winchester's fire department is due largely to Mr. Rouss, too; and in one of the three engine houses (they are named the Union, Friendship and Sarah Zane) it used to be customary to celebrate Mr. Rouss' birthday with a little party!

Added to this conglomeration of old and new, one finds all around Winchester the typical Virginia homesteads, the little mountain settlements of the Shenandoah, with picaninies running barefoot in the yellow Virginia dust; the Fords parked near the trolley stations with the young bloods of the village, dressed in their Sunday best, making eyes at the girls in the cars; the farms scattered hit or miss over the rolling hills; the happy, prosperous, easy-going inhabitants, and the richly beautiful country—all combining to make this indeed "the Daughter of the Stars"—"the garden spot of Virginia."

LABOR PROMOTES EDUCATION TO PROTECT OWN INTERESTS.

By International Labor News Service.

Chicago—Education and its ideals as a substitute for ignorance and prejudice is one of the major goals toward which organized

labor is striving, said John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, at the conference on collegiate edu-

cation for business at the University of Illinois, Urbana, which was held in connection with the dedication of the new \$500,000 commerce building.

"Selfishness and bigotry, hatred and prejudice are all offshoots of ignorance, and where ignorance is eradicated and knowledge and intelligence substituted for it, and the finer qualities of manhood and womanhood are developed—then every cause that is just will be supported," Mr. Walker declared.

"We are especially concerned to do this for our own membership, because we know that the unintelligent, in the ranks of labor, are much more likely to make mistakes, and

do things that are wrong, than are intelligent, well informed men and women.

"Everywhere the trade union movement is working to store the minds of its membership with knowledge, based on truth and the facts in connection with the problems of life, to their development mentally so that they will have the most complete understanding possible; also to develop those higher attributes within them.

"I believe that our educational institutions want to lend their assistance in solving these questions, and if they fail, it is because they do not understand. The labor movement wants the help of our educational institutions for human betterment."

ORGANIZED WORKERS IN OHIO URGE LABOR TO WAGE ACTIVE POLITICAL FIGHT ON ENEMIES.

Columbus, Ohio.—Organized labor of Ohio, under the leadership of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, John P. Frey, president, and Thomas J. Donnelly, secretary-treasurer, will take an active and conspicuous part in the Ohio primary and general elections this year.

Particular efforts will be made to nominate and elect the right sort of men as members of the legislature and as judges of the state and county courts.

A questionnaire covering four points will be submitted to the candidates for the legislature. These refer to emasculation of the workmen's compensation law, enactment of a state constabulary law, enactment of a law prohibiting the use of the injunction in

labor disputes, and legislation in reference to the "yellow dog contract."

Judges who have showed their hostility to labor will be vigorously opposed.

In conformity with "a labor policy for Ohio," adopted at a state-wide conference of trade union executives, held at Columbus January 15 and 16, Secretary-Treasurer Thomas J. Donnelly has issued a circular letter urging every trade union in this state to put a shoulder to the wheel by assisting in the selection of legislative and judicial committees in every state senatorial district.

The work of these many committees will be co-ordinated and directed by the officers of the Ohio State Federation of Labor.

LABOR'S NOTED FREE SPEECH CONTEST RECALLED BY JUDGE PARKER'S DEATH.

Washington.—The sudden death of Judge Alton B. Parker in New York City recalls that jurist's long fight for free speech as counsel for the American Federation of Labor in the famous Bucks Stove and Range case.

The company had a dispute with its metal polishers, who were assisted by the A. F. of L. In December, 1907, Justice Gould of the District of Columbia Supreme Court enjoined the A. F. of L., its officers, and all other persons from making any mention of the labor controversy. Officers of the A. F. of L. refused to obey this free speech gag. President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morrison were cited for contempt of court, and in December, 1908, they were sentenced by Justice Wright to one year, nine months and six months in jail, respectively.

On July 29, 1910, the metal polishers and the Bucks Stove and Range company adjusted their dispute, but the contempt proceedings were continued. Judge Parker, together with Jackson H. Ralston and Frederick L. Siddons represented the A. F. of L. and carried the Wright sentence to the Supreme Court of the United States three

times. On March 12, 1914, the court dismissed the case on the ground that further proceedings were barred by the statute of limitation.

The long court contest made it possible for the A. F. of L. to maintain a nation-wide agitation against the labor injunction.

Many of the leading figures in this contest have passed to the great beyond. These include President Van Cleave of the stove company, who was also president of the National Association of Manufacturers; Judge Parker, Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Justice Gould, who issued the injunction.

In May, 1914, the committee of the judiciary of the House of Representatives began an investigation as to whether Justice Wright had corruptly accepted favors from lawyers appearing before him; whether he had collected and wrongfully appropriated other people's money and whether he was guilty of other official misconduct. Before the committee made its report Justice Wright handed his resignation to President Wilson. The following year the president appointed Mr. Siddons to the vacant judgeship.

Mr. Ralston, the third attorney for the

trade unionists, has retired from the practice of law. He resides in California where he is studying international law to develop

his theory that voluntary arbitration is the most practical method to adjust disputes between nations.

SHIP OWNERS WANT CHINESE SEAMEN; WOULD DESTROY AMERICAN SEA POWER.

Washington. — The House Immigration Committee has made a favorable report on a bill which would permit the employment of Asiatics on American vessels in the coastwise trade. It would also remove protection to the American public and seamen from alien seamen affected with loathsome and contagious diseases.

The bill is the last word of ship owners who, in their frenzy for the cheapest labor in the world, would Chinafy the training ground for American seamen and destroy every prospect for sea power and a merchant marine.

The health provision of the present law provides that when a seaman arrives from a foreign port with a loathsome or contagious disease he shall be placed in a hospital at the expense of the vessel and no part of his wages can be deducted for this cost. The ship owners have fought this law, without success, up to the United States Supreme Court. Now they propose that the act be repealed, and to this the house committee agrees.

The bill would also tear wide gaps in the immigration law by legalizing the practice of foreign vessels that come overmanned to

American ports and leave undermanned. Only recently the ship owners acknowledged before a house committee that their bootlegging system has landed thousands of aliens illegally in this country and that they are subject to deportation at the ship owners' expense. The owners want congress to declare an amnesty on these aliens and thereby relieve them of deportation costs, but they refuse to cease the illegal practice.

The bill just reported also provides that if a seaman has been deported and later arrives in an American port in any vessel he shall be denied all landing privileges allowed by law to seamen.

This cleverly-worded clause would make it possible for owners of foreign vessels to employ seamen whom they know can not be admitted to the United States, and who can be held as prisoners on board the vessel while in American ports.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, points out that this clause would in no way deter bringing in such men in the crew, but would, on the contrary, act as a premium for vessels to employ these aliens, who could be held to their task with the approval of the United States Government.

INJUNCTION JUDGES ARE CAUTIOUS BEFORE GROWING POPULAR WRATH.

New Bedford, Mass.—The fear of popular election of judges and a growing belief in the value of collection action among the workers is causing judges to issue fewer labor injunctions, said Charles L. Reed, educational director of the Salem Central Labor Union, in an address to the local Central Labor Union.

In tracing the development of statutory law and court decisions in this state, Mr. Reed said that in 1842 Chief Justice Shaw, one of the ablest jurists in New England's history, recognized the right of workers to organize. That decision was issued 29 years before trade unions received legislative approval in England, and more than 50 years before they received it in the United States.

That ruling, continued Mr. Reed, legalized collective bargaining and set aside the theory that unions were a conspiracy.

"The right to organize and bargain collectively exists, legally, but the power of trade unions has been curtailed by court decision," said Mr. Reed.

"While it is legal to strike, courts have enjoined workers from carrying on strikes because of illegal acts. In other words, if the union engages in a legal strike the court

rules that the strike is conducted illegally.

"If the union has legal pickets, the court rules that they perform illegally. If the union asks recognition from employers, the court rules that they make an illegal demand. If the union strikes to protect members discharged, the court rules that the union commits an illegal act.

"If the union tries to increase its membership in competition with the individual contract, the union is acting illegally. So say the courts.

"Labor law and judicial opinion in the United States are still vague and conflicting. The rights of organized labor differ greatly between the various states and even in the same state a perplexing conflict is often found.

The result is that the terms strike, boycott and picketing are not standardized and a puzzling uncertainty surrounds collective action by workers.

"Jurists recognize that equality in bargaining for wages between employer and employe no longer exists." The fact is, of course, that modern industry has been largely de-humanized.

"The employer today is the modern cor-

poration possessing vast capital, the best expert advice obtainable and dominated by ideals of efficiency and success.

"The employees are persons collected in large numbers under one management, confined to special tasks determined by a minute subdivision of labor, dulled by the infinite repetition of uninterested processes, the significance of which, in the large purposes of the employer, they are not expected

or intended to know, and oppressed by the consciousness of the complete dependence which such conditions of labor produce.

"Individually, the workers are almost as powerless to secure recognition of their personal needs as a single cog in one of the complicated machines which they work.

"Their only hope is in combination. Judges, courts and the state must recognize these facts and interpret laws accordingly."

SHOPMEN BEGIN CONFERENCE FOR WAGE INCREASE.

Montreal, P. Q., Canada.—Wage negotiations between Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L., and the Railway Association of Canada opened here last week.

Shopmen of Canadian railways, as a re-

sult of the decision of the recent convention of the division, are seeking a general increase of 10 cents per hour with a revision of many of the working rules as contained in wage agreement No. 6.

About 40,000 shopmen are affected.

W. M. RAILROAD SHOPMEN LOSE TEST WAGE SUIT.

Baltimore.—Chief Judge T. Scott Offutt in the Circuit Court of Baltimore County at Towson has dismissed the test suit brought by 131 shop employees of the Western Maryland railroad to recover approximately \$1,000,000 wages claimed to be due them by reason of a violation of contract. It was announced by attorneys representing the employees that a new trial would be demanded, and if this was denied an appeal would be made to the state supreme court.

The suit dismissed by Judge Offutt was brought by David C. Wenner, a discharged

shopman, who sought to recover \$7,290 due him in wages since 1923, when the Western Maryland farmed out its shops to a private contracting concern and abrogated the wage agreement then existing with the shop craft unions.

In rendering a verbal decision Judge Offutt held the contract to be one-sided, that it obligated the railroad to employ the shopmen while it placed no obligation upon the shopmen to work for the railroad. For this reason, he declared, the contract lacked consideration entitling the shopmen to recover. —Labor.

LABOR IN CANADA WINS NEW LAURELS, SAYS BYRON BAKER.

By J. A. P. Haydon.

"Notwithstanding several well organized attacks of the moneyed interests through the channels of the Federal and provincial parliaments, labor has not only held its own but has succeeded in adding a few laurels," says Byron Baker, Dominion legislative representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in his annual report, just issued.

"Upon reviewing the events of the past year the results have surpassed our expectation," he adds.

"In military parlance, having captured a strategic position, the first duty is to consolidate or strengthen it. It is therefore absolutely essential that those of our members who are inclined to be lax or indifferent should be persuaded to take a deeper interest in the legislative feature of our organization as well as a deeper interest in political activities generally.

Intelligent Use of Vote.

"As each year passes it is being demonstrated that the rights of the workers are more fully recognized by those selected to direct the administration of public affairs.

"This is entirely due to the fact that the workmen of Canada are making more intelligent use of their franchise than they

did in the past. The shrewd politician now realizes that the vote of an independent workman is just as valuable to him as the vote of a millionaire capitalist, and that the workers outnumber the millionaires."

The report contains a most readable review of the proceedings of Parliament and of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

When Labor Was Ignored.

Among the many interesting incidents mentioned is the following:

On October 16, last, or just prior to the general Dominion election, the resident legislative representatives of the railway transportation brotherhoods were asked to submit the name of a representative of the railway men as a candidate for the labor post on the proposed tariff commission.

L. L. Peltier, Dominion legislative representative of the Order of Railroad Conductors, was accordingly suggested with the approval of the international presidents of the four railway transportation brotherhoods.

The commission has since been created but labor is not represented, which causes

Mr. Baker to observe: "The government has apparently changed its mind."

Senate Needs Reforming.

Mr. Baker emphasizes the fact that notwithstanding promises made, the government has done nothing looking to reform of the Senate, through amendments to the

British North America Act, Canada's constitution.

With the recent changes in the personnel of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, "it has grown more difficult to secure prompt or favorable consideration of matters placed before the board for adjustment," according to the report.

LABOR FOES FAIL IN ATTEMPT TO STOP CANADIAN WORKERS FROM HELPING BRITISH STRIKERS.

Montreal.—When President Tom Moore and Secretary P. M. Draper of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada called on Canadian workers for contributions for British strikers, leading papers demanded that the Ottawa government take measures to tie the hands of these officials and forbid any money being sent overseas to support the alleged "revolt of the British workers against King and country."

The question was also raised in Parliament by members who talked as if they thought it high treason for Canadian workers to aid British workers to resist a further degradation of their meager standard of living.

But Premier Mackenzie King peremptorily checked the attempt to stage a debate by declaring that the British Parliament and people were quite competent to look after their own affairs. Moore is labor's representative on the Board of Directors of the National Railways, and Draper is foreman of the government printing bureau. Some members thought their attitude to the British strike disqualified them for these posts. Premier King ironically replied that the gov-

ernment was not interfering in the affairs of the Trades and Labor Congress.

One reaction of the British strike is of interest. Canadian papers are again urging schemes to bring out immigrants from Britain by wholesale. And London correspondents of Canadian papers report renewed discussions of the problem of getting rid of the surplus population British capitalism is no longer able to exploit. It is proposed to settle the British miners' problem by dumping 200,000 miners on the Dominions.

Recently the Canadian government, at demand of the farmers, decided that it could only finance the settlement on the land of 1,200 British families per year. But now the Canadian government is being urged as never before to bring out immigrants of all kinds, and openly throw overboard the pretense that only immigrants who will work on farms are wanted. There are more than one way of using a government to make wage reductions possible.

Meantime, Canadian-born emigration to the United States continues to largely exceed the immigration from all sources.

WORKERS GIVE BEST EFFORTS WHEN HIGH WAGES ARE PAID, CANADIAN WRITER POINTS OUT.

Washington, D. C.—The Washington office of International Labor News Service has received the following letter from a well known journalist of Montreal, Canada:

"Editor, International Labor News Service:

"I was much interested by a recent article in your service headed: 'Canadian Paper Mills Find High Pay Brings Efficiency. Comparison of Results Obtained in Ontario and Quebec Provinces Prove Soundness of Organized Labor's High Wage Philosophy.'"

"The article quotes statistics to show that the Ontario worker in the pulp and paper industry received more money in a year and assisted in the production of a larger output per employe than the Quebec worker. Government statistics were employed in this comparison; and as between the two provinces comparisons of the pulp and paper industry are certainly of interest. Generally they have been on full time, and if the industry in one province worked more overtime than the other, the comparison as regards labor costs would not be invalidated;

overtime wage payments would tend to adjust the balance.

"The article apparently assumes that the difference in net production per employe, as between the two provinces, was due to the workers' reaction to the rate of pay. That is reasonable, and offers a lesson for capitalists, as well as supporting organized labor's wage philosophy. Your article blames capital for the smaller production per employe in Quebec. That agrees with my view. I see no reason to believe that workers in Quebec have less capacity, intellectually, than those of Ontario, when it comes to carrying on a machine industry. Employers express the opposite view. Quebec workers are assiduous and patient, qualities of first importance in carrying on machine production. Ontario has many American factories where speeding up is probably a virtue; but Ontario also has many British-born who know all about th' canny.

"What I am driving at is that the article in question indicates that the workers have

a certain economic psychological sense that induces them to adjust their labor to the wages received. Insofar as your Canadian correspondent's article supports that point, it is proof of the need of the expansion of international unionism in my own province. It is proof also that only through organiza-

tion can the worker accomplish his salvation, or even persuade capital to make efficient use of labor.

"Apart from that I think the article posed a number of points, the discussion and illustration of which would throw considerable light on the labor movement."

WAGE INCREASES BRING SETTLEMENT OF INDIANAPOLIS BUILDING STRIKE.

Indianapolis, Ind.—More than 1,000 workmen, representing the Indianapolis building trades unions, have returned to work after being out on strike for some weeks.

The strike was settled through new wage agreements or arbitration with all crafts except the painters and decorators.

Sheet metal workers, the last of the craftsmen to agree to a new scale, received an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour in effect immediately and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents to be in effect August 1, and a raise of 5 cents additional to be in effect January 1, 1927. The agreement will be effective for two years, expir-

ing in 1928. Under the old scale they received \$1.05 an hour.

Painters and decorators, after holding several meetings, failed to reach an accord with employing contractors.

Hoisting engineers reached an agreement with employing contractors on an arbitration basis, after having been on strike since April 1. They have returned to work pending the final adjustment of the scale.

Plumbers and steamfitters reached an agreement with employers, both receiving increases of from 5 to 15 cents an hour over the old scale.

NEW RETIREMENT BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE.

Washington.—The house has passed an amended federal retirement bill that raises the \$750 annuity to \$1,000 and increases employes' contributions to the fund from $2\frac{1}{2}$ of their salary to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The changes introduced by Congressman Lehlbach, and favored by federal employes, called for a \$1,200 annuity.

Opposition was recorded by members of the house before final vote on the amended measure, but Mr. Lehlbach warned his colleagues that this is the best that can be secured.

"I think I will be given credit for sincer-

ity in my endeavor to secure adequate retirement legislation," he said. "I have agreed to pass the bill that is now before you because—knowing the situation in all its ramifications—I tell you frankly it is this or nothing."

Under the bill the general clerical force of the government may retire at 70 years. Mechanics, mail carriers, mail clerks and laborers may retire at 65. Railway mail clerks and those who have spent the greater part of their service in hazardous occupations, in the tropics or in extreme cold climate, may leave at 62.

POLICE CAN'T ASSIST ANTI-UNION BOSSES.

San Francisco.—City officials refuse to loan policemen to guard and transport strikebreakers and the Industrial Association is angry. This organization would force carpenters to accept the anti-union shop, and the city is flooded with former convicts and thugs.

The board of supervisors instructed the chief of police to return policemen to their duties, instead of hanging around struck buildings and conveying strikebreakers in patrol wagons to and from their employment.

In their resolution, the association assumed the role of imperious Caesar and ordered that a copy of their protest "be served" on city officials.

With fine sarcasm the union busters "publicly pledge ourselves to take any measures necessary to enforce the law and stamp out the wave of violence and crime."

The board of supervisors declared that the

police force was partisan in a strike that labor officials have endeavored to keep peaceful.

ANTI-LYNCHING BILL KILLED BY SENATORS.

Washington.—The federal lynching bill, introduced in the senate by Mr. McKinley of Illinois and in the house by Mr. Dyer of Missouri, is killed for this session. In an executive session the Senate Judiciary Committee voted against a favorable report.

The bill would give federal courts jurisdiction in lynching cases. Any county in which a lynching occurred would be liable to a fine of \$10,000, the money to be donated to the family of the victim.

Opponents of the bill insist this is an invasion of states' rights, and the beginning of federal interference in cases that are purely state affairs. It is claimed that a favorable report would start a record filibuster in the senate. The bill has twice passed the house.

Compilation of Labor News

"MEXICAN LABOR."

By Chester M. Wright.

Mexican labor knows how to boycott. And injunctions don't bob up to say it nay! The Mexican Federation of Labor has a flag, just as the American Federation of Labor has one. But the Mexican Federation of Labor makes more use of its flag. All labor parades are headed by the national colors and the labor colors, side by side.

But that isn't all the use made of the labor banner. When a place is struck the Mexican Federation of Labor flag is nailed to the door and that's the end of it. The place is as dead as a tomb from that moment until the dispute is settled.

No Mexican worker and mighty few Mexicans of any other class will enter a place where the banner indicates a strike. Business is stopped until the strike is ended.

No pickets are required where the unions are strong. The banner is sufficient. Nothing indicates more emphatically than this the present strength of the Mexican labor movement.

There were more than 1,500 delegates to the recent Mexican Federation of Labor convention. Many of them wore sandals and the garb still typical of the peon. But they knew what they were about and they were by no means sheep under the goad of a leader. They conducted their business with an understanding and a directness which drove home the conviction that the most important organized force for education and democracy in Mexico is the trade union movement.

In the northern part of Mexico men tell about how the smelters, American owned, evade the constitutional provision against summary discharge of workers.

The constitution provides that where workers are regularly and steadily employed they can be discharged only after thirty days' notice.

Workers in the big smelters are regularly

employed. They come under the constitutional provision.

But the smelter owners, so the information goes, hire their workers every morning and pay them off every night.

One of the finest labor journals in the world is published in Mexico City as the organ of the Confederation Regional Obrera Mexicana (Mexican Federation of Labor). The name of the magazine, bi-monthly, is the CROM, made up of the initials of the Federation.

The cover is always in colors, made from an original painting. Some of the finest labor art work in the world finds its way into this splendid magazine, as well as some of the most brilliant cartooning and caricaturing.

The magazine makes a profit regularly.

When the first agricultural bank was opened in Mexico City about May 1, it was tantamount to a labor bank—Mexico's first. It is under control of the Mexican Federation of Labor. As soon as possible five additional banks of the same character will be opened. Then will come a war on usurious interest rates, running as high as 48 per cent, which have choked Mexican industry.

When American daily newspapers reported that the recent Mexican Federation of Labor convention adopted a resolution for the opening of a school to train political organizers they lied. The plan was much different and much more sensible.

In consequence of the resolution a labor college is almost ready for opening. In this college carefully selected candidates will be given technical training to become union organizers and to fill various technical offices.

The Mexican Federation of Labor has only a few men in the government. It might have many more, but every man who is appointed or elected to political office—

WOMEN TOILERS IN CHICAGO HAVE SHORTER WORKDAY THAN SISTERS IN SMALLER CITIES.

By International Labor News Service.

Chicago.—A marked contrast exists between Chicago and other cities in Illinois in the matter of working hours of women employed in factories, stores and laundries, according to the report of a survey of women in Illinois industries made by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

While less than one per cent of the women reported in Chicago worked as much as the legal 10-hour day, one-eighth of the women elsewhere in the state were scheduled to work a day of that length. Eight hours or

less were reported for more than one-third of the women in Chicago, but for less than one-quarter of the women in other places in the state.

Chicago Workers Fortunate.

As to weekly hours more than four-fifths of the women in Chicago, as against less than one-third outside were on a schedule of 48 hours or less, and one per cent in Chicago as against approximately one-sixth of the women outside were on a schedule of 54 hours or over.

Shorter hours on Saturday were the rule

for nine-tenths of the women in factories, while one-third of the women in stores had longer hours on Saturday than on other days of the week. Here again there is a conspicuous difference between the practices of the larger city and those of the smaller ones. For instance, the great majority of merchandise workers in small places, but little more than one-eighth of these in Chicago, had a longer schedule on Saturday.

In restaurants and hotels, the report points out, the irregularity of working hours of the women employees and the fact that the working periods are stretched over a longer time are matters of almost as great importance as the actual length of time worked.

Free Time of Little Use.

Thus while in Illinois workdays of less than 8 hours were common for women in restaurants, nevertheless it not infrequently happened that a woman had to be on duty (to cite the case of one waitress) at 7 o'clock in the morning and was not free from her work until 13 hours later, at 8 in the evening. Although she was off duty from 2 in the afternoon until 6 o'clock even as much as four free hours on a stretch, the bureau points out, is likely to be of but little use to the worker in a downtown res-

taurant in a city the size of Chicago. In this restaurant, too, as in most others, no place was provided for the girls to rest on the premises during any of these free periods.

In regard to standard of working conditions, the report states, there was no great difference between establishments in the smaller places and the plants located in Chicago. Neither group was uniformly good nor bad. Probably there was a greater proportion of large modern plants in Chicago than in the smaller towns, but even in such establishments matters important from the point of view of the workers' comfort and health often had been overlooked, and standards of general workroom conditions or of sanitation failed to come up to a satisfactory level.

The report shows that over nine-tenths of the women employed in the smaller towns of the state where native-born white women, while more than one-fourth of all the women in Chicago plants covered by the survey were foreign born. About three-fifths of all the women were less than 25 years old and little more than one-fourth were as much as 30. More than one-third were or had been married.

HAITIAN REPUBLIC IS DIRECTED BY U. S.

Chicago.—"The United States is the real government of Haiti; Americans control the finances. They can have the Haitian congress called when they see fit to do so," said Dr. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago, in an address to trade unionists at the Federation of Labor headquarters.

Dr. Douglas has just returned from Haiti, where he investigated this tiny republic whose history has been marked by many upheavals.

The United States has controlled the island since 1915, said Dr. Douglas.

"The United States has done nothing in Haiti to further education. It has made no determined effort to stamp out illiteracy. Although public primary education is free,

very little has been done to encourage attendance. There is but one normal school, a school of law and one where medicine is taught.

"Courts have hardly any power in Haiti. They can issue orders but few of them are put into effect. There is no habeas corpus. One of the libelers of the head of the Haitian state was put in prison. No trial followed. The main object was to get him into jail."

Despite harrowing conditions, Dr. Douglas expressed the hope that a better day would dawn for Haiti.

"Haiti has made serious blunders," he said, "but every nation has the right to make mistakes. With the proper education Haiti will be able to find itself and eventually be ripe for self-government."

"LABOR DAY GATHERINGS INSPIRE WAGE EARNERS."

Washington.—In a stirring appeal to all central bodies, President Green calls on these organizations to begin arranging for a record Labor Day observance the first Monday in September.

"It is a serious mistake" for workers to believe that time, effort and money expended in labor demonstrations, parades, meetings and addresses is wasted," said President Green.

"It must not be forgotten that no human movement remains stationary," he said. "The labor movement must either go forward, or must lag behind. The spirit of fellowship is the life of the labor movement. All life

must be nourished, or it dies. The yearly gathering on Labor Day, the contact of worker with worker, the enthusiasm of all working together in a demonstration of the power and might of labor as a civic as well as an economic force, stimulates fellowship, brotherhood, good will; renews inspiration; gives a deeper insight into the meaning and scope of the labor movement."

In urging labor parades, the A. F. of L. executive said that when men and women march shoulder to shoulder they typify impressively the purposes and unity of the labor movement.

"Such parades," he said, "are an educa-

tional avenue by which public thought and opinion may be more forcefully directed to the consideration of the aspirations, hopes and principles of the labor movement.

"By celebrating Labor Day in a proper manner, in accord with labor ideals, there

will be secured for the labor movement added prestige and understanding that will help the cause of labor in all its relations.

"It is my earnest hope that in every city, town and hamlet Labor Day, 1926, will be an epoch-making day, one long to be remembered."

RADIO CONTROL BILL NOW BEFORE SENATE.

Washington.—A senate committee's favorable report of the Dill radio control bill has complicated this question.

The house has passed the White bill, which places radio control in charge of the Secretary of Commerce. A minority in the house, led by Congressman Davis of Tennessee, fought the White bill, and Mr. Davis left a sick bed to combat what he declared was a monopolization of the air by a few powerful interests.

Senator Dill's bill would create an independent commission, appointed by the president, but subject to congressional control.

Advocates of this bill insist that it is unwise to put such power in the hands of one

man, regardless of his honesty or wisdom.

The proposal to create a commission that is not responsible to the chief executive is distasteful to the White House. The president has let it be known that in as much as congress empowers him to select members of these commissions, they should be answerable to him. Opponents reply that this centralizes power and they point to charges that members of the Federal Tariff Commission and the United States Shipping Board have been asked to resign because their policies were not in accord with the White House. Under this system, it is claimed, members of these boards cannot exercise their judgment.

EXPLOITERS IGNORE PORTO RICAN MISERY.

Washington.—With a sweep of his hand before a senate committee that is holding hearings on Porto Rico, Miguel Guerra ignored charges that Porto Rican laborers are hungry and can not secure work. These statements were made by Santiago Iglesias, secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and a member of the Porto Rican legislature.

To support his statements, Mr. Iglesias submitted reports by the United States Health Service, the United States Children's Bureau, the Bureau of Insular Affairs and the Department of Commerce.

Faced by these documents, Mr. Guerra replied: "Iglesias wants to make every Porto Rican a millionaire over night."

Mr. Guerra is associated with sugar interests that have seized large tracts of land in defiance of law and whose system of absentee landlordism has wrought general unemployment and poverty.

President Green of the A. F. of L. has urged the creation of a congressional commission to investigate Porto Rico, but this is not favored by Mr. Guerra and associates.

STREET RAILWAY UNION HEADS, ARRESTED IN INDIANAPOLIS, CHARGE "FRAME-UP" BY POLICE.

By International Labor News Service.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Robert B. Armstrong and John M. Parker, vice-presidents of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, here for the purpose of organizing street railway employees, were arrested by the police on the charge of vagrancy and ordered to leave town. They refused to leave.

Parker was arrested a second time on a liquor charge, a pint of whiskey having been found by detectives in his bag, after they had unceremoniously entered his hotel room and without the formality of a search warrant gone through his effects. He made no defense in police court and was fined \$100 and costs and sentenced to jail for thirty days. His attorney appealed, and he was released on bond.

Parker said the whole thing was a "frame up," designed to drive him out of town. He

said two city detectives had a room next to his at the hotel and had kept a watch on his movements from the time he had arrived here. Parker is an alderman of the city of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and chairman of the city police board.

Attempts to organize local street railway men have been bitterly fought by the street railway company for years. In 1924 a sweeping injunction was obtained by the company against organizers and against the city of Indianapolis which passed an ordinance prohibiting the company from employing men to operate street cars unless they had at least one month's experience in such work. The ordinance was designed to prevent the introduction of strikebreakers.

The Federal court enjoined the city from enforcing the ordinance. However, when

the decree was made permanent it did not include efforts to organize the employees, thus leaving organizers free to work without being haled before the court for contempt.

There are some 1,200 street car employees

in the city and it is reported that about half of these have joined the union. A number of employees have been discharged when it was found they had made applications to join the union.

BIG NEW YORK LABOR BANK BECOMES TRUST COMPANY WITH RESOURCES OVER \$17,000,000.

New York City.—Stock owners, mostly members of union labor, gathered in Washington Irving High School to celebrate the third anniversary of New York's largest labor bank and the biggest supported by unions of the American Federation of Labor.

Peter J. Brady, president, announced that the institution had been transformed under pressure of increasing demands for banking service, from a commercial and savings institution into a trust company and that the bank is now officially the Federation Bank and Trust Company.

The capitalization of the trust company with undivided profits is in excess of \$1,600,000, he announced, and its resources more than \$17,000,000.

"No bank in this country can point to such rapid growth in so short a time," said Mr. Brady. "Our great success is due to the support of our unions and with them many employers' interests who have recognized the integrity and safety of a financial institution sponsored and owned by organized labor.

"Although the bank was successful from the start, none of its founders foresaw the great future which lay ahead and the speed of its growth. We are consolidating and proceeding on a very conservative course.

"One of the unexpected contributions of our bank to labor has been the new contacts it has given with employing groups and with merchants and thus brought about a better

understanding of the aim of organized labor. We have brought about a better feeling within our community between capital and labor.

"In the three years just closed labor has learned much of the ways of banking and commerce and the business world generally has learned about labor. We look for closer co-operation in the future."

NORTH POLE REACHED BY DARING AVIATOR.

Washington.—The men who say a thing can't be done are again confounded—an airplane flew over the North Pole.

In 1910 Capt. Robert Peary of the United States navy reached the North Pole with a party of five after a year's arduous toil. Now this objective of every nation and scientist has been reached by Lieutenant Commander Byrd of the United States navy. He made the round trip from his base at King's Bay, Spitzbergen, in 15 hours and 30 minutes. Capt. Peary traveled the same distance with dog sleds after a year's hard and dangerous toil over treacherous ice.

Last year Roald Amundsen was almost in sight of the goal but contrary winds depleted his gasoline supply and he was forced to retreat.

Many lives and countless treasure has been lost during the last century by navigators and scientists of various nations to reach the top of the world.

Smiles

MIRACLES OF LITERACY.

The mistress was sternly reprimanding her maid for failing to dust the piano properly.

"What do you say to this, Cynthia?" she asked, writing her full signature on the surface by way of demonstration.

Cynthia looked at her mistress admiringly. "Ain't education wonderful!" she breathed quite fervently.—Ladies' Home Journal.

"What do you make a week?" asked the judge of an Italian organ-grinder.

"Twenty dollar, sare."

"What! Twenty dollars for grinding an organ?"

"No, sare; not for da grind—but for da shut up and go away."

NOT THAT KIND OF A BOY.

Sir Knight A. J. Harder tells this one on himself. He was called to defend a man at Roseburg who had been charged with bootlegging. One of the witnesses was a boy and who Harder was cross-examining.

"Will you tell the jury, young man, just where you saw this man and what he was doing," asked Harder.

"Well," replied the young man, "You know as you go down Main street you come to a house on the right hand side of the street with a fence around it."

"Yes, yes," answered Harder.

"Well, inside the fence," said the young man, "is a pump, and you can go and pump it, for you ain't going to pump me."

DANGER.

At a small country station a freight train pulled in and sidetracked for the passenger train. The passenger train arrived and pulled out. Then the freight started to do its switching. A placid, well-dressed woman had alighted from the passenger train and was passing close to one of the freight brakemen when he yelled to his buddy:

"Jump on her when she comes by, Bill, run her down by the water tank, cut her in two and bring the head end up by the depot!"

The lady picked up her skirts and ran for the station, yelling murder at every jump.

The city girl boarding in the country spoke to the farmer about the savage way in which the cow regarded her. "Well, said the farmer, it must be on account of that red waist you're wearing."

"Dear me!" cried the girl. "Of course I know it's terribly out-of style, but I had no idea that a country cow would notice it."—Country Gentleman.

She—Buy a seal for the benefit of the Red Cross.

He—Very worthy organization but I can't afford a seal.

"But just one seal, please."

"If I bought it I couldn't feed it."—Dartmouth Jack o'Lantern.

In war you only "Sign Up" for four years. There is no such clause as that in your wedding certificate. You can get exempt from war on account of marriage, but you can't get exempt from marriage on account of war.

In Europe you get a mask to protect your-

self from poisoned gas, but you can't get one while talking to your wife.

MORAL: Stay single, young fellow, stay single.—One Who Knows.

A certain lady called the druggist up on the telephone the other morning. After she had sufficiently scolded the man who responded, she said:

"And what's more, the next order you get from me will be the last I'll ever give you."

"It probably will, madam," said the voice at the other end of the wire; you're talking to an undertaker."

Judge: "Why didn't you run with the rest of the dice throwers when you saw the police coming?"

Defendant: "Y'o' honnuh, I'se jus' made fo' nacherals wif mah laigs crossed an' I didn't wanna break mah luck."

"Deacon," said the parson, softly, "will you lead us in prayer?"

"Deacon," this time in a little louder voice, "will you lead?" Still no response. Evidently the deacon was slumbering. The parson made a third appeal and raised his voice to a high pitch that succeeded in arousing the drowsy man. "Deacon, will you lead?" The deacon in bewilderment, rubbed his heavy eyes and blurted: "Lead yourself—I just dealt."

The stockholder was very ill, and at times delirious: In one of his lucid moments he asked the nurse what the last reading had shown his temperature to be.

"One hundred and one," replied the nurse. "Good," said the patient, "When it gets to 101½, sell."

Poetical Selections

HE IS AT IT AGAIN.

Our bewhiskered friend again has the blues, I'm referring, of course, to Justice Hughes. Yet he hopes to win, in this game of wits—And make other nations scrap their ships.

We called a conference with great gusto At Washington, a few years ago. The reduction of navies, we had in view—When the French got wise, and bade adieu.

Hughes in his plight, to save the day, Gave the best ships we had away; We scrapped our share and built no more—This changed our rank from one to four.

Let's pray our best; asking the "Lord" That Coolidge does not give his word, Or issue a call for this conference—Until Hughes awakens from his innocence.

We feel its all right for a man to play At his pet hobby in a harmless way; But our navy's strength we will not budge—Not even to please this worthy judge.

—Dominic Kane.

IT'S THE REAL THING.

By John McGroarty.

Forget the cares of every day, They'll make you prematurely gray, Come out with us and lightly play,

Step out for one glad night; Attend the Boilermakers' Ball, Don't stop to quibble, duck or stall, Come, trip the light fantastic all, And share in our delight.

Come on old sport, he game, step out; What matter though your're getting stout,

Just show these youngsters round about,
That you're as good as ever;
You shook a wicked leg in youth
Step out with Minnie, Maud or Ruth,
And show the cock-eyed world, forsooth,
How keen you are, and clever.

Forget the sordid side of life,
Forget it's sorrow and it's strife,
Bring out your sweetheart or your wife,
Or bring some other dame;
Forget your troubles and your woes,
And don your best new Sunday clothes,
And buy a pair of red silk hose,
Come on, Old Top, be game.

Come on, you youthful Romeos.
Come on, sweet maids, with tinkling toes,
Come on, you gay and gallant beaux,
Come on, you charming chickens;
You comely matrons, fair and neat,
Step out and make this dance complete,
Step out with us and shake your feet,
And shake them like the dickens.

Come, see the red necks at their best
In bright and gaudy raiment dressed,
And emanating vim and zest,
Like a red hot sizzling rivet;
We'll even wash our necks of crime,
To miss this dance would be a crime,
If you enjoy one gorgeous time,
Why we're the boys to give it.

Lodge Notices

LIST OF MEMBERS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED.

Clyne—Asst. Int. Pres.

Any secretary taking up clearance card or knowing whereabouts of Bro. W. R. Clyne, Reg. No. 66709, former financial secretary of ex-Local 53, Akron, Ohio, will hold same and communicate with the undersigned. Wm. Atkinson, Asst. Int. Pres.

Wilson—Lodge 11.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Archie Wilson, formerly a boiler maker, register number 113,660, please communicate with the undersigned, as he left here owing L. 11 money.—W. J. Klein, Cor. Secy., L. 11, 1919 E. 25½ St. Minneapolis, Minn.

Members Lodge No. 442.

Lodge No. 442 at New Orleans, La., has elected Bro. William T. Smith, 638 S. Rocheblave St., New Orleans, La., as financial secretary. Any Brother wishing information on any question regarding financial matters in regard to Lodge No. 442 will kindly get in touch with the above named Brother and he will furnish all information requested.

Settlement Made—Dyner.

Bro. W. E. Dyner has made settlement of the claims of Lodge 520, and is entitled to all rights and benefits of membership.—P. J. Gallagher, S., L. 520.

GALACITE Makes Your Tires PUNCTURE-PROOF in ONE minute



Tires hammered full of nails, leak no air. This startling new invention banishes tire trouble forever. Repairs punctures without taking the tire off the rim. Actually makes any tire puncture-proof for life. Seals instantly all punctures, slow leaks and porous places, often increases tire mileage from 10,000 to 12,000 miles by preserving rubber and keeping tires properly inflated. Positive money back guarantee means GALACITE must make good—or we will.

AGENTS \$10,000 a Year
IMMEDIATE Tremendous profits selling this revolutionary invention to car owners, Garages, Service Stations, etc. Earn up to \$10,000 a year with exclusive territory. Your name and address brings particulars by return mail. Send Today before someone else gets territory you want.
C.F. JOHNSON & CO., 19 W. Jackson Blvd., Dept. 274 Chicago, U.S.A.

Hay Fever?



Here's positive relief!

What would you give to rid yourself of that annoying and disturbing malady? Thousands have been relieved. Why not you?

CURAY RADIUM

Hay Fever Remedy—\$5

Mailed on receipt of price, or sent C. O. D.

Contains Radium certified by U. S. Gov't. Guaranteed to do as we say. Send for free booklet, "Radium—Nature's Way to Perfect Health."

Radium Corporation of America
Dept. 116 Huntington, W. Va.



PATENTS

Promptness Assured. Best Results.
Booklet Free. Highest References.

Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer

644 G. Street

Washington, D. C.

TIRES RUN 44,000 MILES ON ONE INFLATION

Chicago, Ill.—What is proving to be a big economy and labor saver to auto owners is the recent invention of F. C. Hughes, Suite 543-E, 424 North Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. His invention, a new air-tight valve cap, enables car owners to pump up tires and never touch them again. Tires equipped with this remarkable cap have run over 44,000 miles. Leading tire manufacturers approved this invention. With it, the constant inflation of tires is unnecessary and tire mileage is more than doubled! Mr. Hughes wants agents and will send proof and sample free. Write him today.—Adv.

THE BOILERMAKERS' and IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

—OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE—

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS
IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA**

VOL. XXXVIII

KANSAS CITY, MO., JULY, 1926

NUMBER 7

Office of Editor-Manager, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kas.
Published monthly at 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Price, \$1.00 per year.

EXTRACTS FROM AN AMERICAN LABOR REPORTER'S DIARY OF THE BRITISH STRIKE.

In a race against time, traveling steerage on the giant Berengaria, Heber Blankenhorn, European correspondent of Labor, rushed over to England to arrive just at the beginning of the greatest industrial struggle of modern times, the British General Strike.

He was the only American newspaper man present at the special convention of the British Trades Union Congress on May Day, when the vote for a general strike was finally ordered and put on paper. He was also probably the only European correspondent of an American labor publication on the spot to send back to the workers of America the story of the strike as our British brothers saw it.

Diary-like letters have been arriving at the office of Labor from Mr. Blankenhorn, day by day accounts of what he saw and did, of how the whole affair actually looked to an American labor newspaperman. They are richly descriptive, and in order to give the readers of this magazine the best of these letters, extracts have been taken from them from the day the strike was ordered to the day it was called off.

Time: May 1 (May Day), 1926.

Place: London.

Characters: One thousand officials of trade unions from all over Britain, representing 5,000,000 workers, assembled in special convention to take action on the news of the breakdown of the coal negotiations between the Premier's cabinet and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

Setting: (as Mr. Blankenhorn describes it), "The place where today's history happened is Memorial Hall, on Farringdon Road, between Fleet Street (the newspaper

world) and the 'City' (the financial world) adorned by the dome of St. Paul's. Memorial Hall outside looks like a morgue, and inside, like a church. It is the offices of a church organization!

"Today's history is on a sheet of paper, a sort of leaflet, headed 'Trades Union Congress General Council,' and signed 'A. Pugh, chairman; Walter M. Citrine, acting secretary.' It is the order for the general strike. British-like it is called 'proposals for co-ordinated action of trade unions.' There isn't a hurrah in it; nothing but business, but every delegate here has put it away in his wallet as carefully as if it were dynamite.

"The delegates looked as solidly serious a body of responsible citizens as ever went into a church. Three-quarters looked well over 45. Kept waiting they sang, first the 'Red Flag,' then 'Lead Kindly Light,' the latter a derisive hint to their absent General Council to get on with the job.

"Outside London was just waking up to the imminence of danger. Papers for the first time were printing the fears, and the words, 'General Strike.' The lockout was already on in the mines, the last men even then getting out their tools. The government had issued an emergency powers proclamation. The king had been rushed back to town from his duties at the Newmarket race track to sign it. It set up war-time regulations, under a specified number of civil commissioners.

"The business of the conference went in one, two, three order, the simplest ratification of measures reported as taken by the General Council. The British unions simply handed over to their General Council full control of their memberships and their finances.

Rapid Action.

"The Council on their part were not waiting for the conference to 'initiate' measures. Through Bevin of the Transportworkers, they announced their action in drawing up

and distributing to union executives the 'proposals for coordinated action.'

"Bevin is a huge fellow, with small, gold-rimmed glasses over deep-set, dark eyes, and is famous for his logical eloquence in advocating labor's case. Today his eloquence was all deeds. 'If by Tuesday morning (May 3) there is no settlement of the mines dispute, no worker who is called upon to take part in the struggle must go to work after the night shift on Monday'

"Bevin also announced that the unions would 'arrange for a voluntary service, notwithstanding that we are stopping the vital services such as transport and staple industries, to insure the feeding of the people.' They were out to see that food wasn't distributed simply to the well-off!

"Whatever the outcome, he thought history would call it a magnificent generation which had taken such action rather than see the miners enslaved.

"That was really the meeting and the act. Jack Bromley followed saying that the engineers were proud to be the shock troops. Everybody knows that the gizzard of the thing is stopping the railways.

"Herbert Smith for the miners gave one last reiteration of the miners' willingness to negotiate on the matter as a whole, but they would enter no conference conditioned at the start on their accepting reductions.

"Then Ramsay MacDonald in a burst of compelling eloquence, signalized the solidarity of the unions' own political party. He still hoped for a settlement and would fight for it in Parliament on Monday afternoon.

"Then delegates and platform sang the Red Flag and histled for home, or for the committee rooms where the General Council, now a General Strike Committee, went into continuous session.

"They were all very serious about it, joking as solid men do when a serious job is on. 'Goodby; see you Monday if they don't arrest you.'

"A jewelers' union official explained why he looked worried: 'Over a fellow who's ordered a silver fruit dish, which he can't get now; maybe he won't mind though if we stop his fruit too.'

"Another had just heard of the government ordering the fleet to port, and landing the crews for action. 'Now we can't even escape the country.' It reminded the American present of Ben Franklin signing the Declaration of Independence: 'Well, gentlemen, we must all hang together or we shall hang separately.'

"They had laid hands on the workers' biggest club, which after all is bigger than an army, the General Strike, and being British, they had set the zero hour two days off!"

The Onrushing Avalanche.

As the "zero hour" approached, the General Strike, like a threatening avalanche,

trembled at the sudden breaking off of negotiations, when the war party of the cabinet declared that "the miners have got to pay for reconstructing the coal industry," and the miners refused.

Then it was arrested temporarily in the "wee sma' hours" of May 2nd by renewed hopes of negotiations and a square deal from Premier Baldwin, only to shake again ominously when the cabinet issued its "ultimatum" to "withdraw the general strike notices."

On the morning of the 3rd came the final debate in Parliament. This was the scene there:

"It is dim and funerially dusky down in the squared cockpit of that sacred little gas box of a House of Commons; faces almost invisible, the Speaker's white wig glimmering like a tiny ghost. There is a roar from the packed Tory side as Baldwin walks in, as if a yell were needed to stiffen someone's backbone. 'No letting down now,' says that well-drilled roar.

"A moment later when Thomas and MacDonald enter on their side, there are lusty Labor cheers to counter the Tory demonstration.

"Baldwin speaks like a funeral oration. Toward the end his words were as blunt as his face. His words about 'despotic power' and the unions as 'an alternative government' are hard as anyone could wish. Opposite him Thomas leans forward, then bows his head clear down almost between his knees, with his hands locked at the back of his skull, a not unusual pose with him, but startling at this breathless minute, with Baldwin's shoulders reared back like a statesman thinking hard of Napoleon.

Pleas for Peace.

"Thomas' speech cracks his voice at times with its vehement plea for negotiation. Some Tories look at each other questioningly (the lights have turned up now) as he reveals the almost shady moves of the Tory war party. MacDonald with dignity, as always, puts the broad, simple and unquestionably human case for reason and continued negotiation.

"Then Churchill, bald, lisping but hard voiced, on his toes, a bit too eager, puts it flat the government will not walk into the open door of negotiation, and so surrender 'to a soviet of trade unions.'

"As they talked, talked, talked, the sands were running out. The avalanche was rumbling, every hour nearer the midnight set for the strike to begin. Talk, talk. Sands running out. The old British social order slipping under their feet. The mother of Parliaments still littering words. At 11 the House rose, and the old, quaint traditional cry 'Who goes home?'—the official signal that Parliament adjourns—ran through the lobby.

"Four million men, the workers of Britain scattered throughout the land, said, 'We're

going home, to stay for a bit.' They were the avalanche, and they were loose, quietly, orderly."

The third day of the strike, May 6, is the next letter dated, and it came with a conglomerate assortment of mimeographed sheets, printed leaflets and tiny four-page pamphlets, Great Britain's daily newspapers! Nothing was more completely paralyzed by the strike than the publication of the dailies. As Blankenhorn says:

"On this third day of the general strike, by standing on a street corner and yelling 'Latest strike news,' you could sell even blank toilet paper to this befuddled populace. London is so news-dry that the latest is an attempt to bootleg in papers printed in Paris and brought by air, the only transport not yet stopped.

"Fleet Street here is the greatest newspaper center in the world. Among all its offices is one labor plant, the Daily Herald; the rest are the nerves of business and empire. Now the labor movement of the land has reached out a big paw and smashed it all flat, Daily Herald included. 'Fleet Street must go first,' was whispered in labor circles, as the strike was planned. Fleet Street has gone, silent as the dead.

Hungry for News.

"Everything stopped Monday at midnight. Most of the papers got out editions up to that hour, so few that not many Londoners ever saw them. Since then practically nothing, until today. Now we have the substitutes. The chief are the government's British Gazette (scab) and the British Worker, the official strike bulletin. Besides these there are leaflets.

"Walking along the Strand, where only a few days ago hurried an endless stream of traffic, you see groups pressing their noses against shop windows. A typewritten extract of the government-censored wireless bulletins has been pasted up. Children gazing hungrily at the cakes in shop windows never looked so pathetically eager as these who now gulp every typewritten word. They all turn; there is a newsy shrieking down the street, 'Latest news,' and they buy feverishly whatever is offered.

"They are dope sheets, single page fly-leaf affairs, a hodge podge of breathless lines about the strike, rumors, government pollyanna exhortations, horse race results, and other soothing syrups. They are unbelievably crude, lying, illegitimate, and expensive; six cents for a paper, letter size, with everything printed wrong!

"Subway service to Hampstead now running,' reads one which I purchase right in front of the subway station mentioned. It is still barred tight, and I ask the policeman there what about it. 'There was one train yesterday, but none today,' he says. But the six-cent dope sheets sell fine!

"Down the Strand the massive office of the die-hard Morning Post, owned by the

coal-owning Duke of Northumberland, has been commandeered by the government and the union jack run atop it and a cordon of cops run around it. It is a regular fortress, self contained, with its own power plant. Its men struck, and the very first call for 'volunteers' by the government was for printers.

"Now they get out from it the 4-page paper which looks like the notorious Morning Post, but is labeled British Gazette, the first official paper ever issued by the Empire. There was a bit of a riot the night the 'British' Gazette started, and 50 police charged the crowd down the Strand about midnight. I met them running, and I allowed them to run, seeing that almost any mob is bigger than I!

"Ten minutes away is the British Worker, the 8-page daily got out in place of the Daily Herald, from the latter's plant, and by the latter's staff. It is pretty nearly a model, full of fact, pithy, issuing orders and instructions, mighty little exhortation, instead some columns of satire.

Saving the Strike Sheet.

"The government tried to strangle the baby aborning. Last night 100 cops from Scotland Yard suddenly invaded the D. H. office under the pretext of wanting copies of the previous day's Daily Herald, which had been sold all over London. They had a search warrant from the government, but the real object was soon apparent, the new bulletin.

"After half an hour the editor escaped and burst breathless into the Trades Union Congress headquarters at Ecclestone Square. Quickly they moved the machinery of the Labor Party. Ramsay MacDonald and Arthur Henderson soon were on the government's neck, and the police were yanked off by phone.

"Triumphant yells went up from the huge crowd around the D. H. office. They made way for a long convoy of trucks, jitneys and cycle side-cars, all labeled 'T. U. C. Transport; the papers came pouring out and started for all England to loud tootings and singing of the Red Flag. But the labor paper, starting off with 320,000, lasted just no time at all. Strikers and struck, about 40,000,000 of us, want to read what's happening to us. Not to be able even to talk about the strike, that is the last straw!"

The paralyzing effect of the strike in other lines of business came more slowly, like a blockade—reaching almost everywhere, but very gradually. Trains, taxis, newspapers vanish overnight, but life still goes on, and people eat and sleep and drink and walk. As one writer has said, "Modern life is like an ocean liner, too vast to halt instantly, even when the turbines down below cease turning."

But there comes a slowing up, a lack of drive, as the effects travel from the workers

in mine, shop and shipyard to the city dwellers. It is during this period, before the effects of the strike become really apparent, that patience is stretched to the utmost, that strike-bearing activities seem most despicable, and strike discipline most difficult to maintain.

"Look what happens when a government turns strikebreaker! The T. U. C. council had offered to co-operate to insure feeding the people. It has issued permits to truckers for all vehicles marked 'Food only,' by arrangements with local authorities. The government will have none of that. 'No asking the permit of these damn trades unions.' The unions were rebuffed. The government was going to do it all with troops and the O. M. S.—the long-prepared, volunteer strikebreaking machinery. The unions withdraw their permits, especially when they found some 'food only' trucks carrying scabs!

War Time Scenes.

"The flour down at London docks which the unions were perfectly willing to move is 'attacked' by the military. The government throws a military cordon around the docks, machine guns are posted to shoot the wharf rats and stray cats!

"Then come the Welsh guards, in service khaki, steel helmets, bayonets fixed, riding in trucks, escorted by armored cars, also a few army tanks. On the docks the 'volunteers,' students and scions of our noblest families, rustle the flour sacks aboard the trucks.

"Then off at bright day at noon through the heart of London, the first convoy is a mile long, the second four miles long, and they in hats perched on the sacks carry their rifles at the 'ready' and a brave gunner inside one of the armored cars waggles the snout of his machine gun waveringly at us on the sidewalks.

"I'm afraid it doesn't work any too well. Hundreds of these ordinary folk on the sidewalks a few years ago knew all about machine guns! They know how deadly, but British machine guns pointed at British! There's a snarl on many a face, but they only say: 'You know I don't like that. It is not necessary.'

"And the next morning the government paper, the British Gazette, speaks of the 'operation successfully carried out,' with the 'objective attained,' all in the old war reporter style, and adds, 'curiously enough there were few expressions of hostility from the crowd and no open demonstrations against the soldiers.'

"Curiously enough! From strike headquarters as soon as word had come of the cordon around the docks, the orders had gone out, 'Keep away from the troops. If troops pass your street, go indoors. Let nothing provoke violence.' The strikers in dockland had obeyed.

"But imagine what men's feelings are

getting to be when they read their government triumphing over them, trying to make out they were cowards and how when the convoy passed the financial district it was cheered by the brave stockholders!"

Inside the Lines.

From the street scenes of the strike we are now switched to the headquarters, to see the strike wheels turn. Unity House, the headquarters of the "big battalions," the railway men, 420,000 strong, under C. T. Cramp, industrial secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen. Nearby are the offices of the Railway Clerks and the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. It is the ninth day of the strike.

"Guards are at the door, mostly sporting red rosettes, but otherwise headquarters seems unflurried by the sudden burdens. Every day messages go by wire and dispatch rider to every local in Britain, and reports come in daily.

"Strike pay has just been methodically disbursed by check everywhere for the first week, a total of \$2,500,000, or \$6 a week to each. Another two and a half million dollars is ready in the chest, which Mr. Cramp reveals to me is bigger than even trades unionists here believed, over \$10,000,000!

"Mr. Cramp, whose big frame is well known to many American labor men, takes time off from racing through a basketful of wires and reports to explain the position. 'Solid as a drum everywhere. Never did as well even when fighting for our own wages, and there's not a penny in this for us. All I can wire back is, maintain the position, you can't improve it.'

"The telephone rings, the daily call from the International Transport-workers Federation over in Amsterdam. I shout American greetings, but Secretary Edo Fimmen shouts back more important things! 'The strikes on the continent to prevent food, coal, anything going to England are spreading into every port. The port workers are even holding up coastwise shipping in Holland and Belgium lest it get over to England.'

"I remind Mr. Cramp, during a lull in the rush, that the Trades Union Congress has never made the general strike part of its official program; it has never carried on any official program for it, and J. H. Thomas these days is saying openly that he has never believed in it.

"None of us," said Cramp, 'believes in it, as a method of our own choice, for the simple reason that the complete fight-to-a-finish, general strike cuts our own throats, starves our own people.

"But as a matter of resistance, when you see a brother union driven into a corner, and all unions bound to suffer if that one union goes down, well here we are, all out together, the most amazing solidarity in a purely industrial struggle that we know of.

We're not going to have the miners shoved under. All over this country labor people have learned to act together as never before, and they won't forget."

This interview with Cramp took place just 20 minutes before the strike was called off. It showed that the railmen at least felt they were going at the top of their strike gait when the big surprise of the finish came.

The next letter from the "front" describes the confusion over the sudden termination of the struggle, the scramble for "settlements" by the individual unions, and the resulting status of the general strike as an industrial weapon. Since we were to follow only through the strike itself, we'll stop here, with Blankenhorn's comment. "Who won the war will not really be apparent for some months yet."

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE LAW.

(An Editorial from The American Federationist)

Under this caption, Law and Labor, the monthly periodical published by the League for Industrial Rights, takes issue with the remarks of the president of the American Federation of Labor before the St. Louis meeting of the American Bar Association, on the ground that they inveighed against the use of the injunction without discussing the merits of those practices which the injunction has been used to restrain. It is interesting to have a statement of this sort from a publication that specializes in legal problems. The legal mind ordinarily gives just as careful consideration to the validity of the agency as well as the validity of the remedy.

In seeking to remedy injunction abuses, labor is not seeking exemption from the application of law. Quite the contrary. It seeks to terminate a situation under which judicial discretion is becoming the law-making agency. Whenever the actions of trade unionists are contrary to the laws of the land, there is a remedy provided in the courts of the land. Labor proposed a return to courts of law and to law duly enacted by legislative bodies.

Law and Labor naively declares: "The injunction has never interfered with the right of organized workers to demonstrate their economic value by withdrawing their labor for the purpose of securing better wages or conditions from the employer whose employment they quit." Time and time again wage earners have been enjoined from doing anything whatsoever to interfere with the business of the employer. Such a recent writ has issued against the building trades of Chicago enjoining them from striking.

Labor is trying to get before the citizens of our country the reasons why we protest against injunction abuses as well as the facts of proposed remedy. We are not seeking immunity from any law but have repeatedly pointed out that courts of law provide a remedy for whatever deeds may be unlawful. Injunctions have repeatedly forbidden wage earners to do things not proscribed by law and equity courts have fined and committed them to imprisonment for violation of such injunctions.

Labor proposes a return to government by law and trial in courts of law.

CHILD LABOR INDUSTRIES HARMFUL; GREATER EVIL THAN CONVICT LABOR.

Atlantic City.—Competition in the sale of products of 2,000,000 child wage earners is a greater menace to adult breadwinners and manufacturers than is the competition in the sale of the products of 20,000 convicts, declared William Green, president of the A. F. of L., before the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

"While employers' associations and chambers of commerce, strange to say, are fighting federal legislation which will take children out of the workshops and factories, they are at the same time fighting against the sale of prison-made goods on the open market," he said.

"Where the sale of convict-made goods has been prohibited the chief reason for such action was that the convicts displace the free worker. In like manner the child displaces the adult wage earner."

He declared that it is the natural right

of all children to be free from bodily toil and the crushing discipline of time.

President Green called attention to the fact that states that voted for the prohibition, federal income tax and woman suffrage amendments voted against federal legislation to protect the lives of children.

He ridiculed claims that the child labor amendment, if ratified, will prohibit a girl from helping her mother do housework or prevent a boy from helping his father on the farm.

"The farmers of the United States have been credited with doing great harm to our cause," he said. "They have been easy victims of misrepresentation and malicious propaganda."

The failure of some states to properly protect children was declared to be responsible for the submission of the amendment to protect child life.

SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN

by GEORGE L. KNAPP of the STAFF of "LABOR"

Softly rose the litany:
 "Suffer them to come to me,
 These my Father's chosen be,
 All the little children."
 Where the faithful knelt in prayer,
 To their Father singing there,
 Trembled on the scented air
 Voices of the children.

Where the wheels of traffic groaned
 Men of Mammon, high enthroned,
 Other litany intoned
 For the little children,
 Fiercely swelling, loud and strong,
 Raucous rang their choral song,
 Where the chaffering traders throng—
 "Suffer! Little children!"

"These the gates of wealth unbar,
 These appear our triumph's car,
 These our choicest chattels are—
 Suffer, little children—
 Little hands must heap our gains,
 Little backs must bear our pains,
 Little wrists be wrapped in chains—
 Suffer, little children!

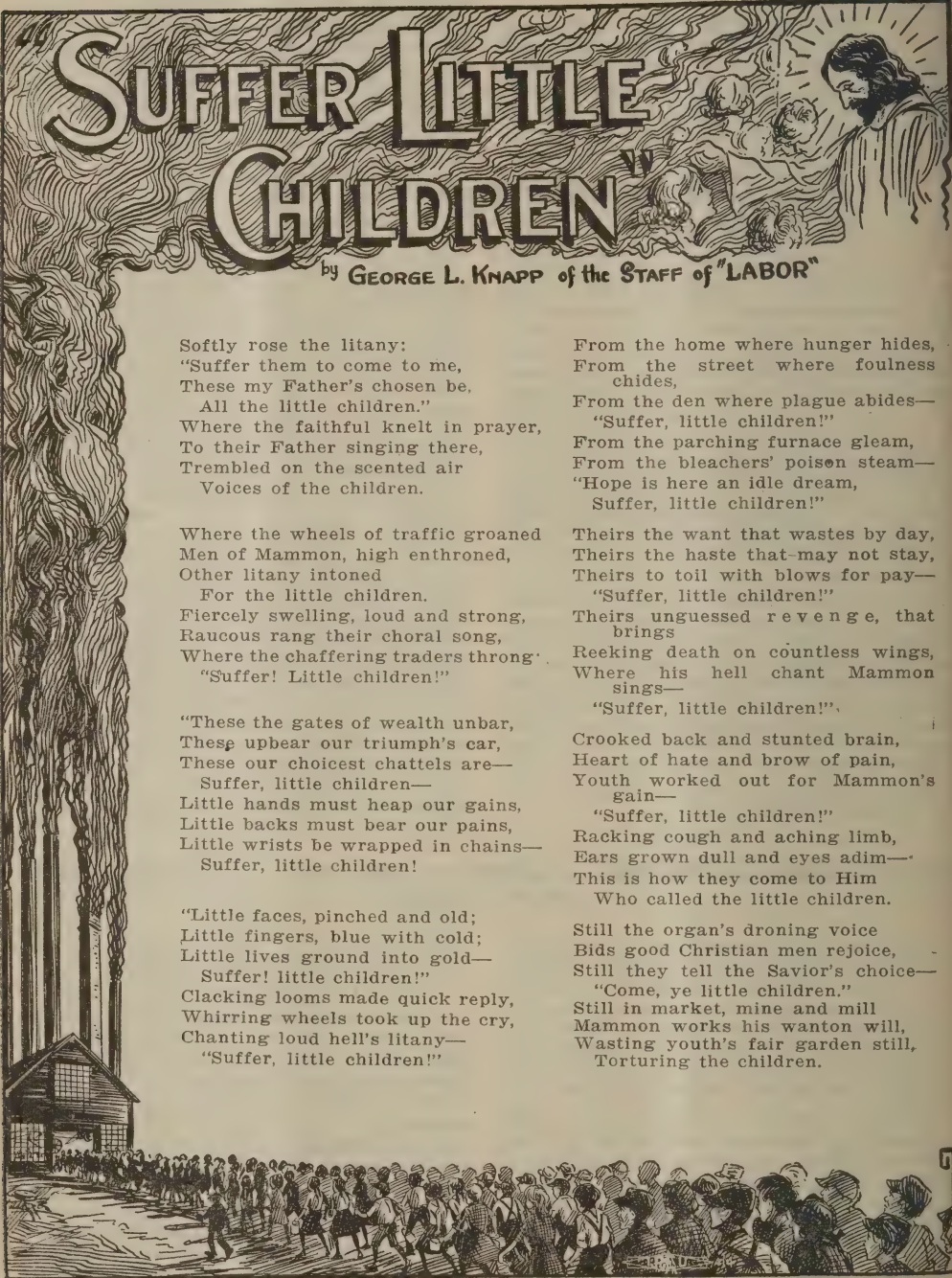
"Little faces, pinched and old;
 Little fingers, blue with cold;
 Little lives ground into gold—
 Suffer! little children!"
 Clacking looms made quick reply,
 Whirring wheels took up the cry,
 Chanting loud hell's litany—
 "Suffer, little children!"

From the home where hunger hides,
 From the street where foulness
 chides,
 From the den where plague abides—
 "Suffer, little children!"
 From the parching furnace gleam,
 From the bleachers' poison steam—
 "Hope is here an idle dream,
 Suffer, little children!"

Theirs the want that wastes by day,
 Theirs the haste that may not stay,
 Theirs to toil with blows for pay—
 "Suffer, little children!"
 Theirs unguessed revenge, that
 brings
 Reeking death on countless wings,
 Where his hell chant Mammon
 sings—
 "Suffer, little children!"

Crooked back and stunted brain,
 Heart of hate and brow of pain,
 Youth worked out for Mammon's
 gain—
 "Suffer, little children!"
 Racking cough and aching limb,
 Ears grown dull and eyes adim—
 This is how they come to Him
 Who called the little children.

Still the organ's droning voice
 Bids good Christian men rejoice,
 Still they tell the Savior's choice—
 "Come, ye little children."
 Still in market, mine and mill
 Mammon works his wanton will,
 Wasting youth's fair garden still,
 Torturing the children.



THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' JOURNAL

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

JOHN J. BARRY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Send in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. J. Barry, Editor, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kans.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co.



Kansas City, Missouri.

RAIL MEDIATION BOARD APPOINTED BY COOLIDGE.

President Coolidge has appointed four out of five members of the Board of Mediation created by the Railway Labor Act to adjust railroad labor disputes. Those selected were former Representative Samuel E. Winslow of Massachusetts for a term of five years; former Governor Edwin P. Morrow of Kentucky for four years; G. W. Hanger of the District of Columbia for two years and Hywell Davis of California for one year. Winslow is a former chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee. Morrow and Hanger were both members of the public group of the defunct Railroad Labor Board and Davis was formerly president of the Kentucky Coal Operators Association and is now a conciliator in the United States Department of Labor. The appointments are before the Senate for confirmation.

At a meeting of the chief executives of the twenty standard labor organizations held recently in Washington, D. C., they refused to make any endorsement for places on the Board of Mediation. They took the position that President Coolidge was responsible for the personnel of the Board and that he should be given a free hand under the provision of the Railway Labor Act to select the kind of men he believed could perform the important task assigned the Board. They also felt that it would be an error to place any member of the old Railroad Labor Board on the Board of Mediation.

THE ROTOR SHIP IS WITH US.

Recently a strange craft, neither sailing vessel nor motor ship, but a combination of both came into New York harbor and evoked much curiosity. Thousands of people lined the docks to see the strange visitor from Germany. It was the world's first rotor ship, a new type of sailing vessel. Instead of wooden masts and sails, the new equipment consists only of metal masts resembling smokestacks, revolving on their axes.

The rotor ship does not have to be hauled out of the harbor by a tug; it starts the instant the rotors, driven by a small Diesel motor, begin to revolve. The motor can be handled by one person on the bridge, and all of the crew formerly necessary for sailing can be dispensed with.

The principle on which the new ship operates has been explained by its inventor, Dr. Anton Flettner, of Berlin.

"Supposing a current of air strikes a smooth cylinder, such as a smokestack or the cylinder of our rotor, what will happen? The air will pass to the right and to the left of the cylinder about evenly. Now suppose that one-half of the cylinder were covered with some rough surface, such as sandpaper, what would happen? The air current following the lines of least resistance, would pass off to the smooth side and only very little toward the roughened side.

"Suppose that we begin to run the smooth cylinder by some mechanical means, such as an electric motor. As it revolves, one side of it, the disappearing side as you look at it from the front, will be moving in the same direction in which the air current is moving, while the other side will run counter to the air current. Naturally the air, following the lines of least resistance, will pass off toward the side where the cylinder turns with the wind. It follows that if the cylinder is turned faster than the velocity of the wind, there is absolutely no friction on one side, and the whole current will be deflected to that side with such vehemence and with such crowding

that suction ensues on the side revolving with the wind, while on the side coming up against the wind a pressure against the cylinder is produced.

"The rotor ship can be made to reverse its direction by merely reversing the motors. To turn the boat about, one cylinder is made to turn in one direction and the other in the opposite direction."

The 600-ton ship with its two huge rotor towers, turning at an average of eighty-five revolutions a minute left Hamberg carrying a cargo of building stone on April 2. It completed an experimental trip of 62,000 miles in thirty-eight days. After several weeks' exhibition of the ship in New York, Mr. Flettner plans to take it to Chicago via the Great Lakes, and then possibly to other American ports. This trial trip would indicate success for the new sailing towers of rotors, which it is claimed will revolutionize ocean traffic, because it will effect a saving from thirty to eighty per cent of fuel as compared with motor power.

RAILROAD WAGES.

A. O. Wharton, labor member of the former Railroad Labor Board has made public a complete tabulation of the rise and fall of railroad wages since December, 1915, and closing with December, 1925. He has also undertaken to translate these wages into real money based on the purchasing power of the dollar in both periods.

Mr. Wharton opens his statement with a quotation from the report of the Lane Commission to the director general of railroads, dated April 30, 1918, wherein the Commission said:

"It has been a somewhat popular impression that railroad employes were among the most highly paid workers, but figures gathered from the railroads disposed of this belief; 80 per cent of all employes receive less than \$100 per month. In fairness therefore a sufficient increase should be given to maintain that standard of living which had obtained in the pre-war period when confessedly prices and wages were both low."

Setting up this question without any comment of his own, Mr. Wharton proceeds to show without explanation what happened to the railroad employes' dollar during Federal control and since he lets the figures speak for themselves and certainly they speak volumes. The outstanding feature shown in the compilation is that based on the pre-war wage which was confessedly low 252,000 of these men are worse off today than they were then; about 700,000 have just about held their own and less than 150,000 are receiving in excess of 20 per cent more real wages than in 1915. These increases are largely due to adjustment of unequal rates as the result of government wage orders that brought long delayed justice to numbers of men who had not been permitted to organize.

Examining the 300,000 workers who are now getting less real wages than in 1915 as the result of increased costs of living, it is shown that heading the list are 9,169 electrical workers, whose earnings have shrunk 21.7 per cent. Next in order are 7,923 blacksmiths showing a net loss of 19.6 per cent; 57,569 machinists 17.1 per cent; 13,439 passenger engineers 15.2 per cent; 18,587 boilermakers 15.2 per cent; 35,000 freight engineers 13.0 per cent; 37,000 conductors 10 per cent.

Shop crafts have suffered most during the period principally due to the fact that they were the victims of two unjust and severe reductions, one July 1, 1921, and the other a year later. This has resulted in the earnings of 116,865 boilermakers, machinists, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, electrical workers, molders and car cleaners being about 16 per cent less on the average than in 1915 when their wages are translated into present-day purchasing power.

Helpers to the number of 107,000 of all crafts in the mechanical department have about held the same level while 113,247 carmen show a slight improvement due to quite a substantial reclassification of work during that period by bringing about the payment of mechanics' rates of pay to those doing mechanics' work.

Mr. Wharton's compilation stands as an answer to one prepared and give wide circulation by one of the management members of the late Labor Board, who attempted to show an entirely different result by simply taking the period from March 1, 1920, to January 1, 1926, during which time the cost of living had receded about 10.74 per cent; consequently railroad wages according to this inaccurate method of figuring appear to be substantially higher from a purchasing power point of view.

LABOR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA.

We are in receipt of a copy of the Fifteenth Annual Report on Labor Organization in Canada, compiled and issued by the Department of Labor of Canada. It is a large and comprehensive report on the past and present status of Labor Organizations in the Dominion.

According to this report the total membership of all unions at the end of 1925

was 271,064 and the total number of local branches of all kinds was 2,494. They were located as follows: Ontario, 1,009; Quebec, 444; British Columbia, 246; Alberta, 225; Saskatchewan, 172; Manitoba, 151; Nova Scotia, 131; New Brunswick, 105; Prince Edward Island, 11.

Expenditure for Benefits by Trade Unions.

The report shows that for 1925 four of the eighteen Canadian organizations spent \$23,184 for benefits to members a decrease of \$9,843 as compared with 1924. Of the 89 international bodies operating in Canada, 65 reported disbursements for one or more benefits. The combined expenditure being \$17,397,271, a decrease of \$2,903,093 as compared with the previous year. The disbursements for each class of benefits were as follows:

Death Benefits	\$10,172,310
Unemployed and traveling benefits.....	925,832
Strike Benefits	1,767,820
Sick and Accident Benefits	1,671,807
Old Age Pensions and other benefits.....	2,859,502

Benefits Paid by Local Branches.

Besides the expenditures of the Central organizations a statement is also published in the report showing the amounts disbursed in benefits by local branch unions in Canada to their own members. These payments which totaled \$283,212 were \$75,690 less than those for 1924, the disbursements for 1925 for each class of benefits being:

Death Benefits	\$ 68,008
Unemployed Benefits	14,240
Strike Benefits	37,111
Strike and Accident Benefits	114,311
Other Benefits	49,542

Other Interesting Features of the Report.

In addition to the statistics published, the report contains much interesting matter concerning the various labor organizations with which the Canadian organized workers are either directly or indirectly identified and also gives much general information as to their more important activities.

As a directory of labor unions the volume is very complete, giving particulars of every known local trade union in the dominion, and also lists of Central organizations and delegate bodies, together with the names and addresses of the chief executive officers for the year 1926. There is also a place given in the report to organizations composed of school teachers, commercial travelers, government employes and other wage-earners, which though not identified with the organized labor movement they are considered to be of sufficient importance to warrant reference being made to them. The associations in this group number 73, the combined reported membership of which is 90,488.

UNITED MINE WORKERS APPEAL AGAINST BROKEN CONTRACT.

For the first time in the history of the United Mine Workers of America the union has decided to find out whether law works both ways or whether it is made for only one side in an industrial controversy. For the first time the union is making use of the injunction process as a means of protecting itself from the assaults of the coal operators who seek to repudiate their contracts.

The Cleveland and Morgantown Coal Company, a coal corporation owned by the Pusseglove Corporation of Cleveland, Ohio, operating in West Virginia, repudiated its agreement with the United Mine Workers and undertook to operate its mine on a non-union basis with a reduced scale of wages. Members of Local Unions 4739 and 4427 employed by the company engaged counsel and a bill of complaint was prepared and filed in the circuit court of Monongalia County, West Virginia, asking that the company be enjoined from repudiating its contract and from evicting its employes from the company houses.

The suit will eventually show whether the United Mine Workers have an equity in court in the matter of contract repudiation and if successful will put a new phase on the subject of contract breaking. It will give the union a chance to collect damages from operators who willfully violate a wage contract.

CONVENTION OF DISTRICT LODGE NO. 31.

The Ninth Convention of District Lodge No. 31 of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. and Subsidiary Lines held recently in Cincinnati, Ohio, was one of the most important and largest ever held by District No. 31. Out of the thirty-two locals in the District

thirty locals had delegates present and four of the locals had additional men who were seated as visitors. After organizing and appointing the necessary committees the reports of the officers were received which recorded their activities and work during the past two years and were complete and encouraging showing that great progress was made in the District during that time. Plans were laid for still further progress during the coming year. The Convention wound up its meeting by electing an efficient corp of officers, who promise still greater achievements and progress for the coming year. They are as follows:

President and General Chairman, P. D. Harvey, Local 332; Vice-President, E. M. Garrity, Local 533; Secretary-Treasurer, E. J. Miller, Local 99; Executive Council members, J. L. Denham, Local 91; I. Smith, Local 190; T. J. Cooper, Local 498; J. T. Brown, Local 692; J. J. Quinn, Local 318.

The convention from start to finish was conducted on a constitutional basis as every delegate seemed to be there as one big band of brothers and with one aim in view, and that was for the interest of the men they represented and the result was that the late convention of District No. 31 will go down in history as one of the most harmonious and creditable ever held.

International President Franklin was in attendance at all the sessions and was given a rising vote of thanks for his attendance and assistance rendered the convention.

ROY HORN ELECTED INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE BLACKSMITHS.

Roy Horn, of St. Louis, Mo., and for a number of years vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, was chosen president of that organization at the referendum election just concluded. He succeeds James W. Kline, who was not a candidate for re-election.

President-elect Horn will assume office July 1. He is well and favorably known in nearly every section of the United States. He joined Local Union No. 12 in St. Louis, Mo., in June, 1901, and in March, 1907, he was elected to the office of business manager of District Council No. 31 and served in that capacity for two terms, and was the first successful business manager in that district, which composed St. Louis and vicinity. During his seventeen years as a general vice-president he has handled successfully some of the most difficult negotiations on railroads and in contract shops, and has won the confidence of his associates.

President Kline has held executive office in his respective organization for many years. He was elected executive board member of the I. B. of B. at the Buffalo convention in 1901 and vice-president at St. Louis in 1903, and president in 1905. He was the first representative of the A. F. of L. convention after their affiliation, which was held in Nashville, Tenn., in 1897, when the I. B. of B. had only two hundred and fifty members in good standing.

Brother Kline has served his organization faithfully and well, and has rendered a valuable service to the trade union movement. We sincerely regret that we are to lose his service, but we feel sure that although he will retire from official participation in the affairs of his organization, the labor movement can depend on his continuous support and activity as a member of the trade union movement.

THE DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE LADY.

After an illness of almost two years, Mrs. Ella McDonald, wife of International Vice-President Brother Charles McDonald, passed away at her home in Kansas City, Mo., on May 25, following an operation on May 18. Mrs. McDonald was a lady of culture and refinement, and known far and wide by a large circle of friends that will mourn her loss.

The funeral services were held at the Holy Cross church on Friday, May 28, and the remains were followed to Mount Saint Mary's cemetery where interment took place, by a large concourse of relatives and friends. The pall bearers were all members of our International Brotherhood, and the floral offerings were numerous and beautiful.

On behalf of our entire membership we desire to extend to Brother McDonald our sincere sympathy in his deep sorrow and to express the hope that the Omnipotent Ruler of the Universe will give him fortitude to bear up under his affliction. May the soul of the departed rest in peace.

A FORMER INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT PASSES AWAY.

Just as we were going to press with this issue a wire was received at Headquarters announcing the death of Brother Samuel K. Rodgers, a member of Lodge 154, Pittsburgh, Pa., and we regret that time would not permit us to learn of the full partici-

culars of his death. Brother Rodgers was at one time International Vice-President of our Brotherhood, and no doubt all of our old time members remember him and his activities.

The Journal extends its sincere sympathy to Mrs. Rodgers and family in their affliction. May he rest in peace.

QUOTATIONS.

How much easier do we find it to commend a good action than to imitate it.—Anon.

Man is born for action; he ought to do something. Work, at each step, awakens a sleeping force and roots out error. Who does nothing, knows nothing. Rise! to work! If thy knowledge is real, employ it; wrestle with nature; test the strength of thy theories; see if they will support the trial. Act!—Aloysius.

Adversity is sometimes hard upon a man; but for one man who can stand prosperity, there are a hundred that will stand adversity.—Carlyle.

The life of any one can by no means be changed after death; an evil life can in no wise be converted into a good life, or an infernal into an angelic life; because every spirit, from head to foot, is of the character of his love, and, therefore, of his life; and to convert this life into its opposite would be to destroy the spirit utterly.—Swedenborg.

To judge human character rightly, a man may sometimes have very small experience, provided he has a very large heart.—Lowell.

It is very rare to find ground which produces nothing; if it is not covered with flowers, with fruit trees and grains; it produces briars and pines. It is the same with man; if he is not virtuous, he becomes vicious.—Bruyere.

We love in others what we lack ourselves, and would be everything but what we are.—R. H. Stoddard.

The great point is to renounce your own wisdom by simplicity of walk, and to be ready to give up the favor, esteem, and approbation of every one, whenever the path in which God leads you passes that way.—Fenelon.

All men are by nature equal, made all of the same earth by one Workman; and however we deceive ourselves, as dear unto God is the poor peasant as the mighty prince.—Plato.

The slave will be free. Democracy in America will yet be a glorious reality; and when the top-stone of that temple of freedom which our fathers left unfinished shall be brought forth with shoutings and cries of grace unto it, when our now drooping Liberty lifts up her head and prospers, happy will he be who can say, with John Milton, "Among those who have something more than wished her welfare. I, too, have my charter and freehold of rejoicing to me and my heirs."—Whittier.

A good disposition I far prefer to gold; for gold is the gift of fortune; goodness of disposition is the gift of nature. I prefer much rather to be called good than fortunate.—Plautus.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE

Canal Steel Works, New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
Wm. P. Coppin, Contract Shop & Tank Works, New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
C. C. Elmer Tank & Boiler Works, New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
Salt Lake Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Salt Lake City, Utah. (Unfair.)
W. K. Henderson Machine Foundry & Boiler Works, Shreveport, La. (Unfair.)
Wilson Bros., Hoboken, N. J. (Unfair.)
McIlvain & Spiegel, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Unfair.)
McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.)

Georgia Car & Locomotive Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Unfair.)
American Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Indianapolis, Ind. (Unfair.)
W. D. Briscoe, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
Higgins Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
John Thomas Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
Warren City Tank & Boiler Works, E. Boston, Mass. (Unfair.)
Stacey Brother Gas Construction, Buffalo, N. Y. (Unfair.)

RAILROAD STRIKES STILL IN EFFECT

Long Island Railroad.

Pennsylvania.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER JOE FLYNN

The following are the additional claims paid since our last Journal report and the total amount paid to date since the adoption of the Insurance Law September 26, 1925, is \$115,000. Included in the claims paid are ten double indemnity claims of \$2,000 each, account of accidental death. Fourteen claims of partial disability of \$500 each has been paid, also three total disability of \$1,000 have been paid. Two claims of \$1,000 have been paid under the Voluntary Plan covering the lives of the families of our membership.

tinued. This is a very bad condition under their plan of insurance as it would remove the insurance protection from employees who are of an age where it would be impossible for them to receive any insurance protection from the old line legal reserve company or fraternal insurance society.

Under our insurance laws the member's insurance protection is maintained at all times, upon the payment of the monthly premiums within a period of sixty (60) days, and if it should become necessary for a member to discontinue his employment in

BENEFITS PAID SINCE JUNE JOURNAL.

Lodge No.	Member	Beneficiary	Cause	Amount
7	Jacob Koch	John Koch	Apoplexy	\$ 1,000.00
304	C. Lunstedt	Hilda Lunstedt, wife	Brysipelas	1,000.00
94	Jas. V. Feely	Rose Feely, wife	Peritonitis	1,000.00
6	Peter Kostena	Carrie Kostena, wife	Acute appendicitis	1,000.00
1	Thos. C. Kieffer	Isabelle Kieffer, wife	Organic heart disease	1,000.00
227	Gus Anderson	Mrs. Gus Anderson, wife	Heart and brights disease	1,000.00
7	Geo. F. Muir	Florence Spang, daughter	Gastric ulcer	1,000.00
201	J. J. McDermott	Mrs. J. J. McDermott, wife	Disease of heart	1,000.00
37	Geo. Umland	Shirley R. Schubert, god-child	Acute cardiac	1,000.00
27	Wm. Steiger	Total disability	Fractured hip	1,000.00
1	Jos. Vogenthaler	Theresa Vogenthaler, sister	Peritonitis	1,000.00
120	G. A. Zaiss	Partial disability	Loss of eye	500.00
579	James Bowers	Mrs. James Bowers, wife	Accidental drowning	2,000.00
Total				\$ 13,500.00
Benefits paid as per June Journal				\$101,500.00
Total Benefits paid to date, June 21, 1926				\$115,000.00

The Voluntary Plan of our Insurance has been very attractive to the families of our members as they are taking advantage of the splendid opportunity to secure the substantial protection at an exceedingly low premium cost and without medical examination. The total amount of the enrollment under the Voluntary Plan to date is \$463,500.

Information has been received that several railroads who operate their mechanical departments under the so-called company unions have adopted a group plan of life insurance covering their employes and they claim the plan is voluntary, but no doubt they will apply the "check off" system for the payment of the insurance premiums each month similar to the "check off" for their dues for their Mutual Admiration Society, thus making the insurance plan compulsory. The premium cost, as per information received, of the company union plan is somewhat higher than the rate enjoyed by our membership and it does not contain the very attractive features of our double indemnity or partial disability that is covered under our law. Under the so-called company union insurance the employes' families are not permitted to enroll (another attractive feature of our insurance) under the company union insurance, and if an employe severs his connection with the railroad company for any cause whatever his life insurance is immediately discon-

any certain locality account of his or his family's health or any other existing condition, his insurance protection would continue in force and will not be jeopardized in any manner whatever as his clearance card will record his continuous good standing and will be placed in the subordinate local or the nearest one thereto at the place of his permanent location. There are many other essential features in the laws of our International Brotherhood to provide the necessary protection to our membership, in case of sickness or disability, either by accident or disease and unable to make the payment of the monthly dues and insurance premium, the International Laws provide that if the member is unable financially because of their disability their continuous membership and their insurance benefits are protected and our International Laws provide the necessary protection for our members to maintain their substantial insurance benefits indefinitely. This proves that our insurance plan gives our membership an opportunity to enjoy the many splendid features of our insurance that they could not possibly receive under any other form of group insurance. The insurance certificates similar to the insurance certificates issued covering the Voluntary Plan, have been received and are now being made up and will be distributed to all members through their subordinate lodges.

In conclusion would suggest that all of

our members give the Insurance Law of our International Brotherhood their serious study and consideration, as the payments made to the beneficiaries of our deceased members since its adoption, at our recent convention, proves conclusively that our

membership and their families can receive this substantial protection at an exceedingly low cost for same.

With best wishes for success, I am fraternally yours, Joe Flynn.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT McCUTCHAN

(For the Period from May

15th to June 16th, 1926.)

All of my time since making my last report, like the previous month, has been devoted to the situation here in Winnipeg by personal visits as far as possible to our possible membership and by letters and circulars to non-members in other sections of Western Canada, and considering the activities of the organizers (but who in reality are disruptors) of the different secessionist and dual movements that we are blessed, or otherwise, with in this section, we are doing fairly well.

Next to the City of Montreal, there is a larger possible membership for our organization here in Winnipeg, than any other city in Canada, as we have something like 500 possible members on the railroads and about 100 in the contract shops, so it can be seen that after seven years' of dual unions and everything that goes with them, we have still some job on our hands.

General Situation in Canada.

From the reports received from numerous sections of Canada, in not one instance have we gone backwards, but on the other hand where they are not standing still we have made slow but sure progress towards building up our possible membership towards the 100 per cent mark which every one of our loyal members so much desires.

The stunt is still being used, that has been so commonly used by the last secessionist movement to endeavor to further disrupt the ranks of the shopmen, and that is to broadcast reports to distant sections of the country, about the wonderful gains they have made in some other section of the country, and which is becoming so common that most of our members just smile when they hear these reports, as they know just about how false they are.

Where Our Money Goes.

In the last issue of the Journal the writer

presented a detailed statement for the past twelve years relative to the receipts and expenditures between the Grand Lodge and our Local Lodges located in Canada and which showed that we had been paid \$10,767 more here in Canada than we had paid into the Grand Lodge in that period and so that you can determine at a glance just how that money has been spent in Canada the following table has been compiled.

Statement in which is shown on a percentage basis just how their money has been spent by the Boiler Makers' and Helpers' International Union's Grand Lodge, for its Canadian locals for the twelve year period from 1914 to 1926:

	Amount	Percent- age
Strike benefits paid in Canada in 12 years.....	\$206,218 or	48.1
Canadian Grand Lodge Officers' salaries and expenses in 12 years	96,255 or	22.4
Seven per cent of headquarters expenses for 12 years	34,448 or	8.6
Seven per cent of cost of Official Journal for 12 years	31,538 or	7.2
Death and Disability Benefits paid in Canada, 12 years..	28,425 or	6.7
Customs, miscellaneous expenses and delegates from Canada to the Grand Lodge Conventions for 12 years..	11,695 or	2.7
To Business Agents support in Canada for 12 years....	11,150 or	2.5
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, per capita 12 years	7,940 or	1.8

Total expenses for Canada in 12 years.....\$427,669 or 100

Total receipts to Grand Lodge from Canada, 12 years \$416,902 or \$10,767 Deficit.

Your fraternally, R. C. McCutchan.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. A. MAHER

Report for April and May

Since my last report have devoted most of my time to organizing work on the Big Four R. R. We have been able to reinstate 28 members at the Beech Grove shop, Indianapolis, Ind., and now that we have made a start in this shop look for better results in the very near future.

Also attended regular meeting Lodge 360, Lafayette, Ind., relative to controversy over election of officers and another election was held, and I feel sure that this contro-

versy is settled.

I also attended two regular meetings of Lodge No. 246, Terre Haute, Ind., relative to controversy in this lodge, and then visited Mt. Carmel, Ill., Mattoon, Ill., and Urbana, Ill., on the Big Four Railroad and hope to increase our membership in these lodges in the near future. Trusting that this report will meet with the approval of all and with best wishes, I remain fraternally, M. A. Maher, Int. Vice-Pres.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOS. P. RYAN

(Period May 16th to June 15th, 1926. Both Inclusive.)

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 15, 1926.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Board of Business Agents meeting on May 17th, 19th and 21st. Central Labor Union 19th, Building Trades Council 22d. Special meeting, Lodge No. 154 on the 21st pertaining to organization matters and relative to the welfare of Lodge 154. Special meeting made necessary owing to my departure for St. Louis on the 23rd. Pleased to advise Lodge 154 progressing nicely. Trade conditions quiet. Supplementing report in June Journal, pertaining to Building Trades wage scales, the following will be of interest to the Journal reading membership:

L.U.No.	Organization	Hours	Hour	Per Day
2—	Int'l Assn. of Heat & Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers—Mechanics	44	\$1.43 3/4	\$11.50
	Workers Improvers		\$0.50 to \$1.00	
	Note—Agreement covers 18 counties in Pennsylvania and 9 counties in West-Virginia and 3 counties in the State of Ohio.			
37—	Composition Roofers—Foremen	44	1.35	10.80
	Roofers	44	1.25	10.00
12—	Sheet Metal Workers' Int'l Assn.	44	1.50	12.00
	Note—Employers are prohibited from paying above the scale and members are also prohibited accepting compensation in excess of the scale covered in the Agreement.			
3—	United Slate Tile and Asbestos Roofers'—Allegheny County and vicinity	44	1.50	12.00
1—	District Council—Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America	44	1.50	12.00
	And piece work rates for certain work such as paper hanging and composition work.			
3—	Iron Workers, Reinforced Concrete, Steel Riggers and Machinery Movers	44	1.50	12.00

St. Louis, Mo.—With President Franklin and Ass't President Atkinson the undersigned attended a Conference with the Executive Board of the "Iron Workers" at their headquarters in St. Louis on May 26th, 27th and 28th, 1926. In connection with the jurisdictional situation that has existed for so long between the "Iron Workers" and our International Organization. Tentative plans were agreed upon at this conference and same is now before our Executive Council for approval, which in my opinion will be the means of our reaching some tangible and definite agreement later on, that will eliminate much of the present strife and jurisdictional controversy. As the matter is executive at present, I will refrain from reporting further at this time. No doubt in the near future, President "Franklin" will cover the program through the Journal columns for the benefit of the membership. Our conference at St. Louis developed much better feeling and the meeting was harmonious and beneficial as we have not met in conference on jurisdiction matters since our Chicago conference in 1914.

The Other Fellow's Insurance.—Inasmuch as the Union Labor Life Insurance Company has not received much space or mention in our "Journal" I will devote this month to a brief article on this subject.

Through the courtesy of Brother Matthew Woll of the "Photo Engravers" and the "American Federation of Labor" who as you are no doubt aware is a member of the Executive Committee of "Union Labor Life"

I am privileged to furnish the following information to our membership. Needless to say our membership is interested in the progress of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company inasmuch as the affiliated International Unions, local unions, etc., are rapidly becoming identified with the Union Labor Life. The following items, will at a glance demonstrate what is taking place in this enterprise.

- \$40,000—Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America; United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada.
- 25,000—International Typographical Union; American Federation of Musicians.
- 20,000—Operative Potters Int'l Union; Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.
- 10,000—Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union; Cigar Makers' International Union; Glass Bottle Blowers' Assn. of the U. S. and Canada; Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; Int'l Photo Engravers' Union of North America.
- 5,000—Int'l Brotherhood of Bookbinders; Actors Equity Association; Int'l Union of Steam and Operating Engineers; Switchmen's Union of North America.

Lesser purchases of stock in the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. have been made by Int'l Fed'n of Technical Architects and Draftsmen, Federal Employees, Longshoremen, Post Office Clerks, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Sleeping Car Conductors, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, and the Order of Railway Telegraphers. The foregoing (meaning Labor Organizations,—not individuals.)

Eventually the American Federation of Labor in Convention will no doubt take decisive action toward, control of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. The trend of the "Unions" affiliated with the A. F. of L. is for one insurance company for Union labor. In the meantime, let us derive the fullest benefit from our "insurance" and prepare for the future as no doubt all of the Internationals within the A. F. of L. will ultimately participate in Union Labor Life.

Construction News.

Craig, Colo.—The Texas Oil Co. management is considering the erection of a refinery at Craig, Colo. Shipment of crude oil is now made by rail to Casper, Wyo., 3,200 barrels daily.

Enid, Okla.—The Champlin Refining Co. will spend \$500,000 in enlarging their Enid plant and installing new stills. Now manufacturing lubricating oil on a large scale.

Columbus, Ind.—The Indiana Oil Refinery (down as a result of financial matters) is to be reconditioned by the "Graver Cor-

poration" principal creditor. Cracking process still will be installed and the plant operated by the "Graver Corporation" for a time.

Detroit, Mich.—McNeil Boiler Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., now fabricating 2,625 feet of 48 inch steel riveted pipe for city water pipe line.

Belleville, Ont., Canada.—Belleville Gas and Fuel Co. plan to install low temperature carbonizing plant. 300,000 cubic foot gas container at a cost of \$200,000.

Washburn, N. D.—Ottertail Power Co. power plant, 12,000 H.P. Contract awarded to Seims, Helmers and Schaffner, Inc., 515 Guardian Life Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Tehama, Calif.—Power development, Tehama County, 20,890 feet of steel flume, \$1,500,000 or more. Engineer, W. Van Norden, Mills Building, San Francisco.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The State Hospital Commission, Albany, N. Y., is accepting bids for heating and additional boiler capacity for the Buffalo State Hospital.

Burr Oak, Ill.—The Rock Island R. R. is accepting bids for a new 20 stall round house at Burr Oak, Ill.

Welland Canal.—\$4,500,000 steel gates. Contract to Lyall Construction Co.

Portland, Tenn.—\$40,000 new water works, inclusive of mains and steel storage tank. (Proposed).

Stamford, Conn.—\$175,000 Stamford Gas and Electric Co., one million cubic foot gas container. Contract to Western Gas & Improvement Co., 441 Lexington Ave., New York City.

Tampa, Fla.—The Atlantic Coast Line R. R. will build a locomotive repair shop at Ucita, Fla. Machine shop will be 235x635 feet and equipment will be installed to handle the largest locomotives. Contract to Dwight F. Robinson Co., New York. J. E. Willoughby, Chief Engineer, A. C. L. Ry., Wilmington, N. C.

Beaumont, Tex.—The Magnolia Refinery has let contract to M. W. Kellogg Co., for the installation of (6) additional cross cracking units. Work on which is now under way.

Roanoke, Va.—The Norfolk & Western R. R. will build a machine shop 100x200 feet in East End Yard.

Gary, Ind.—Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, will build refinery at a cost of one million dollars. Plans are now being prepared.

Neenah, Wis.—(Proposed). \$15,000 stand pipe. Probably steel construction. Bids will be accepted soon.

Crosby, N. D.—\$35,000. Bids desired. Cast iron mains, large storage reservoir and a 50,000 gallon capacity elevated steel tank. Dakota Engineering and Construction Co., engineers, Valley City, N. D.

La Mesa, Cal.—Directors, La Mesa Lemon Grove and Spring Valley Irrigation District. 3,550 lineal feet of 24 inch lock-bar or steel

riveted pipe. T. H. King, 121 So. Spring St., L. A., Calif., engineer.

Chandler, Arizona.—Water works equipment. Bids desired on elevated steel storage tank, 110 feet high, capacity 100,000 gallons. Weiland Eng Co., Thatcher Building, Pueblo, Colo., engineers.

Gouldsboro, La.—Texas & Pacific R. R. plan new terminals and shops costing \$1,500,000. E. F. Mitchell, chief engineer, McDonoughville.

Shawano, Wis.—Hydro-electric plant on Wolf River. Wisconsin Power & Light Co. \$50,000.

Kansas City, Mo.—St. Mary's Hospital, 2800 Main St., will soon let contract for refrigerating plant and power house. Also 300 feet underground tunnel. \$100,000. Engineers, Burns & McDonnell, 402 Interstate Bldg.

Goliad, Tex.—Texas Central Power Co. \$40,000 electric power plant (plans being prepared). N. P. Neiswanger, Frost Building San Antonio, Tex.

West Buxton, Maine.—Cumberland County Power & Light Co. power plant. Contract to the Foundation Co., 120 Liberty St., New York City, estimated cost \$500,000.

Holyoke, Mass.—Boiler house, city gas and electric dept., \$40,000. Architects—J. P. Kennedy, Inc., 46 Park St.

New York.—New York Steam Corporation, 280 Madison Ave., power house 120,000 H.P., brick, steel and stone foundation. East 35th St. Contract to D. P. Robinson & Co., 125 East 46th St. Estimated cost \$40,000.

Savannah, Ga.—Savannah Electric & Power Co. Addition to Riverside Station. Equipment and two 1,370 H.P. capacity boilers. Contract to Stone & Webster, Inc., 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

Florida East Coast R. R. at Hialeah and Bowden, Fla., 400 tons for two 35,000 bbl. steel storage tanks. Contract to Chicago Bridge & Iron Works.

Cambridge, Mass., for Lever Bros. 200 ton tanks. Contract to Hodge Boiler Co., Boston, Mass.

Aluminum Co. of America, So. Carolina., 3,000 tons Penstock. Contract to Chicago Bridge & Iron Works.

Tacoma, Wash.—Municipal water pipe line 34 inch pipe. Bids in last of May. (Pending).

Terre Haute, Ind.—Treasury Department. Bids desired on removal of boilers and installation of two horizontal smokeless boilers, firebox type. U. S. Post Office.

Trego, Wis.—Power plant. \$70,000 contract to Seims, Helmer & Schaffner, Guardian Life Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. Location, Namakagon River. Owner, Wisconsin Hydro-Electric Co.

The foregoing construction news is authentic and is herewith submitted in order that our membership may be advised and take advantage of such work as rightfully belongs to our trade.

Each month, it shall be my purpose to

furnish through the Journal such construction news of interest as I am in position to secure.

Trusting the foregoing information will be of interest and with best wishes, I am, Fraternally yours, Jos. P. Ryan, Int'l Vice-Pres.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT H. J. NORTON

(Period May 15th, 1926, to June 15, 1926, inclusive.)

With the exception of three days which were spent at Sacramento, Calif., in connection with railroad matters, the entire month was devoted to the interest of our membership in the San Francisco bay district. Meetings attended: Lodges Nos. 6 and 9, San Francisco; Lodge No. 39, Oakland; Lodge No. 317, Richmond; Lodge No. 666, Sausalito; Bay Cities Iron Trades Council, San Francisco; California State Progressive Political Conference, San Francisco; Western Pacific System Federation No. 117, Sacramento.

May 19, accompanied Brother T. J. Balter, General Chairman of District Lodge No. 49, to the general offices of the Western Pacific Railroad Company, where conferences was held with Mr. E. W. Mason, Vice-President and General Manager, and Mr. M. B. McPartland, Superintendent of Motive Power, for the purpose of discussing and adjusting a grievance that originated at the Oakland Roundhouse. This case was appealed from the decision of Mr. McPartland on the ground that Rule No. 31, of the agreement now in effect between the Western Pacific Railroad company and System Federation No. 117, had not been complied with. We endeavored to have the case in question remanded back to the local officials and local shop committee at Oakland, for proper investigation and hearing, in accordance with our interpretation of Rule No. 31. Mr. Mason, however, declined to grant our request, and sustained the decision of Mr. McPartland. This decision being unsatisfactory, we arranged with Mr. Mason to join us in a joint submission of the case to the Adjustment Board to be created under the provisions of the Watson-Parker Railroad Labor Law.

June 3 to 5, was at Sacramento, Calif., where with Brother T. C. Robbins, International Representative of the Electric Workers, we attended meetings of the schedule committee of System Federation No. 117, and assisted in drafting proposed changes in several rules of their present agreement, on which they are requesting

conference with officials of the Western Pacific Railroad Company. In addition to the proposed revision of rules, the Federation Executive Board, by instructions received from their membership, have requested a horizontal increase in wages of 13c per hour, and restoration of time and one-half time for all work performed on Sundays and holidays. Proper notice with copy of proposals was mailed to the management under date of June 5th, and conference will no doubt be held within the time limit set by their agreement.

Notwithstanding the slack condition of employment in all branches of our trade that prevailed in this district for several months past, we are making some progress in our organizing campaign, and additional members are being enrolled in the various local lodges. While trade conditions are still somewhat dull, ship repair yards show improvement, and prospects for a fairly busy season in field construction looks bright.

Several public utility corporations and municipalities have plans under way for water and power projects which will require a large amount of steel penstock and pipe line construction. Among these is an eighty mile line of sixty-five inch steel riveted pipe for the East Bay Municipal Utility District. The installation of this pipe line is under contract to Mr. W. A. Kraner, Construction Engineer of San Francisco, with whom we have made arrangements to furnish the necessary mechanics and helpers. Preparations are now being made to start this work which will provide employment for from sixty to seventy-five mechanics and helpers for a period of two years.

While the work outlined above will no doubt absorb a number of men, I feel it my duty to warn our membership that the Pacific Coast states and particularly California, have a very large surplus of members of our craft at present and I would not advise members seeking employment to come to the coast states. Yours fraternally, H. J. Norton, Int. Vice-Pres.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. McDONALD

Period of May 15th to June 15th, 1926, Inclusive.

My report for the past thirty days is somewhat brief due to the fact I have been home. However, I am again on the road and will try and have a more complete report next month for the reading membership of our organization.

I left Kansas City on June 9th for Owosso, Mich., stopping at Chicago, Ill., on Thursday the 10th for the purpose of seeing a

representative of the Machinist organization in regard to having him assign a man to organizing work at Owosso which is badly needed at this time. I arrived in Owosso on June 11th and met with a committee of employes representing the men working for the Steere Engineering Company, together with Brother Zelhaber, president of Lodge 274, and after discussing matters with them

it was agreed that I would present an agreement to the general manager of this company the following morning. In accordance with the wishes of the men employed I presented the agreement to Mr. Hobbs, the general manager on the morning of June 12, and discussed with him the reason why the men wanted an agreement and an increase in wages together with other shop conditions. Mr. Hobbs agreed to submit the proposed agreement to the other officials of the company and informed me that he would let the men know as soon as he heard from them. In my previous report for the Journal I congratulated the men employed by the Steere Engineering Company together with the other members of Lodge 274 employed by the Ann Arbor Railroad for the good work they had done in organizing the men and bringing a number of men back into the organization that had been out of the fold. According to a report of the secretary given to me on June 12th, Lodge 274 had 29 members in good standing on March 31st of this year and on May 31st, two months later the secretary informed me that they had 75 members in good standing, or an increase in membership of 46 members. In addition to this he informs me that three new members have been initiated since May 31st and that they have applications from 11 more men and expect several more applications. Brothers, this shows what can be accomplished where men work in harmony and stick together and should be the means of encouraging our other locals to get busy and start a drive for a 100 per cent organization.

On Sunday, June 13th, I went to Durand, Mich., on the Grand Trunk and had a talk with a couple of our members there and

found out what the situation was at this point and I hope to return to Durand at a later date for the purpose of holding a meeting with the men at Durand for the purpose of getting those that are now on the outside to again reinstate and become active members of our Brotherhood. On June 15th I went to Battle Creek in company with Brother Barney, general vice-president of the Carmen and met Brother Smith, secretary of Lodge 127 and discussed with him matters of importance to our organization. Brother Smith informed me that he had received several reinstatements the past month and that things were beginning to look much better than they had in the past. After attending a meeting of the Machinists and Carmen I returned to Jackson where I am at the present time. I expect to remain here until after regular meeting of Lodge 64 on the 18th and then go to Grand Rapids to assist the members of Lodge 84 in building up the local lodge at that point.

With the splendid insurance features connected with our organization and the further fact that the Transportation Act of 1920 has been amended, abolishing the United States Railroad Labor Board and giving to the employees the right to choose their organization and representatives without interference from railroad management our organization should start a drive to regain the ground lost as a result of the strike of 1922, which can be accomplished if our present membership will give their assistance and co-operation.

Will close with best wishes and kindest regards to all, I remain, sincerely and fraternally yours, C. A. McDonald, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. F. GLENN

(Period May 15, 1926, to June 15, 1926, inclusive.)

Since my last report I have spent the time in the following cities: Buffalo, Meadville and Youngstown.

In Buffalo I attended the convention of System Federation No. 49, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad. The convention was in session two days, Friday and Saturday, May 21 and 22. Much progress was reported by the delegates since the last convention. Brother Leo Singer was re-elected president without any opposition.

I attended meetings of Lodges 7 and 380 in Buffalo. Lodge 7 has elected Brother D. J. Newton as business agent to succeed the deceased Brother George F. Muir. Brother Newton, since being elected business agent, has directed his activities in securing control of outside work; him and I have visited a number of construction jobs, where work coming under our jurisdiction will be installed in the near future, and every effort is being made to get our members on these jobs.

The Stacey Bros. Construction Company

of Cincinnati, Ohio, are erecting a ten million cubic foot gas holder for the Iroquois Gas Company of Buffalo. This job is being erected under open-shop piece work conditions. An effort is being made to have this work erected under union conditions, and we were able to cause a strike on the job on Saturday, May 22. Pickets were established and every effort is being made to make the strike effective. Up to the present time we have not been able to get any concessions from the Stacey Construction Company, due to the large number of floaters and labor conditions in general in the city of Buffalo and vicinity. On investigation we find a number of men from Canada employed on the job. In company with Brother Newton, business agent of No. 7, I visited the immigration commissioners to find out just what could be done in reference to alien labor being employed as strike breakers, and was surprised to learn that there is no law to prevent an alien residing in Canada to seek and accept employment in this country under any conditions or

rates of wages he chooses to work for. Providing he does not take up residence in the U. S., and commutes back and forth every day to Canada, and no matter how friendly the Immigration Commission is to American labor, they are powerless to act unless alien was solicited to work by a representative of a company or takes up a domicile in the United States. Then the alien could be deported and the representative solicitor of the labor is subject to a fine of \$500.00 or imprisonment, or both. But was informed that American laborers were not granted the same conditions in Canada as their subjects receive under the U. S. labor laws. Members of our organization have been stopped at the line going over there on repair jobs, (emergency jobs), and were told there were men in Canada who could perform that work; there are, approximately, 1,000 Canadians commuting from Black Rock station, holding jobs in Buffalo and residing in Canada, and there are five of these entrances in the vicinity of Buffalo.

Brother Newton and I have visited all the employment agencies in Buffalo and notified them of the strike, and that we expected them to comply with the state law concerning strikes. We intend to bring this matter before the Buffalo City Council to show the unfairness of this company to Buffalo labor, as they will not employ any Buffalo men on the job. We also visited the ship yards in Buffalo, and find a strong sentiment among these men to affiliate with our organization, but owing to the present conditions, very little work is being done, averaging two and three days a week, they

feel they could hardly afford to start a campaign at this time; but know that future success lays with organization. There will be no trouble to organize these men if the ship yards get any work to keep them steadily employed.

I visited Meadville, Pa., in company with Brother Marvin, district chairman of No. 8, where an all-craft meeting was held for the men employed in the Erie R. R. shops, where a few men of our craft attended the meeting. The carmen were well represented, and a number of applications and reinstatements were secured by the Carman's local. This shop is still under the contract system, and probably will remain so until the other crafts wake up and organize under the different crafts to which they belong, but it appears as if they have lost all their pep under the contract system. I am informed this shop was very radical when under government control. They gave the federation officers a lot of trouble, if they would show a little of that spirit at the present time, it would not be long until they would be working under the agreement covering the other shops on this railroad.

I spent the first week in June in Youngstown, Ohio, visiting the different shops, and was successful in getting a number of reinstatements, among the men employed in the Erie railroad shops, B. & O. R. R. shops and the P. & L. E. shops. I feel that it will be only a matter of time until all eligible members employed in these shops will become members of Local 49. Fraternally yours, M. F. Glenn, Int. Vice-Pres.

REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS NOLAN

I submit a report to the readers of the Journal on the International situation as I see it from a local viewpoint and conditions in this territory.

While conditions are somewhat slightly improved and trust it will be permanent from now on, and not like it has been for the last few years and more in the Norfolk, Va., contract shops, as the members of Lodge 428 have gone through an industrial depression never before known in the history of that lodge in many years. Nevertheless, the members are still on the job as past experience, even in the face of unemployment urges them to be active in holding the local organization intact. Knowing that without organization they are absolutely helpless when placed in direct competition for employment which always occurs when organization is lost sight of.

Locals 57, 178 and 298 are in pretty good shape as the Norfolk Navy Yard has considerable repair work on hand in the boiler and shipfitting departments and plenty of mechanics of that class on hand to supply the demand when a call is made by the local labor board, while Local 298 of the Seaboard-Air Line Railway Lodge has been

more fortunate in having almost steady employment from time to time since their strike was settled in 1922, having now a hundred per cent membership at the Seaboard shops in this city. Nevertheless, Lodges 57 and 178 are active in getting in new members and delinquents at almost every meeting. Even the trades and Labor Central Body of Portsmouth, Va., have got down to trades union business again both in activity as well as increased affiliation of local International unions which is an indication that organized labor in this burg has begun to see the necessity of organization.

The local metal trades council in this city should be a powerful auxiliary for the advancement of the local labor movement. But am sorry to have to report that a rather bad friction has existed that should never have occurred if the constitution of the metal trades department had been carried out. Otherwise there is bound to be friction, as organized labor can't carry water on both shoulders in violation of a constitutional clause that the entire labor movement without an exception stands for.

President O'Connell of the Metal Trades

Department visited the local metal trades council on May 19th, and as usual made a splendid address at an open meeting held in the interest of a greater organization at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and during his remarks he outlined the entire situation at the local yard and impressed on those present the necessity of organization to successfully do business with the Navy Department, all of which was absolute facts which none could deny, and also spoke with considerable feeling relative to the unorganized condition of the Norfolk Navy Yard and didn't forget to call a spade a spade when he referred to the slackers who accept year after year what organized labor pays the freight to get. And further told them about the wage paid at the Newport News ship yard, an almost similar industry. And if the Mechanics now unorganized at the Norfolk Navy Yard don't wise up to that situation. And trust the unorganized at the Norfolk Navy Yard won't forget that fact.

After open meeting referred to, a regular meeting of the local metal trades council was held until a late hour and for the purpose of giving the members present an opportunity to discuss with President O'Connell the cause of the local friction, namely, the American Plan shop committee meetings now in operation at the Norfolk Navy Yard. No hard and fast decision was rendered according to the constitution of the Metal Trades Department, but was referred to the Executive Board of the local metal trade to handle and adjust with the ranking executive officer of the local yard and report back later to the Metal Trades Department and at a regular meeting of the local metal trades council.

However, should their report be favorable or unfavorable the readers of the Journal will get it. And trust their report will sound the death-knell of the American Plan shop committee meetings at the Norfolk Navy Yard, which have a disrupting effect on the unorganized in the local yard and in direct opposition to the principle of our International Brotherhood as well as the American Federation of Labor.

And in connection with the above unfavorable condition permit me to appeal to our unorganized craftsmen on one very important question that should be uppermost in the minds of all of them, and by far the most pressing subject matter that confronts the wage earners of the country, namely, organization, as the wage earners who don't think and study the present industrial situation are unable to realize the masked hand of grasping and unfair employers whose only desire and object is to use labor for a purpose which will be the most disastrous in the history of the country if the efforts in that direction are successful, which I doubt very much if our craftsmen do their part in lining up the unorganized as members of the International Brother-

hood, so as to protect themselves and the fair employers. And in the face of what is now transpiring by the Manufacturing Association, that requires some careful thought to ponder over.

For only just recently the manufacturing group of so-called 100 per cent Americans mailed out a circular that needs no explanation to convince the unorganized the object of it, which is as follows:

"We (the Board) desire to know to what extent your works councils and other similar forms of employee representation has been introduced for offsetting trades unions in your plant."

The above questionnaire explains all and the reason for a company union, open shop or American Plan shop committee that has for its object the disruption of the forces of labor so as to make manhood recognition impossible or the legitimate labor movement.

In connection with the above questionnaire mailed to supposed birds of a similar feather should arouse a feeling of resentment on the part of our misguided craftsmen who belong to a company union to realize the kind of a position they have placed themselves in by playing right into the hands of a combination that has set a trap to enslave them by preventing them from using the only real and legitimate movement to successfully cope with the present industrial situation that calls and pleads with the unorganized men of our craft to do their full duty by becoming members of our International Brotherhood, the real hope of the future, and not a boss controlled so-called union sponsored by the Manufacturers' Association. But regardless of its efforts with Jim Emery thrown in it will fail of its inhuman purpose.

As the labor movement is an economic necessity, and will go on and on with renewed vigor until such time as industrial freedom and liberty is proclaimed in every city, town and hamlet from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. For organized labor is the everlasting law of life and will continue to function in the future as it has in the past, struggling to help those who need help, and raise organized labor to its proper recognition in the industrial march of civilization, and will do so after years of unjust persecution by unfair employers that are trying hard to predominate our national and many of our state governments. Yet, organized labor is here to stay, in trials and triumphs, in peace or in war, on land or on sea. It has written its enduring name and fame in the pages of history and will continue to write some more for organized labor wants justice and is fully entitled to it. Organized labor cannot be crushed by industrial wind jammers when we take advantage of our opportunity. Organization and the union label and the ballot box that make good public officials out of bad and indifferent ones, not as it is now controlled by financial and political

combines. And who is to blame for such a condition? The answer is as plain as the noon-day sun to look on. The lack of the necessary organization is the cause of all the obstacles and unfair conditions that organized labor has to contend against. If, on the other hand, every Boilermaker, Ship-builder, Helper and Apprentice were active members of the International Brotherhood the present situation would be entirely different than it is today. With all united and in close co-operation and insured for the future protection of their families depending on them, for that's good business, and the International Brotherhood is a trades union business proposition and was instituted for that humane purpose.

In concluding this report for Journal I de-

sire to extend to that up to date publication known as Labor on behalf of its many subscribers in Tide-Water, Virginia, for its fearless and truthful articles that appear every week in the interest and for the information of the members of organized labor as well as business men who desire to get the real facts in connection with the doings of organized labor and also its efforts in the interest of honest legislation that is needed so much in this day and age.

Trusting that the officers and members of our Brotherhood are successful in their efforts for an increased membership as their reports in our Journal has every indication of success of the International Brotherhood. Fraternally yours, Thos. Nolan, Special Representative.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE W. J. COYLE

At the conclusion of my last report I left Moncton, N. B., for Quebec, where I arrived on the regular meeting night. At this meeting two reinstatements, and one initiation were paid after circularizing all non-members visiting the two round houses and back shop under jurisdiction of 601, where I received a number of promises from delinquent members to reinstate.

I received a wire from Assistant President Atkinson to proceed to Stratford at once. Immediately on receipt of same, I issued a call for open meeting, even though the notice of same was very short, we had six non-members in attendance, as well as officers and active members of 601. I have been advised by the secretary that the membership of 601 has shown an increase since January when they had 13 members to 46 under date of May 10th. This lodge has a number of active members and they are busy all the time with 100 per cent as their goal. It is the writer's intention to give this local further assistance in the near future.

On arrival in Stratford I found that the dual union had been spreading propaganda in its endeavor to destroy the peace and harmony that has existed among our craft in this lodge. After spending one month at house-to-house work and circularizing with the able assistance of our active members, I was successful in off-setting the work of the propagandists, and building the mem-

bership up to the 100 mark, with every indication that this lodge would continue to increase its membership. Since leaving Stratford I have been advised that a satisfactory increase has taken place.

I visited London where our men employed on the C. N. had linked forces with the dual union. After spending a few days with these men, I found a number of them that were willing to come back, but for some reason best known to themselves, are holding out, waiting for someone to make the start. I have made a full report on this situation to Pres. Franklin, and I am hopeful that my work in London will show results in the near future.

At St. Thomas, where we lost 11 C. N. R. men, eight have reinstated, or will do so on June 15th; one refused to go along, and two are doubtful. Our men employed on M. C. R. at this point are in first class shape. On the P. M. where we lost a few helpers due to a misunderstanding of some two years ago, I spent considerable time at house-to-house work with these non-members, I succeeded in getting one helper to reinstate. I am confident that others will do so in the near future. Paid a flying visit to Windsor, where we have ten possible members, collected three reinstatements, and received promises from the remainder except one to think it over, and I am confident that these men will reinstate in the near future. Fraternally yours, W. J. Coyle, Int. Rep.

Correspondence

Peru, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty God in His Divine wisdom to remove from our midst the young daughter of our Brother Tress

Fox and wife. We extend to the parents a heartfelt sympathy in their sad hours of bereavement and pray that the Almighty God who knows all things may comfort and console them in this their hour of sorrow

to bear with fortitude their cross. Committee, L. 384.

Omaha, Nebr.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty God in his Divine Wisdom to remove from our midst brother of James D. Murphy, our treasurer. We extend our heartfelt sympathy in their sad hour of bereavement and pray that the Almighty God who knows all things may comfort and console them in their hour of sorrow to bear with fortitude their cross. Yours fraternally, Paul Hettner, S., L. 38.

Danville, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with deep regret that the members at Danville, Ill., of Local No. 508 report the recent death of Mrs. Amy Comfs, wife of Brother Comfs and the members take this means to extend to our Brother and relatives of the deceased one our heartfelt sympathy in recent bereavement. Committee, L. 508.

Macon, Ga.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with sincere regret that Southern Star Lodge No. 12 reports the death of Brother L. L. Householder in Atlanta, Ga., Saturday, May 29, after a short illness.

Brother Householder, or "Dad," as he was known to all the boys, was one of the real old timers and was employed at the Central of Georgia Railway up until July 1st, 1922, when he came out with the boys. After helping fight the strike here until all hopes for a satisfactory settlement were gone, he moved to Atlanta, Ga., with his son, Brother Charles Householder.

Brother Householder was well known in this section and well liked by all he came in contact with and the members of Lodge No. 12 as well as a host of friends in Macon, and Atlanta, greatly regret his death and extend to the family their most sincere sympathy in their bereavement. Yours fraternally, B. M. Bell.

Portsmouth, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother:

At last regular meeting of Lodge No. 57, a vote of sympathy was extended to Vice-President McDonald on the death of his wife, Mrs. Charles A. McDonald.

Whereas: The Almighty Father has called to eternal rest the beloved wife of Vice-President McDonald and extend to him our heartfelt sympathy in his grief and sorrowful affliction, we can say no more as human consolation at its best is weak. May the Supreme Ruler of the universe, who does all things well, give you strength to bear life's burden. Frank Farrell, S., L. 57.

Deer Lodge, Mont.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Wish to announce that our beloved and

former Brother Thomas Cummings passed away at St. Joseph's Hospital. He had been sick since spring with cancer of the liver. As far as I know he has no relatives living in this country. Had been a member of our order for a long time, always active while he belonged. Funeral service will be held from St. Joseph's church and the body will rest at Hillcrest cemetery.

When he could not do his work any more we got him a job as caretaker of our Tourist Park and he faithfully tended that until taken to the hospital. Fraternally yours, Charles Risch, S., L. 528.

Bucyrus, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst May 15, 1926, Brother Daniel C. Woodward, member of Local No. 665, and we the members of the local extend to his brothers and son our heartfelt sympathy in their sad hour of bereavement and pray that the Almighty God may comfort and console them in this, their hour of sorrow. Yours fraternally, A. E. Eicher, S., L. 665.

Independence, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have been a member of the Boilermakers organization since the year 1891, and have been in good standing for over twenty-five years.

This is to notify you and all my worthy Brother friends, I have invented an egg-turning device to turn eggs in incubators. This turning device is practical, durable, simple, operates automatically and easily, it turns all the eggs at once and exactly alike. The frame is made of galvanized iron and the egg holders are made of galvanized screen wire giving perfect ventilation. It is entirely rust-proof, can be put in scalding water to disinfect between hatches. It is made to fit any incubator having a square or oblong egg tray.

This egg turning device has been adopted in several incubators and is being tried out in a number of others. Patents have been granted me in the United States and Canada, foreign patents pending.

If any of my worthy Brother friends are interested in incubators, and wish further information in regard to this egg-turning device, you can obtain further information by writing to my address: Joe McKeon, 864 N. Spring, Independence, Mo., and I will be glad to give you any information you would like to have.

Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir and Brothers:

It is with regret that Subordinate Lodge No. 719 announces the death of Brother Patrick Drouillard on May 14, 1926. We, his Brother members, extend to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy and prayers

in their hour of bereavement and sorrow. Committee, Lodge 719.

Dear Sir and Brother: Ludlow, Ky.

Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove Brother Lee White, who died May 14, 1926, from his labor here on earth. We extend to his wife, Mrs. Mattie White and loved ones our heartfelt sympathy. S. Plunkett, F. S., L. 584.

Utica, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

God in his infinite wisdom has seen cause to remove from our midst, the beloved mother of Brothers L. and Ed. Wingert on June 2, 1926, in her 72nd year. We, the members of Local No. 223 extend to Brothers L. and Ed. Wingert and their families our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement. Yours fraternally, Wm. McKenzie, Secy. Lodge 223.

Boone, Ia.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with regret we announce the death of Mrs. Mabel Sovereign, mother to Brother Lamuel Sovereign.

She passed to the great beyond on the 27th day of May, from apoplexy, at the age of 45 years.

We, the members of Local 161, wish to express our deepest sympathy to Brother Sovereign, his father and others of the family and relatives, in this their bereavement. Fraternally, Hugo Samuelson, Cor. Sec., Local 161.

New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with regret that we announce the death of Brother Geo. Umland. This brother passed into eternal rest at sea on board the Standard Oil Company S. S. "O. T. Waring," on May 16, 1926. The Standard Oil Co. had body shipped from New York to New Orleans, La., and he was buried on Sunday morning, May 23, 1926, in Crescent City Lodge No. 37 burial plot in the Greenwood Cemetery, New Orleans, La.

We, his brother members, extend to his family and friends our heartfelt sympathy and prayers in their hour of bereavement and sorrow. Miss Shirley Rose Schubert, beneficiary, sincerely thanks the following: Mr. G. Becker, secretary Jahnce Dry Docks, Inc., Standard Oil Co. of N. Y. and La.; Mrs. St. Upry, Mr and Mrs. A. Schubert, the Catholic priest of Maurice Ave. Church, Funeral Director Mr. F. Leitz, the officers in Kansas City, co-workers and friends, officers and members C. C. No. 37.

May he rest in peace. E. H. Mills, Act. B. A. and Sec. C. C. Local 37.

New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This death claim of Brother Geo. Umland Reg. No. 42102, was paid by the uniform plan under contract with the Service Life

Insurance Co. for the sum of one thousand dollars, in twenty-eight days. This should cause our brothers in this brotherhood to take notice of the wonderful benefit we are getting for a small premium cost per member. It is the best on the market, we should have had this long ago. E. H. Mills, Act. B. A. and Sec. C. C. L. 37.

Hoboken, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I would like you to insert a special notice in next issue of our journal to the effect that owing to fact next regular meeting of Hudson Lodge 163 falls on Monday, July 4th, which happens to be a legal holiday, meeting will be held on Thursday evening, July 8th, instead. D. J. McGuinness.

Lately I have been surveying the situation of the 1,000,000 or more unorganized workmen nine tenths of whom are freeborn Americans, and their status; comparing them with the organized greedy and selfish employers, also Americans, who's Shylock penuriousness impells them to get as much as possible for as little as possible, which means in a few words the grinding down of wages to the thinnest edge, allowing but a bare existence to those unfortunate unorganized employes.

I don't believe nor do I want to believe that all employers are of this class, but the decent fellow, the one who would want to be square with his workmen, is often compelled to follow the lead of the unscrupulous Shylock mentioned above, who in his eagerness to get his pound of flesh takes every advantage of the unorganized and consequently demoralized condition of his fellow Americans; he appears to have forgotten the lesson made so plain in recent years of the outcome of tyranny and oppression in Europe; how the people there after standing for this oppression and tyranny for generations suddenly find it unbearable, then in a moment as it were, he and his class are swept into oblivion, all their ill-gotten gains useless then; unfortunately the good often suffer with the bad, let us hope that a condition like that will never arise in our country, yet only contented citizens can be good citizens—continuous tyranny breeds rebellion; and tyranny has always been blind.

It hurts one to think that there are so many American workmen with the advantage of a public school education of which we honestly boast, along with the natural pride we have in our famed American Independence, who will either through ignorance or carelessness of their rights as free-men, allow those selfish autocratic employers dictate to them the conditions under which they can work, hours, wages, etc., without even a semblance of protest as to their rights in having something to say to a contract of which their labor is the greatest part.

If those same workmen had some other

commodity to sell instead of labor they would indignantly resent the idea of a buyer putting the price on it without consulting them, yet the labor that the employer buys at his own price from his unorganized fellows is the thing he needs most in his business.

He has to pay the owner's selling price for all other materials he needs, and can only dictate the price on that which is the most essential to his business, labor. He knows when workmen are unorganized, consequently weak and at his mercy, and that the poor fellow looking for a job will act very much like the butler on the movie stage, whom we all laugh and scoff at with his, "Yes, sir, very well, sir." But the butler has the advantage. He is generally a sleek, well fed gentleman of leisure who's subservancy is purely superficial and part of his stock in trade, whereas the unorganized worker's is not only real but demoralizing to the extreme, and his "Yes, sir, very well, sir," is more like the whine of a whipped cur, than a descendant of the men of Valley Forge. Dominic Kane.

Portsmouth, Va.

Away up in Passaic, N. J., there is a strike, and the arguments put up against it by the so-called respectable element of that city is rather amusing to listen to, against the organized Textile workers who have been on strike for some time, like the Boiler Makers' and Ship Builders and other trades on many occasions, for fair conditions and wage of which they are intitled to, but the so-called respectable citizens of that New Jersey town holds in the highest esteem as American heroes, as well as shedding tears of anguish—because those liberty heroic Sons and Daughters of toil are interfered with, who are ready and willing to take the place of the Textile workers for a starvation wage.

And as usual a representative of justice and president of the Passaic Bar Association was so humiliated at the indifference shown by many members of his association, because of not protecting the strike breakers in order that industrial slavery could be established in the textile mills of Passaic, New Jersey, while the strikers had the right in accordance with Federal and State law to hold strike meetings and for that reason only got clubbed and the leaders locked up, while the ginks were protected by the Passaic Bar Association as heroes of liberty.

Every trades unionist knows that the very fundamental of the trades union movement is opposed to rough stuff which is in direct opposition as to how strikes are conducted, but when a representative of the law does otherwise in protecting and fostering a class whose cringing and slavish attitude will bring about a condition in industry known and dreaded that the Textile workers at Passaic, New Jersey, are on strike to avoid.

Nevertheless, it's horrible to hear a min-

ister of a Christian church, who claims to be a hundred per cent American appealing to that so-called lawful element to help debase American labor as has been done at Passaic, New Jersey, according to newspaper reports and yet it's a fact and can't be denied that organized labor did its part and in no small way to make our country what it is because of its loyalty to a cause that's just as necessary as the protection of human life itself, for man or woman who takes the place of another when on a legitimate strike, he or they not only deserve censure but pity for their sad and unmanly position, never taking into consideration the result later on which is bound to occur when labor is divided, as it means low wages with its twin-sister rotten shop conditions, as well as keen competition on the industrial field the worst enemy of American labor, and those conditions are made possible by those who never study the real situation in order to understand the international financial movement now hatched against organized labor. Let labor understand once and for all that organized labor is a permanent humane institution as industrial conditions demand it, as organized labor appeals to all and protects all who take advantage of it. This statement can be made without fear of the slightest contradiction by any who has studied the present industrial situation.

As the late miners' strike in America, and the late strike in England proves it beyond a shadow of doubt, that organized manufacturers' sole object is to destroy the labor movement so as to make labor submissive. It can't be accomplished in this age of human intelligence and past practical experience in the Nation-wide railroad strike that should be a guide for the workers in the future and realizing at all times that when we are united it means victory, and divided it means otherwise.

And for that reason let the unorganized put on their thinking caps, and take off their company union badges, and if they do that let them consider well what kind of conditions would exist if no organized International movement was in existence. As the conditions now existing in many sections of the country, including Passaic, New Jersey, calls for serious thought as to the necessity of organization, nevertheless, organized labor wants industrial peace, but with that consideration, that labor is entitled to and when organized the Lion and the Lambs will have that peace written in their industrial agreement headed with that great word known as JUSTICE, to all concerned from now on. It can be done, and will be done when the workers realize what organized labor stands for.

And says now with regret we got into a trap called a Company Union

Although done what was fair to the pusher, now out of whack

Who hands out his bluff and passes the Buck in his tumble down Schack.

Like they are trying to pull off at Passaic.

—E. G. Janson, Local 57.

In Memoriam

Notice of the following deaths of members and relatives of members have been received with suitable resolution of sympathy:

Members.

Brother L. L. Householder, member of Lodge 12, Macon, Ga., died May 29, 1926.

Brother Thomas Cummings, member of Lodge 528, Deer Lodge, Mont., died recently.

Brother Daniel C. Woodward, member of Lodge 665, Bucyrus, O., died May 15.

Brother Patrick Drouillard, member of Lodge 719, Detroit, Mich., died May 14.

Brother Lee White, member of Lodge 584, Ludlow, Ky., died May 14.

Brother George Umland, member of Lodge 37, New Orleans, La., died May 16.

Relatives of Members.

Daughter of Brother Tress Fox, member of Lodge 384, Peru, Ind., died recently.

Brother of Brother James D. Murphy, member of Lodge 38, Omaha, Nebr., died recently.

Mrs. Amfy Comfs, wife of Brother Comfs, member of Lodge 508, Danville, Ill., died recently.

Mrs. Ella McDonald, wife of Int. Vice-President McDonald, died May 25, 1926.

Mrs. Mabel Sovereign, mother of Brother Lamuel Sovereign, member of Lodge 161, died May 27.

Mother of Brothers L. and Ed. Wingert, members of Lodge 223, Utica, N. Y., died June 2.

Technical Articles

ELECTRIC ARC WELDING

By C. W. Kothe.

In entering on the subject of electric welding, there may be many of our readers who are not so keen on its knowledge or its performance. But then there are always a great mass of men never keen about anything in particular. There are, however, a large membership of the trade who work in railroad shops where electric welding is carried on to a great advantage; also in factory assembling in a vast diversified field of activity as making tanks, gear guards and a thousand other appliances. In addition there are many readers employed in Government yards where this sort of welding is very popular, as well as numerous men operate spot welders, and other automatic machinery. So a knowledge of electric welding and its performance is interesting and will prove helpful to many—that is, if they want it.

Most folks are rather odd about preparing for their future; they are like the great masses of people—who buy a gallon of paint, use a quart of it, and not knowing what to do with the rest, throw it away. Then next week or next month something turns up where they can use it, and then they immediately go and buy some more paint—use a little and throw the balance away. In the same measure, I suppose there are a large number of our readers who today lay this article aside—it doesn't fit in with their pet routine work. Possibly next month or even the day after the paper is destroyed, which may be next week—a job, or a conversation crops up in which this very knowledge would prove helpful. So this person goes home and turns every-

thing upside down, and worries and fusses around because it is gone—and so is his opportunity.

The correct principle is, we should read today and study out all the problems that we may enter upon at any time in our future life.

Men who read today what they may need next year are far ahead of the folks who first rush and stew around next year after opportunity has called and then because opportunity does not wait for them—they fall back as before—again throwing away all the store houses of knowledge that would effectively prepare them for the next call of old dame fortune.

When a person can do gas welding, what is the use of learning electric welding, so the chain of reasoning goes, but it broadens out a person's service. Electric welding can be used in most places where oxy-acetylene welding is used, and in addition has a place all its own. In Fig. 46, we show the general comparison of the gas flame and the electric arc flame. Where the gas heats the external surface of the metal until a fusion takes place and so spreads the heat as well as utilizes a considerable volume of gas from which no benefit is arrived at.

But with electric welding, or the Air Process, when the electrode (the welding rod) is touched to the work and withdrawn the proper distance, an arc is formed which the operator maintains by manipulation of the electrode holder. The arc melts a small pool of metal on the work, and in welding or building up, the additional metal on be-

ing melted by the heat of the arc, is deposited in this pool in a molten state. A firm union between the new and the old metal is thus formed.

The principal advantage of the electric arc welding process is that the electric energy is transformed with high efficiency into heat in a small space. The heat is confined to the immediate locality of the weld, thus materially reducing expansion and contraction of the metal. A further result is the great concentration of heat is to produce a very high temperature which is sufficient to fuse immediately the metal which it is desired to weld. It is not necessary in starting a weld on steel to preheat the metal.

For the majority of arc welding work the electrode is simply a metal rod, which also supplies the filler metal. The arc is struck between the metal electrode and the work, which instantly fuses the electrode into the work, forming a solid homogenous joint. This process is called metallic arc welding. Metal can thus be deposited on vertical surfaces, and the electric arc provides the only means by which metal can be successfully deposited overhead.

In the method known as carbon arc welding the electrode consists of a carbon or graphite pencil, the additional metal required by the weld being supplied by a metal filler rod which is melted in the arc. The carbon arc is also used for cutting.

The metallic electrode process requires a comparatively low energy input. The metal deposited is more likely to be homogenous and a weld so made has a smoother and more regular appearance than one made by the carbon electrode. For these reasons the metallic electrode is very extensively used.

The carbon electrode method is often used for building up metal, plugging holes in castings, welding and joining parts where appearance is not essential. Metal can be built on by melting from a rod of filling material in a manner similar to soldering with an iron, or welding with a gas torch.

For cutting or melting away excess stock, the carbon or graphite electrode is used. In cutting, the arc is held stationary at a point on the work where, when the metal is fused, it is free to flow or run off. As the molten metal runs off the arc is advanced, and in this way a cut is made through the piece.

Welds soft enough to be machined can be made by either method if reasonable care is taken. The deposited metal should not be chilled and if the carbon or graphite electrode is used the arc should be long enough to prevent carbon being carried into the weld. Other causes of hard welds are usually poor quality of electrode or filling metal.

The deposited metal is obviously cast steel, since it is merely fused in place and is not ordinarily subjected to any mechan-

ical working afterward. The metal will have the coarse crystal structure found in unannealed cast steel and likewise will have comparatively low values for reduction in area and elongation when specimens are tested in a tensile testing machine. In some cases the tensile strength of the metal in the weld may be as high as 55,000 to 60,000 pounds. A safe figure is 35,000 pounds where the work is done by experienced welders.

Power Supply for Arc Welding.

For metallic arc welding the usual range of arc current used is from 50 to 250 amperes at an arc voltage of approximately 20. For some classes of work, current values as high as 350 amperes can be employed. For carbon arc welding and cutting the arc current may be from 25 to 600 or more amperes, at a voltage of from 25 to 40.

The current for the arc can, of course, be obtained from a circuit of commercial voltage, such as 115 or 230, by the insertion of the necessary amount of resistance in the circuit. This, however, results in a large power loss in the rheostat. Therefore, it is usual to operate the arcs from special welding generators.

It is necessary that the open circuit voltage be somewhat higher than the arc voltage to permit the arc to be easily struck, and to give stability to it. For direct current metallic arc welding an open circuit voltage of at least 35 volts is advisable. For carbon welding, a slightly higher value is required.

To reduce the voltage at the arc to the desired value, series resistance may be used, or the generator may be designed with characteristics such that when the arc current flows the voltage is automatically reduced. With the latter scheme it is evident that only one welder can be supplied from each generator.

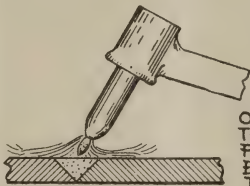
When the welding circuits are operated from a power source or generator of approximately constant voltage, the welding equipment is termed the constant potential type. The usual voltage of generators for supplying circuits of this character is 60 or 75, which is sufficient for both metallic and carbon welding.

Generators of the self-regulating type have an open circuit voltage of 35 to 60 which is automatically reduced to the required arc voltage when the arc is formed.

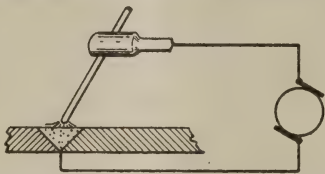
The following table shows the approximate kilowatt input required for various systems based on the same current output for all types:

75-volt constant potential.....	20.0 kw.
60-volt constant potential.....	16.0 kw.
Constant energy motor-generator set	6.5 kw.

Should any considerable number of operators be employed, it will become at once apparent that the first cost of the equipments and the cost of wiring, maintenance, etc., should be carefully balanced

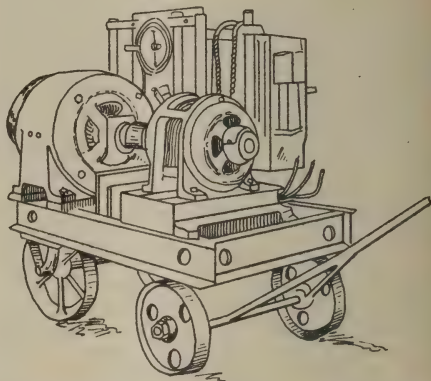


OXY-ACETYLENE
TORCH HEAT
PRODUCED
EXTERNAL
TO METAL



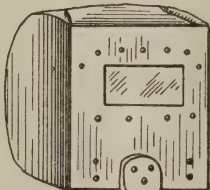
ELECTRIC ARC HEAT PRODUCED IN
THE METAL

FIG. 46



GENERAL ELECTRIC ARC WELDER
ON TRUCK

FIG. 47



PROTECTIVE
DEVICE

FIG. 48

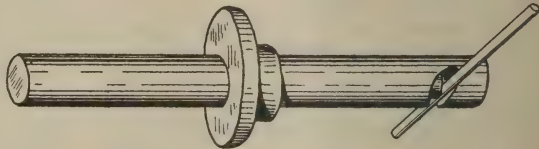
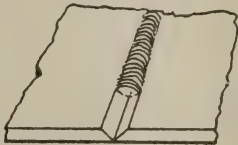
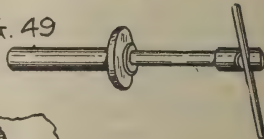
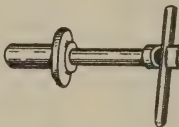


FIG. 49



C



D

EXAMPLES OF PRACTICE

FIG. 50

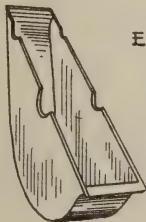
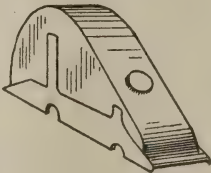
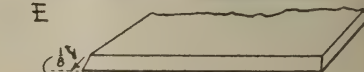


FIG. 51



E



F

$W = \frac{1}{8} + .015" L$

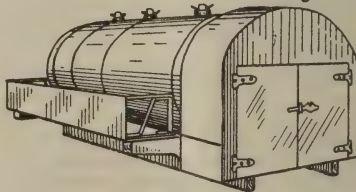


FIG. 52

against the efficiency of the various types of equipment, and the cost of power.

Electric Welding Equipment.

About the machinery equipment, we will not take up these in detail. There are a score or more of electrical welding manufacturers who will gladly send their literature to any interested party. In our case we show the General Electric apparatus at Fig. 47. There are numerous others as the Westinghouse, Wilson, etc., but since we cannot demonstrate all types and show the General Electric, we are also quoting very liberally from their Electric Arc welding literature.

These generators are especially designed to give in one machine all the characteristics demanded by arc welding service. An external ballast resistance is not used with these generators. Since they are self-excited, no direct connected exciter nor external source of excitation is required, and the voltage characteristic is such that throughout the proper working range of the arc the energy delivered is practically constant for a given current setting. The voltage and current follow the momentary variations in the arc, and consequently the lag between change in arc conditions and resulting corrective change in electrical conditions is reduced to a minimum.

The generator is so wound as to give a no-load or striking voltage for metallic welding, which, when the arc is struck, automatically and instantly decreases to the voltage required by the arc. The normal arc voltage is from 18 to 20 for the average operator and work. A longer arc and higher arc voltage is undesirable since poor welds are apt to result. Skilled operators on smooth work are sometimes able to hold a very short arc with a voltage as low as 16, but in rating the generator the value of 20 is used. By means of a dial switch on the panel, the arc current may be adjusted from a maximum of 200 amperes to a minimum of 75 in 25-ampere steps. The approximate current values are plainly marked opposite the different steps on the dial switch. The recommended maximum length of welding leads used with this equipment is 100 feet. The maximum current obtainable from these generators for graphite or carbon arc welding is about 100 amperes.

Mask or Face Shield.

An electric welding arc emits various light rays, some visible and some not, from which the eyes should be thoroughly protected. Painful and more or less serious injury to the eyes will result from carelessness in this respect. No chinks or holes in the mask or face shield should be permitted since only a brief exposure of the eyes to the direct rays of the arc is required to bring on painful results. The inside of the mask should be colored and arranged to prevent reflection from behind.

The head mask is principally used where carbon or graphite electrode welding is

being done. It consists of a thin sheet of fiber formed to the proper shape and provided with an adjustable band for supporting it on the operator's head. A glass-covered opening in the front of the mask permits the wearer to watch the arc.

The colored protective glass furnished with the mask and face shield is manufactured especially for arc welding service. It eliminates the harmful rays and gives a color which is restful to the eyes. It also makes it possible to distinguish the various parts of the arc by the color difference. The hot meal, slag, arc core and arc gases are distinctly different in color when viewed through this glass.

The colored protective glass is sufficiently dense to reduce the light intensity to a value not objectionable to the eye and at the same time the definition of the area immediately around the arc is sufficiently clear to enable the operator to properly follow the work. When colored glasses are to be used in an emergency, in case the special glass should be damaged, the best combination is red and green glass, never blue glass.

The glass is held in the mask so that is impossible for light from the arc to pass through joints or cracks around the edge of the glass. It is easily and quickly removable if necessary. While welding, the struck by numberless small particles of outer surface of the mask or shield will be metal which will roughen the glass to such an extent that it becomes useless and must be replaced. A piece of inexpensive clear glass is therefore placed on the outside of the more expensive colored glass to protect the latter.

The face shield is principally used when welding with a metallic electrode. It consists of a light fiber frame provided with a glass window, Fig. 48. The protective glass is the same as used in the mask. The shield is provided with a handle and in use is held in one hand while the operator manipulates the metallic electrode with the other. The shield is also used by inspectors and others who require the protection only for short periods and at infrequent intervals. A light box frame surrounding the window is fitted to the operator's face and prevents light from the side or rear reaching the operator's eyes, thus preventing any interference between a number of operators due to the light from the several arcs. The protective glass of the face shield is supported in a fiber boxing on the front of the shield and is clamped in place by a fiber frame held by a turn button.

Electrode Holders.

The function of the electrode holder is to electrically connect the electrode to the cable leading to the welding equipment. The requirements of this service which are met by G.-E. holders are:

1. It must securely grip the electrode so that the welder can operate it without play

in the mechanism or without the electrode becoming loose in the holder while being used.

2. The clamping arrangement should be such as to facilitate changing electrodes.

3. It should be so constructed that the minimum heat reaches the operator's hand.

4. The weight should be as low as possible and the balance such as to facilitate manipulation by the operator.

5. The construction should be such that the operating parts are protected from accidental contact to avoid injury by burning or by being struck.

6. The general construction should be mechanically strong and should insulate the operator from the welding current.

Carbon electrodes should be rods of hard homogenous uncured and uncoated carbon or graphite. The diameter will vary with the current to be used. The length depends on the particular class of work to be done. Long carbons reduce the percentage of short ends thrown away, but are more liable to breakage. The average lengths range from 9 to 12 inches.

For welding iron and steel, the metallic electrode should be a high grade of low carbon steel wire. A large number of tests were made by the Emergency Fleet Corporation to determine the best chemical analysis of wire for this purpose and the wire now made by a number of manufacturers meets these requirements. This material can be purchased either direct from the makers or through jobbers and can be obtained either in reels or in short lengths, cut and straightened. In ordering, "Electric Welding Wire" should be specified since wire for acetylene welding is often treated in such a way as to render it unsuitable for electric welding.

The electrode wire should be cut into pieces convenient for the operation. A length of 14 to 18 inches is satisfactory since it is about the greatest length an operator can handle; at the same time it reduces the number of times the electrode is changed, and consequently the wastage.

Reactor.

The welding reactor, used with a self-excited constant energy welding generator, is also required to stabilize the arc when using the automatic or semi-automatic arc welder. This reactor is of the iron core type with especially designed air gap which will provide a greater reactive effect with low values of current. This feature is desirable since the welding arc is less stable when low currents are used and the reactor is accordingly of greater assistance under these conditions.

The conductor is liberal in cross section so the heating is low and the losses due to voltage drop are also minimized. The windings are so arranged as to provide ample

ventilating ducts and the copper being edge-wise wound is exposed to the cooling action of the air. The insulation being of mica will withstand considerable overloading without material injury.

The approximate over-all dimensions and net weight of the stabilizer reactor are as follows: height, 15 $\frac{5}{8}$ in., width, 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ in., depth, 9 in. Net weight, 185 pounds.

For conveniently joining sections of metallic electrode welding cable a two-part connector is used, consisting of a plug and a sleeve portion. The contact portions of both are of brass but to insure good contact the sleeve is surrounded by a steel spring compressing it on the plug. The current carrying parts are surrounded by mica insulation over which is pressed a brass sleeve. These parts are mechanically held together by compression and cannot be separated. The brass sleeve extends over the current carrying parts protecting them against accidental contact or mechanical injury when handled roughly. The welding cable is connected to the plug by a solderless joint. A sleeve over the cable clamps the cable against a taper plug which acts as a wedge and securely holds the cable. The maximum current carrying capacity of this connector is 200 amperes.

Cables.

On account of the intermittent nature of the work, it is possible to use smaller cable for the welding circuits than is standard for the current capacities. In this way, there is also a gain in flexibility which permits better control of the welding arc, by facilitating the manipulation of the electrode holder.

For metallic electrode welding a length of at least fifteen (15) feet of extra flexible cable should be connected to the electrode holder to allow the operator to fully control the arc through easy manipulation of the holder. For the ground or return cable, the standard extra flexible apparatus or dynamo cable insulated with varnished cambric for low voltage circuit and covered by double weather-proof braid has been found suitable.

The carbon or graphite electrode welding arc is not as unstable as the metallic arc and therefore the manipulation of the electrode is not so important. From this reason the standard extra flexible dynamo cable referred to previously may be used for connection to the electrode holder, as well as for the return circuit.

Miscellaneous Data on Welding.

It is difficult to give universally applicable figures covering current, speed, etc., for electric arc welding due to the effect of conditions under which the work is done, the character of the work, and to a very large extent the skill of the operator. The following figures are based on favorable work conditions and a skilled operator.

However, they are approximations only and are given merely as a general guide.

Metallic Electrode Welding.

Light work—25 to 125 amperes.

Heavy work—up to 250 amperes.

Electrode diameter in in.	Amperes Hand Welding	Corresponding Plate Thickness in in.
$\frac{1}{16}$	25-50	Up to $\frac{3}{16}$
$\frac{3}{32}$	50-90	Up to $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{8}$	80-150	$\frac{1}{8}$ in. up
$\frac{5}{32}$	125-200	$\frac{1}{4}$ in. up
$\frac{3}{16}$	175-225	$\frac{3}{8}$ in. up

The same size electrode may be used with various thicknesses of plate. The heavier plate will require the use of the heavier currents.

Carbon or Graphite Electrode Welding.

The carbon or graphite electrode can be used for welding and for building up metal in a large number of cases where the metal is not subjected to high strains or where it is under compression only. This process can be used to a very large extent in rough cutting of plates and structures.

The average current ranges for different classes of work are as follows:

Light welding..... 50 to 250 amps.

Medium welding..... 250 to 350 amps.

Heavy welding and medium cutting 400 to 600 amps.

Very heavy welding and

heavy cutting..... 600 to 1000 amps.

The maximum values of current ordinarily used with carbon electrodes are as follows:

Diameter of Electrode in Ins.	Maximum Amperes
$\frac{1}{4}$	100
$\frac{1}{2}$	300
$\frac{3}{4}$	500
1	1000

Lower currents than the above may be used, but higher values will result in undue burning away of the electrode. Graphite electrodes permit the use of somewhat higher current densities but they have less mechanical strength.

For depositing or building up metal by means of the carbon arc on flat surfaces where the work is accessible and all conditions favorable, the following figures may be used:

Current Amperes	Pounds per Hr.	Cu. In. Per Hr.
200	1½	5.4
300	3	10.8
400	4½	16.2
500	6	21.6

For continuous work the above figures may be used, but for short jobs of ten minutes or less, the time may be doubled.

Welding Iron and Steel.

The welding of wrought iron and steel in simple sections presents no serious difficulties. Reasonable care on the part of the operator in preparing and keeping the weld clean will, with ordinary skill, result successfully.

The subject of welding may be divided into three steps:

1. Equipment and materials.
2. Preparation of weld.
3. Welding.

Examples for Practice.

About the best way to get your hand in on this sort of work is by actual practice. Folks who are very fortunate can attend a class of instruction on such work. It occasionally is necessary for the instructor to help guide the hand to secure the correct movement. The fusion of the electrodes Fig. 49, is frequently called "sticking", or "freezing." It is the first difficulty encountered and is caused either by an excessive welding current or by holding the electrodes in contact too long before drawing the arc.

This fusion tendency is always present because the welding operation requires a current density high enough to melt the wire electrode at the arc terminal. Under such conditions it is natural for the welder to seek to pull the movable electrode from the plate. If he succeeds in separating the electrode, the momentum required, unless he is very skillful, is sufficient to carry the electrode beyond the staple arc length. After experimenting in this way for some time it will be easier to control the hand, knowing just when to draw the arc and how far to go to retain a fusion of the molten metal.

Possibly the first exercise should consist in forming a series of deposits on a solid plate—to know just where and how to control the electrode movement. Next it is well to make a seam as at C of Fig. 50. When you are fairly skilled at this, you can try to weld a row of deposits in different directions as at D. This practice should be continued until you develop the ability to form a series of straight, smooth-surfaced layers. After this block out other geometrical shapes as circles, figures, initials and certain diagrams to enable acquiring an easy yet positive movement in your work.

Where edges are welded as at E of comparatively thin metal of between $\frac{1}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick a slab of carbon or copper is placed under the seam. This aids in making a smooth weld on the bottom. But where longitudinal seams are welded, it is best to place the sheets at an angle as at F. An open space of about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch is left so the arc process will fuse the metal in the bottom of the V groove. To this we add .015 inch to every inch of length. Thus if our sheet was 100 inches long, the angle at the end would open

100x.015—1.5 inch.

To this we add the original $\frac{1}{8}$ inch which gives us 1½ inch space that must be provided.

Before welders are placed on any responsible work, they are required to have at least six months of varied experiences. Such secondary work can take on the mak-

ing of gear guards, Fig. 51, or the welding of tanks of various kinds. Such metal varies from $\frac{1}{16}$ inch to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch or so that must be welded, and by becoming skilled at the thinner metals; it is easier to weld the heavier metals.

Tanks, as at Fig. 52 and all others of a cylindrical design are relatively easy to weld. Circumferential seams whether butt

or lap or end plates join the cylinder are much easier to assemble than flat sheets. Here, in general the edges are tacked or spot welded and that holds the work in position for securing the seams. The electric arc process is relatively easy to handle since in nearly all large industrial plants especially specialty factories, women do a large part of this work.

Educational Department

CHILD MANAGEMENT

By Dr. D. A. Thom.

10. The Selfish or Self-Centered Child.

The "only" child is in a position to become self-centered. This is especially true if this child has been brought up in a crowded section of the city where he is confined to limited quarters with no companionship except that of his mother. He is, to be sure, monarch of all that is within his reach, but his field is far too limited. He has no knowledge nor chance to gain knowledge of the interests and activities of other children.

The same holds true in a greater or less degree with a child who, by illness or accident, has been prevented from making early contacts with other children and has had only the companionship of an over-sollicitous mother. He, too, becomes impressed with his own importance. Not infrequently one child in a family is especially favored by one parent or the other, being protected not from experiences but from the natural consequences of those experiences. Such children in later life are of the type who fail to recognize superiority in others and are intolerant and resentful toward authority.

If it so happens that there are no other

children in the home every effort should be made to bring the child into association with children outside, even at the risk of physical dangers in the street and the chance of picking up some of the vocabulary of the alley.

The child should be taught to share his toys and playthings, his candy, books, and pennies with other children. In games, he must learn to strive for the good of the group and not for personal achievement. If defeated, he must learn to acknowledge better playing and take it with a smile. Children should learn to play many games with fair ability rather than to excel in one particular game. There is a great tendency, not only on the part of the children but on the part of adults as well, to cling to the things they do exceptionally well and retire from the field of activity where they do not excel. Unselfish conduct should always be rewarded by commendations and occasionally by something of a material nature. There is certainly no disadvantage in the child's learning from experience that unselfishness is a paying proposition.

SHORT STORIES OF WEALTH

By Irving Fisher, Yale University.

(No. 5) What Money Is Not.

We have seen that both capital and income are measured in money though they are not themselves (to any great extent) in the form of money. An automobile may be a thousand dollars' worth of capital, but it is not a thousand dollars. It is simply measured by a thousand dollars, in the sense that it will exchange, or has exchanged, for that amount of money. In the same way, two hundred dollars' worth of shelter a year is not two hundred dollars. It is simply measured by two hundred dollars, in the sense that it is paid for by two hundred dollars of rent money. In short, money measures everything, whether capital or income, but money itself is not everything.

It will help us understand what money is

if first we understand what it is not. This is very important because everybody, without any exception, at first confuses money with the things which money measures. Money is a thing we are too familiar with to understand easily. We simply take it for granted from the early days of our childhood. Just because it is such a practical and universal convenience, money is the greatest stumbling block to students of economics.

The confusion of wealth, property, capital, services, income, etc., with money has lead to all sorts of false ideas. Some people seem to imagine that a millionaire is a man who has a million dollars of actual money stored away somewhere in his cellar or in the bank. Even some business men imagine that when one man is "making

money" somebody else must be "losing money." I can myself remember, as a child, getting caught in this fallacy and telling my mother my "discovery." I said, "There is just so much money in the world and so whatever money one person gains must reduce what the rest have." I learned later, of course, that gain in trade and industry is not usually gain of money at all but of capital or income.

Some people wonder how the world is ever going to pay off its debts when more "money" is owed than there is money in existence. These people must learn that debts are often paid without the use of money at all and that even when money is used it may be used over and over again and so, given plenty of time, may pay many more debts than all of the money in existence.

Some people who see that wealth and money are different, nevertheless fancy that, somehow, all wealth is "represented" by an equal amount of real money. A grown man confessed to me that he had supposed that all the money in the world must be equal to all the wealth in the world. As a matter of fact, money, in the strictest sense, is only one or two per cent of all wealth.

I remember a muddle-headed man, claiming to be a banker, who appeared at a meeting of the American Economic Association in 1895 and tried to prove that there was not enough money in the country. He said that there were "twenty dollars of wealth for every dollar of money" and, "therefore" there was only "one chance in twenty for a debtor to pay his debts." He declared, "I will give five dollars to anyone who can disprove that statement." No one tried, but someone sarcastically asked "What's the use? According to what he says himself, there's only one chance in twenty of his paying that five dollars!"

Some people fear that "there may not be enough money to do the business of the world with." They do not realize that any quantity of money will be enough if prices are adjusted.

Some people believe that, though money is not exactly the same thing as wealth, nevertheless, it is the one and only means of getting wealth. They say, for instance, that the discovery of gold in California in 1849 gave us the means of paying for the construction of railways. But the world does not get its wealth by buying it. An individual may get wealth by buying it from another individual; but the world as a whole buys nothing, for there is no other world to buy from. So the world gets its railways not by buying them, but by building them. The gold of California enriched those who discovered it and dug it out because it enabled them to buy wealth from others; but it did not provide the world with railways any more than Robinson Crusoe's discovery of money in the ship provided him with

food. On the contrary, it took away that much energy from producing railways, food and other things.

If mere money could make the world rich, we should not need to wait for gold discoveries. We could simply make paper money with the printing press. This in fact has often been tried. France tried it in the French Revolution. Russia tried it under the Bolsheviks. Germany tried it a little later. But no country which ever tried it grew richer thereby. Those who manufactured the money did get richer, but only at the expense of others just as counterfeiters may get rich at the expense of others. It is natural to think that, since each of us is made richer in money by printing it and circulating it more, the world would be enriched by more money. If this were really so it would be right and proper to let everybody counterfeit money and enrich himself!

The French Assembly in 1790 printed four hundred million paper francs ("assignats") and publicly declared that they "would bring back into the public treasury, into commerce and into all branches of industry, strength, abundance, and prosperity." The results were disastrous. So were the results of similar experiments in Germany and Russia after the World War although, in these cases, the ideas were different: in Russia the idea was to make the money worthless and so help abolish capitalism; it did make the money worthless, but, instead of abolishing capitalism, it helped reinstate it.

Many people, who ought to know better, have the notion that a nation gets richer by getting money from other nations, that is by selling abroad more than it buys abroad, thus making a so-called "favorable balance of trade." They think every dollar which goes out of the country is impoverishing us that much; that every dollar that comes in is enriching us that much; that, therefore, we should sell as much as possible abroad but buy as little as possible from abroad; in fact, put up a tariff wall to keep goods from coming in and money from going out.

So insidious are these money fallacies that I have scarcely found a student in my classes wholly free from them. Let no reader of these short stories flatter himself that he is already fully free from them.

There are many catch phrases which are misleading. "Making money" is such a phrase. Only the man in the mint literally "makes" money. The rest of us gain money's worth of capital or income. The "money market" is not really a money market, but a loan market.

I suggest as a good way of avoiding the ever-present pitfalls of money to test out every doubtful statement by substituting the word "collars" for "dollars." When we measure things in dollars we begin to imagine that those things are dollars just because we think all the time in dollars. But if we measure everything in the very unusual term of collars we are far less

likely to get confused. To say "Mr. Ford has a billion dollars" suggests that he literally has them instead of having factories, machinery, automobiles, and so forth, measured by that many dollars. But if we say, "Mr. Ford has a billion collars," a literal meaning is at once recognized as absurd. To mean anything it must be that Mr. Ford has wealth worth in exchange a billion collars. As a matter of fact, some little of that wealth is doubtless in actual collars, just as some little is in actual dollars. But most of it is in neither collars nor dollars.

Let us go over some of the questions already mentioned and express each in terms of collars, just to see how absurd they sound:

If a man owns a thousand collar automobile, does he have a thousand collars? When one man is "making" collars (getting richer) must another be "losing" collars (getting poorer)? Since there are only so many collars in the world, when one man grows richer (worth more collars) must others

grow poorer? How can the world ever pay its debts! Can we "pay more collars" than there are collars in the world? Must all the collars in the world equal all the wealth in the world? If there is only one collar for every twenty collars' worth of wealth, does it follow that there is only one chance in twenty for a debtor to pay his debts? Did the discovery of collars give America the means of paying for the construction of railways? Would America grow richer if it sold much to foreigners for collars and bought little from foreigners with collars and so accumulated collars at home? Would that be a "favorable balance of trade"?

The very first task of the student of economics is to tear away the money veil covering up real wealth and to look at the actual wealth underneath. It is not for dollars that people work, invest, and do business and that nations engage in international trade, any more than for collars, but for what the dollars will buy. Wealth, not money, lies at the center of all economic efforts.

Co-Operation

CO-OPERATION IS AMERICAN AND DEMOCRATIC

Cleveland.—"Yesterday's press dispatches from Iowa alleging that Senator Smith W. Brookhart favored Socialism because he championed Co-operation before the Iowa State Federation of Labor Convention is a serious indictment of the intelligence of Iowa politicians," declared Albert F. Coyle, Secretary of the All American Co-Operative Commission, in a statement issued to the press today from the national headquarters of the co-operative movement in Cleveland.

"Senator Brookhart's address urged farmers and workers to adopt the principles of Rochdale co-operation practiced in England ever since 1844," Coyle asserted. "These principles have been applied so successfully in Great Britain that today one-third of the population are now served by producers' and consumers' co-operatives, while in America the highest government officials, from President Coolidge down, have emphatically indorsed co-operation. The late Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace of Iowa, was an especially ardent advocate of the principles Senator Brookhart expounded before the Iowa labor convention.

"Fifty million families are now enrolled in the international co-operative movement. Denmark owes its present prosperity entirely to the revival of agriculture through co-operation, while the late President Harding in his last message to Congress declared that the hope of Russia lies in the co-operative movement. In the United States 3,000,000 heads of families are included in this vital, growing movement, according to the recent census of the Department of Agriculture. The movement is strongest in the Middle West and especially in Iowa, where due to the untiring efforts of Senator Brookhart and other farm leaders, co-operation has saved hundreds of millions of dollars for farmers through the creation of sound marketing organizations.

"Iowa Republicans fly directly in the face of their own platform and expose their own ignorance if they denounce co-operation as socialistic. Co-operation is thoroughly American and democratic, and alone offers a sane program of escape from the present evils of competitive waste."

DIME OF EVERY DOLLAR GOES TO PROFITS

One hundred million dollars' profits that would have been divided among consumers if business were organized on a co-operative basis are revealed in the 1925 reports of the mail order houses and chain store corporations. Ten of these big distributing concerns in 1925 handled over a billion dollars of business. Their profits totaled nearly

\$100,000,000. Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea is not included in this total, as its report is not yet public. This chain store system alone does half a billion business yearly through 14,000 stores.

Sears Roebuck leads with sales of \$250,000,000 and a profit of \$21,000,000, or \$20.87 a share. Due to stock watering, this ac-

tually means a profit of 73 per cent on the original investment.

Woolworth is second with sales of \$236,000,000, but it leads the profits parade with a melon of \$25,000,000. In other words, on every dime purchase, the Woolworth patron contributes one cent to the owners which under co-operation he would keep. Woolworth profits last year represent a 50 per cent return on the actual investment.

Montgomery Ward, rival to Sears Roebuck, the Kresge Co., the May Department

stores, United Cigar Stores and smaller corporations bring the profit total up to \$100,000,000, or a dime from every dollar sale.

In England and Russia chain store distribution on a national basis through consumers' co-operatives is just as fully established, with large savings to the patrons and decent wages to the workers employed. In the United States, according to Department of Labor figures, the employes of the big distributing corporations are universally underpaid.

CO-OPERATION AIDS PASSAIC STRIKERS

Co-operation is not only the durable agency for building up the strength of unions over long periods of time, but it comes in mighty handy in emergencies when workmen find themselves on strike and in need. In Passaic, N. J., where 13,000 sweated textile workers have been on strike for four months, co-operation has been the shining star in enabling them to hold out against wage cuts. Food supplies have been

distributed through central agencies which upon the termination of the strike may be turned into 100 per cent co-operatives. To keep the pickets on duty, the General Relief Committee has now set up a shoe repair station where skilled union operatives from New York City donate their services. Equipped with modern machinery, the shop is saving strikers money which otherwise would have to go into new shoes.

CO-OPERATION BACKS UP BRITISH MINERS

The crisis in Britain found co-operation 100 per cent in the fight behind the workers. The Co-Operative News, the substantial 24-page weekly publication of the movement, loyally backed the printers' strike and appeared in four-page mimeograph form for the first time in 55 years of uninterrupted publication. Quoting from the Emergency Number:

"The co-operative movement is facing the emergency splendidly. Its enormous resources in stocks, sources of supply and transport, both in the Wholesale Societies and the local societies, are proving a valuable asset. The societies are the chosen caterers for about 18,000,000 consumers; and the great bulk of the locked out miners and the other workers on strike are included in the members."

The movement set its face sternly against profiteering, with strict orders to maintain prices obtaining before the walkout. Fortunately the co-operatives were not faced with the loss which would have ensued had

the strike been prolonged. While heavy deficits would undoubtedly have been sustained, both in the loss of purchasing power by members and the need of acting as commissary department for the unionists, the millions of dollars held in reserve by the co-operatives would have been equal to the emergency.

Very illuminating was the experience of the C. W. S. Bank, which stood sound as an oak throughout the crisis. With nearly \$30,000,000 available at call or short notice, the bank was in a position to withstand the heavy withdrawals which would have followed a long strike. An additional \$60,000,000 in British and colonial gilt edge securities could have been realized upon in case of necessity.

The annual Scottish National Co-Operative Conference, meeting during the strike deprecated any attack on the wages of the miners and condemned the dilatory tactics of the Tory government in dealing with the coal crisis.

News of General Interest

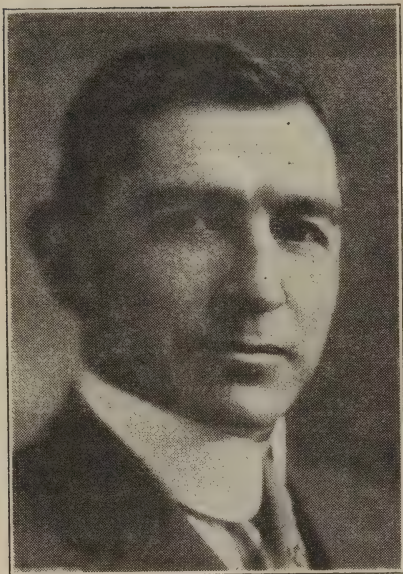
WHEN ONE MAN STOOD LIKE GIBRALTAR

Wharton's Memorable Dissenting Opinions as a Member of the Railroad Labor Board.
By Clint C. Houston.

About the only worthwhile legacy bequeathed by the defunct Railroad Labor Board will be found in the dissenting opinions of Arthur O. Wharton, the only labor member to serve throughout the entire six-year life of that tribunal. They are full of unchallenged facts bearing on the relation

of wages to standards of living in the railroad industry, and will be thumbed by students of economics for years to come.

As a dissenting member of the Board, Wharton not only had the confidence of nearly 2,000,000 railway employes, but commanded the respect at all times of the rail-



ARTHUR O. WHARTON

Ex-Labor Member of the Railroad Labor Board and Newly Appointed President of the International Association of Machinists.

way management because of his ability, honesty and sincerity.

He was peculiarly fitted for the task of fighting labor's battles. When 14 years old he entered a railroad shop as an apprentice. At 20 he was a journeyman and one of the leaders in a strike for better wages and conditions on the Union Pacific. He knew the everyday struggles of the railroad worker from the ground up.

His dissenting opinions, in many instances gaining much wider recognition than the majority decisions of the Board, did much to acquaint the workers and the people of the whole nation with the reasons why this government agency failed to function properly as a peacemaker.

Not Last to the Labor Movement.

It is, therefore, fortunate that the American labor movement is not to lose the services of Arthur O. Wharton through the demise of the ill-fated board. He moves up to a higher and wider field of usefulness. On July 1 he became president of the International Association of Machinists, appointed by the Executive Council of that organization to succeed William H. Johnston, who resigned on account of ill health after having filled the office of chief executive for 12 years.

Space will permit reference to only two or three of the more important dissenting opinions written by Wharton during the series of wage-cutting and rules-wrecking decisions of the Labor Board, leading up to the shopmen's strike of July 1, 1922. Mr.

Wharton presented figures to show that this series of adverse decisions on wages and working rules flattened the pay envelopes of rail workers of all classes to the total amount of \$1,300,000,000 per annum.

In May, 1922 came the "starvation" wage decision (No. 1028) of the majority members—public and management—reducing the miserable pay of 300,000 maintenance of way employes five cents an hour, and fixing a schedule for this class of workers ranging from 23 to 35 cents an hour. In his dissent Wharton said:

"It seems strange, indeed, that a responsible body created to establish just and reasonable wages should arrive at rates closely approximating those arising in an utterly unregulated body. The wages provided in the decision will enable the employes of this class to secure little more than one-half off the necessities specified in budgets found by government, state departments and investigators for charitable institutions as being absolutely essential.

"This decision will provide the section men with only about two-thirds of the goods listed by the lowest budgets of the National Conference Board (an employers' organization). As a matter of fact, the minimum rates under this decision will scarcely buy the food part of the minimum subsistence budgets, with nothing left for clothing, rent, furniture, heat, light and other essentials.

"The rates of pay established under the majority decision are not based upon the human needs of the hundreds of thousands of families involved. They will not provide the father of a family with as much food as is allowed convicts in the Cook County (Illinois) jail."

The board's decision (No. 1036) that brought the shopmen's strike was rendered on June 5, 1922, effective July 1. Wages of 500,000 members of the Federated Shop Crafts were reduced 12 per cent, or a total sum of \$371,817,996 per year.

Wharton wrote a vigorous dissent that immediately commanded nation-wide attention. Some of the high points were:

"The wage structure for the transportation industry which is being built by this series of decisions rests upon no consideration of the human needs of the employees affected. Failure to consider the real merits has created a wage structure which has no relation to existing standards. It means to the employes lower purchasing power and a lower standard as compared with pre-war years.

"This diminishing purchasing power of the employes is in strong contrast with the increasing prosperity of the railroads noted by the Interstate Commerce reports.

"The majority members have failed to carry out the function for which the Labor Board was created. Such decisions containing no explanation of the process by which the majority arrive at the rates established, give the public an impression that these rates are not founded upon a careful con-

sideration of the facts. In general, the majority decision of the Labor Board merely followed the representatives of management in ignoring the whole question raised.

"The outstanding fact about the rates established by the decision is that they mean lower purchasing power and lower standards of living not only for mechanics but also for the helper and apprentice groups. The decision will result in lower morale among the workers in the transportation industry. The function of the board is to prevent the waste and degradation of human life."

It was the failure of the board to function as Wharton suggested that caused Congress to abolish it.

Following closely upon the wage cut handed the shop crafts came the "poverty" wage decision (No. 1074), rendered by the Labor Board on June 10, 1922, effective July 1. It reduced the wages of all clerical and station employees, stationary engine and boiler room employees, signal department employees, train dispatchers, river and harbor equipment employees, dining car and restaurant employees, porters and other miscellaneous employees. This decision, with three previous ones, took \$137,000,000 annually from the already meager pay of nearly half a million men and women railroad workers.

This brought a scorching dissent from Wharton, in which he emphasized the human element in the railroad industry. A few excerpts will explain why most of the employees from then on refused to submit cases to the Board:

"Wages fixed in the majority decision are such as to condemn these railway employees to lives of extreme poverty. It is too much, perhaps, to expect that the full meaning of this action should be clear to men not in close contact with the workers. It may be asking too much to urge that human life is

in a class by itself, not to be listed indifferently among the costs of transportation. But certainly it may be fairly and rightfully expected that the social cost of poverty is enough to induce a public body to proceed most cautiously in reducing the standards by which workers must live.

"Maintenance and expansion costs of the railways must be paid, with the 'cordial' and 'patriotic' cooperation of the workers; the 'maintenance costs' of the workers are considered 'theoretical', when considered at all.

"Despite the magnanimous statement in the majority decision that human labor is not a commodity, there seems to be little basis for saying that it has not been so considered. Lengthy statements dealing with transportation costs, economic laws, 'the vastness of the problem,' and 'fair opportunity for profit,' can mean but little to the worker faced with the necessity of providing food and clothing for his family.

"The employee will ask: 'What is it that is preventing me from receiving enough to support my family in decency?' He will find the answer in this decision of the Labor Board: 'Profits—the need of the railroads for more profits.'

"The economic laws which the majority members feel to be so unchangeable are neither God-given nor man-made. They are simply a description of the way in which business and industry have worked to date, and they have worked very badly for human life. Mortality rates rise to shocking heights where families have the lowest incomes."

These are only a few of the many fundamentals dwelt with by Wharton in his dissenting opinions, which are mines of information concerning standards of living, the purchasing power of wages, and the human side of the railroad industry.

WHEN LABOR OWNS THE PLANT

By Chester M. Wright

Down in the dusty Southern rim of the country, at El Paso, Texas, the International Brick Company is forging ahead to take its place as one of the big business enterprises of the Southwest. En route to Mexico City, I chose the El Paso route because it would permit me to visit this big plant, observe its manufacturing methods and see what it is doing in advertising its products.

The International Brick Company was brought into being before the World War by the Bricklayers', Masons and Plasterers' International Union, of which William J. Bowen is president, as a defensive measure when so-called open shop forces were more active in Texas than at present. Today the plant stands on its own feet, an important part of the business life of the community and of the section, its patronage sought by banks and publications, its methods studied by other manufacturers of brick.

From the outset, the International Brick

Company depended upon strictly business methods for its success. It had a product to sell and it proceeded to sell by purely merchandising methods. Brick plants are restricted in their fields of operation because of the weight of the product and the consequent expense of long-distance shipment. The International Brick Company today does business mainly in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and in Mexico—in Mexico, particularly in the border states of Chihuahua and Sonora.

The company is proud of the fact that one of its specialties, a patented product manufactured by other plants in other districts, is to be nationally advertised this summer and that it will thus be joining in a national advertising campaign. For its brick business, the company uses newspaper advertising and its copy appears regularly throughout the year.

The company uses for its general run of copy eight and ten inch two-column space,

but it does not hesitate when deemed advantageous, to run up to half and full-page space. When a news story appeared proclaiming a general rule against children in El Paso apartment houses, the company at once used half-page space to offer a 25 per cent discount to the first builder who would welcome children to his building.

The International Brick Company uses a tractor and a train of three army trailers for brick delivery over a spread of hundreds of square miles. Whenever this motor train goes, it is decked as though for a parade, with large banners and signs. Much new business is traced to this traveling motor train.

General Manager Jerry F. Driscoll tells a story which illustrates the alertness of the company in taking advantage of opportunities for advertising outside of the generally accepted channels. The company supplied the brick for a handsome new manual training school in El Paso, a really beautiful structure which would be a credit to any city. The building was to have been ready for use at the beginning of the school last autumn. Mr. Driscoll arranged with the

authorities to have the building formally opened on Labor Day, with elaborate ceremonies, the company to attend to all of the arrangements, the school board to get the honors.

The company furnished the copy and paid for newspaper display space to announce the event. Some 14,000 persons passed through the building on dedication day and the company considered itself well repaid for the effort, and the expenditure. Of course, it had its representatives on hand to explain the construction work and to point to the material used whenever that could be properly done without marring the ceremonies.

The principal point in the experience of this company is that here is a strictly union labor manufacturing enterprise that is conducted exactly as it would be conducted under any other ownership. As a result of its policies, the business shows a steady growth each year. Incidentally, to continue in business it has to meet and pass the scrutiny of some 100,000 owners whose elected delegates sit in convention each year and give no praise where no praise is due. This is no small obstacle for any business to overcome.

TWENTY-EIGHT CLASS 1 RAILROADS CUT ACCIDENTS 35 PER CENT IN TWO YEARS

By International Labor News Service.

New York City.—Twenty-eight Class 1 railroads have reduced the number of accidents to persons 35 per cent or more, according to a statement made public by the American Engineering Council which is conducting a nation-wide survey of safety and production in 2,000 industrial plants. A reduction of 35 per cent or more is the goal definitely fixed for 1930 on all the railway lines of the United States by the American Railway Association.

The six-year contest against casualties in the nation's transportation system was started by the safety section of the association two years ago, following evidence provided by the records of the Interstate Commerce Commission that accidents could be cut more than one-third.

The fact that in two years 28 lines have already attained the reduction quota is pointed out by the engineers as proof that with the cooperation of executives industrial accidents of every kind can be largely eliminated and a new era of safety inaugurated.

The figures given out by the president of the American Engineering Council, Dean Dexter S. Kimball of Cornell University, were compiled by D. R. Palmer of New York City, conservation engineer of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States and vice president of the National Safety Council.

36,820 Fewer Casualties.

The estimated two-year reduction on all Class 1 railroads is 525 in number of persons killed, 36,295 in the number injured, casualties as a whole during this period

being 36,820 fewer. These reduction figures it was explained, apply to "casualties to employees on duty per million man-hours in train, train-service and non-train accidents on Class 1 steam railroads."

The Union Pacific, according to Mr. Palmer's figures, leads in the reduction of casualties.

Results on 28 Lines.

The 28 lines which have already attained the reduction quota set by the 1930 goal and the exact reduction percentage accomplished by each in two years are:

Union Pacific, 35.20 per cent; Union Pacific R. R. Co., 42.60 per cent; Southern Pacific (Texas & Louisiana), 48.69 per cent; Great Northern, 36.02 per cent; Oregon Short Line, 48.90 per cent; Wabash, 61.82 per cent; Delaware & Hudson, 38.99; Chicago Great Western, 39.25 per cent; Kansas City Southern, 44.46 per cent; Bessemer & Lake Erie, 44.44 per cent; Chicago River & Indiana, 63.94 per cent; Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, 38.13 per cent; Fort Worth & Denver City, 45.09 per cent; Indiana Harbor Belt, 48.98 per cent; Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic, 48.81 per cent; Duluth & Iron Range, 44.12 per cent; Grand Trunk Lines in New England, 42.78 per cent; Gulf, Mobile & N., 37.13 per cent; L. Hend. & St. L., 45.42 per cent.

Universal cooperation of executives and the co-ordination of every available agency applicable to universal safety would, it was said, effect in less than five years a saving of more than 50,000 lives annually, 40 per cent of which would be the lives of children.

THEY WILL STARVE UNLESS YOU HELP

Four million men, women and children in the coal fields of Great Britain will suffer starvation unless you help them now. They are organized coal miners and their families who are waging a courageous fight against a wage cut.

American workers, you can help your British cousins win. If they are driven back to the mines to work under terrible conditions and at pitiful wages their defeat will be yours.

We cannot stand idly by when the women and children of workers are facing sure starvation. The present lockout comes at

the end of a period when earnings ranged from \$15 to \$11 per week. In only a few sections is any lockout benefit being paid. The vast majority of the miners are entirely dependent upon relief from outside sources.

This is our glorious opportunity to prove again that American labor is not deaf to the bitter cry of women and children.

The need is desperate. Give generously and give now.

Send your contributions today to Evelyn Preston, British Miners' Relief Committee, Room 638, 799 Broadway, New York.

LOCAL UNIONS PILE UP PURCHASES OF UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE STOCK

Washington, D. C.—The Union Labor Life Insurance Company stock continues to find the trade union movement eager for participation in this most pretentious venture of the labor movement.

The fact that the company came into being pursuant to findings of a committee appointed by an American Federation of Labor convention that it is a bona fide part of the trade union movement, gives labor organizations everywhere an extreme confidence in the venture.

Leading the list of new organizations to join with the Union Labor Life Insurance Company this week is Plumbers and Steamfitters' local union No. 13, of Rochester, N.

Y., which has purchased \$4,000 worth of stock.

The Photo Engravers are continuing their effort to nail down first place as the organization having the largest number of local union stockholders. The Providence, R. I., local union has bought ten shares.

The electrotypers made a strong bid for attention this week when the Chicago local union of that organization subscribed for eighty shares, the largest number a local union can purchase.

The Federal Employes, too, registered their faith in the project, with two locals subscribing for ten shares each. These were the local unions of Boston and New Orleans.

CHICAGO'S PITIABLE TRAVESTY UPON JUSTICE

By Joseph A. Wise.

Chicago.—The whole American people and the citizens of the State of Illinois in particular, were disgraced and dishonored when the doors of the Cook County jail clanged shut on 38 women and eight men upon the infamous orders of Judge Denis E. Sullivan, buddy of Charles G. (Hell-an'-Maria) Dawes.

These 44 victims of the kind of government that Dawes and his wealthy friends and political tools believe the American people should have are members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. They have been jailed and heavily fined upon charges of violating an injunction writ issued by Judge Sullivan during a strike in the dress manufacturing industry of Chicago two years ago.

Vice-President Put Sullivan on Bench.

Vice-President Dawes is directly responsible for placing Sullivan on the bench, although Sullivan is a Democrat and a henchman of George E. Brennan, Democratic boss of Illinois and a candidate for United States Senator on a "wet" platform.

The victims of this travesty upon justice assembled at the local headquarters of the

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 328 West Van Buren Street, an hour before surrendering themselves at the sheriff's office in the County Courthouse.

After listening to encouraging and inspiring speeches by their officers and by Miss Agnes Nestor, president of the Women's Trade Union League, they proceeded to elect committees to represent them while in jail. These two committees, one to represent the men and the other to represent the women, will receive the requests and complaints from the prisoners and convey them to the officers of the union from time to time.

Mrs. Corn Heads Women Prisoners.

Mrs. Florence Corn was unanimously chosen to head the women's committee. She is the pretty little woman whom Judge Sullivan roundly denounced as an Amazon. He charged her with crippling a strike-breaking detective for life by pushing him down an areaway. Members of the union presented her with a huge bouquet of beautiful flower just before she left headquarters to go to jail. Oscar Simon was elected to head the male prisoners' committee.

Promptly at 3.30 o'clock Saturday after-

noon, June 12, the march to the county building began. Accompanied by officers of the union and Miss Agnes Nestor, reporters and cameramen, the prisoners went singing and laughing through the streets of the loop district.

Some of the girls espied a set of scales standing in the lobby of the courthouse upon arrival there. Laughing and jesting, several weighed themselves. They wanted to see what difference jail fare would make in their weight, they said.

Scales Belie Judge's Words.

The weighing of these girls brought out in a striking manner the falsity of the statement made by Judge Sullivan to a group of prominent Chicago clubwomen and social workers who waited on him and made a plea for mercy in behalf of the girl strikers. Judge Sullivan said that the girls were Amazons.

One mite of a girl weighed 87½ pounds. Another weighed 98 pounds. Still others weighed from 105 to 130 pounds. There was one fat girl in the heavyweight class. She tipped the scales at 190 pounds, but she was far from being muscular.

The roll having been called at the sheriff's office, and all found present or accounted for, the commitment papers and prisoners were placed in charge of two deputy sheriffs, who bundled their charges into machines for the trip to the county jail.

Friends Gather in Front of Jail.

A big crowd of friends and sympathizers had assembled in front of the county jail. The prisoners were greeted with cheers, handclaps, laughter and tears.

Flowers were thrust into their hands as they gaily tripped up the steps of the grim and forbidding looking building, said to be the vilest county jail in the world.

"We are ready to take your places when you come out," several members of the union on the sidelines shouted.

Prisoners Cheered As They Enter.

The throng pushed inside the lobby of the jail as the last prisoner crossed the threshold. A big assistant jailer stood in front of an iron door leading into the cell room. As he called off the names the prisoners stepped forward and were shoved into the jail proper.

Cheers went up as the first two or three prisoners disappeared. A touch of humor was added to the situation when the assistant jailer took exceptions to the demonstration. He said:

"Keep quiet, or I'll put youse all outside,"

taking in prisoners and spectators alike with a majestic wave of his right hand.

Majority of Girl Prisoners Young.

A majority of the girls were youthful in appearance and dressed in holiday attire. Several are still in their teens or early twenties. They are just clean, decent, average American girls. It seemed an outrage that there should be any judge in this enlightened State so lost to decency and respect for womanhood as to throw these fine young girls into contact with the vile creatures and abhorrent surroundings they will be compelled to endure while serving their jail sentences of from 10 to 60 days.

A few of the women are middle aged and with large families, some of them the mothers of infants. One girl wife has a seven-months-old baby, but she doesn't want her name mentioned.

Mary Siegel, who was fined \$350 and sentenced to 10 days in jail, has a mother so hopelessly bedridden that she has been refused admittance to a hospital. No mercy was shown to Miss Siegel or her mother.

Rose Printz, fined \$350 and sentenced to jail for 10 days, also has a bed-ridden mother. No mercy in this case, either.

Tubercular Girl Among Victims.

Frieda Reicher, fined \$200 and sentenced to spend 30 days in jail, hurried home from Colorado Springs, Colo., when she was notified by wire that she must report to the sheriff of Cook County. She had gone to Colorado Springs to take treatment for tubercular trouble. The "white plague" is common among employes in the dress industry.

A young mother who does not wish her name used was fined \$200 and sentenced to 45 days in jail. She has a badly crippled child who needs its mother's most painstaking care and attention for the next two years to assure recovery.

Mrs. Eleanore Sodalowski, mother of a fine 10-year-old boy who is making splendid progress in his school work, particularly in music, must serve 60 days in jail and pay a fine of \$250.

One of the girls sentenced to 10 days in jail has won a scholarship at Bryn Mawr College. She is anxious to get free to continue her studies.

Governor Asked to Grant Pardon.

An appeal will be made to Governor Len Small for a pardon for these victims of government by injunction. Several priests, preachers and rabbis and nationally known club women and social workers are signers of the petition for a pardon.

RAILROADS SEEK TO MULCT PEOPLE \$575,000,000 IN EXCESSIVE RATES

Washington.—Shall \$575,000,000 excessive freight and passenger rates be imposed upon the American people at the behest of the railroad magnates of the United States?

This is the question which will be consid-

ered by the Interstate Commerce Commission at a railroad valuation hearing on June 23.

The Interstate Commerce Commission fixes railroad rates so as to give the owners

a fair return on the "value" of properties devoted to public service.

The National Conference on Valuation of American Railroads, started by the late Senator La Follette, and now headed by Senator Norris, declares that the railroad owners "are entitled to a valuation based upon every dollar that they have honestly and prudently invested in transportation properties, but that they are not entitled to one penny more."

The railroad owners, on the other hand, claim that they are not only entitled to a valuation based upon prudent investment but in addition they desire to add to that all values that have come to their properties by means of increased population and every form of community development which ordinarily increases the selling value of property.

The Norris committee estimates that the railroad owners' proposal to capitalize the

increased values which have not cost them a cent will add \$10,000,000,000 to the "value" of the railroads and automatically raise freight and passenger rates \$575,000,000.

Under our modern economic system railroad rates are transferred to the price of every commodity and are ultimately paid by the masses of the people when they buy their living of the landlords and merchants.

More than that. The United States Railroad Administration estimated that due to our method of business by which one concern's completed product becomes another concern's raw material, railroad rates are multiplied at least three times their original figure when they reach the ultimate consumer in his living expenses.

Which means that the railroad managers' proposed valuation will cost the American people, largely composed of wage and salary earners, the stupendous sum of \$1,725,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO "AMERICAN PLANNERS" USE THUGS AND GUNMEN IN WAR ON UNIONISM

By International Labor News Service.

San Francisco, Cal.—Organized Labor, organ of the building trades, is authority for the statement that despite the concentrated anti-union drive of the Industrial Association, 80 per cent of construction jobs in this city are union.

The paper charges that the Industrial Association is using imported gunmen and it names men whom it so classifies. It quotes court records and investigation proceedings to back the charge that the Industrial Association is relying on violence and intimidation to further its war on union labor.

Notorious Thugs Employed.

While loudly prating of their Americanism and their respect for "law and order," the "American Planners" have in their employ such notorious characters as "Black Jack" Jerome and William DeJung, herders of strikebreakers, gunmen, thugs and ex-convicts, who are being used to assault the union workers of San Francisco, Organized Labor declares.

In a sworn affidavit, a man employed as guard by the Industrial Association asserted that acting under direction of DeJung, in charge of the guards of the Industrial Association, he was taken to a construction job, where a union carpenter was pointed out to him, and, under orders of DeJung, he brutally assaulted this union carpenter, for which assault he was paid a bonus, in addition to his regular wages, by the Industrial Association.

An affidavit to this effect is on file in the office of the California Building Trades Council.

Assaulted Union Carpenter.

While in the employ of the Industrial Association, "Black Jack" Jerome savagely attacked a carpenter, a World War veteran,

twice decorated for bravery by the British government, simply because this carpenter refused to work as a strikebreaker for the Industrial Association.

When arrested, "Black Jack" pleaded guilty and threw himself on the mercy of the court. He confessed he was employed by the Industrial Association. Later on, at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, A. E. Boynton, managing director for the Industrial Association, admitted that "Black Jack" was employed by the association.

This is the man who is importing an army of thugs and gangsters who are being used by the Industrial Association to prey upon union men, Organized Labor charges. The paper further charges that these hirelings of the Industrial Association are responsible for the lawlessness and crime in San Francisco and the bay cities.

Speakers Tell of Assaults.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Supervisors, speaker after speaker told of murderous assaults upon union men by the thugs in the employ of the Industrial Association.

The attitude of the Industrial Association leaders is shown by the remark of one that "The only way to end this strike is to take a bunch of the union leaders and drown them in the bay."

Another "American Plan" leader suggested that all the union officers should be shot.

Carpenters Ready to Confer.

Summing up the situation, Organized Labor says:

"The union carpenters are willing to sit down in conference with their employers, the contractors, who are also willing to meet and deal with their employes, the carpenters. They are prevented from so doing

by the Industrial Association, which prefers to continue its war of extermination against union labor, which has resulted in lawless-

ness and anarchy and the demoralization of business, for which the Industrial Association is responsible."

COAL OPERATORS PLAN BIG WAGE CUT AS JACKSONVILLE AGREEMENT EXPIRES.

Philadelphia.—Coal operating interests in the Eastern States, particularly those centering in Philadelphia and New York, are seeking to shape matters in the soft coal industry for a reduction of approximately 33 per cent in the wages of union miners with the expiration of the Jacksonville agreement March 31, 1927. The public mind is already being educated to discount the costs and gravity of a bituminous strike by circulation of reports that three-fourths of the bituminous supply of the nation is being supplied in non-union fields.

The operators have no intention of renewing the present wage contract if it can be avoided. Boston financial interests in the last three years have become the largest investors in the non-union coal fields of West Virginia, Virginia and Kentucky, and the belief among operators is that the Boston contingent can exert sufficient political pressure on the Federal authorities to prevent interference or intervention in a suspension of work with the failure to renew the agreement.

Non-Union Coal Makes Inroads.

Great non-union interests in West Virginia, with the aid of pressure exerted on industries by banking and investment interests, are pushing their way into the New England territory to an increasing extent. They are also seeking to concentrate all of the lake cargo business on the non-union fields. About 26,000,000 tons of coal will move across the Great Lakes in the next six months, and with the present expectation on the part of the investors that fully 80 per cent of this tonnage will come from the non-union fields.

"The miners' union is too weak now to resist a wage cut next spring," said one coal operator in Philadelphia recently.

Nation to Lay in Coal Stocks.

"The nation has ample warning of the approaching expiration of the Jacksonville agreement, and will stock up large supplies of reserve coal from the non-union fields, so that when the strike comes the country will be prepared to meet any temporary emergency."

In the last twelve months the investments of New England financial interests in the non-union fields of West Virginia have more than doubled. Capital has been invited into these fields on the representation that the Federal Government would not sanction any effort on the part of the United Mine Workers of America to unionize these fields.

The non-interference of the Federal Government in the anthracite suspension last winter has been pointed to as a criterion of the policy which may be looked for in the event of a suspension of coal mining in

unionized fields next spring, and enabling non-union fields to reap a harvest in profits through long term contracts forced upon consuming interests.

Chaos in Coal Production Seen.

More sane-minded people see in this condition the prospect of utter and complete chaos in coal production and throughout the industry.

"The coal industry of this country is drifting into a situation comparable to the one which has just upset Great Britain," says the Committee on Coal and Giant Power, at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. "The struggle between our union and non-union soft coal fields has brought about a condition where a wage cut will benefit neither union nor non-union operators or miners, but will be insisted upon because the present situation is almost as impossible as the British situation. At the expiration of the Jacksonville agreement next March the nation may expect one of the most serious disturbances in its industrial history."

The rumblings of the approaching conflict will be heard in Atlantic City when the Interstate Commerce Commission reopens the lake cargo rate case, and begins the taking of fresh testimony.

Freight Rate Changes Sought.

In this case the operators of the Pennsylvania and Ohio coal fields seek to have a readjustment of the freight rates applying on their coal to the lake ports for movement into the northwest as compared with similar coal produced in West Virginia and Kentucky.

Last year the commission refused to change the rates, although a readjustment was recommended by the commission's examiner in his findings on the evidence. Insistent demands, however, on the part of Pittsburgh and Ohio operators has resulted in the case being reopened.

Low Rates Help Non-Union Fields.

The non-union fields have always enjoyed unduly favorable rates. Opened up many years ago without a normal market, and with great railroad interests as the principal investors in coal-producing properties, the non-union fields have been developed through low rates which notwithstanding their greater distance from normal markets, admitted these coals on a basis of rate equality with the coals produced in the nearer unionized fields.

By the process of keeping these fields on a non-union basis, and granting them unduly favorable rates, the non-union coals have been forced into every market in the Central West and East, where, under an equitable condition of freight rates, the unionized fields would enjoy an advantage.

PATTERN MAKERS' GAINS DUE TO UNION STRENGTH.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The first convention of the Pattern Makers of North America was held in Philadelphia in 1887.

Commenting on the achievements of the pattern makers since their organization the Pattern Makers' Journal, the official organ of the league, says:

"Thirty-one years is not such a long period of time.

"Then pattern makers worked 10 and 11 hours a day, wages were from almost nothing up to 25 cents per hour, and there was no attempt made to furnish proper workshops for pattern makers.

"There have been lots of changes since that time in wages, the hours of labor and the conditions of the workshop, all due to the spirit that prevailed in that first gathering of pattern makers in May, 1887, and that has been carried on down through the years.

"It took courage 29 years ago to be a member of a trade union, and many were the sacrifices that the men of that day were called upon to make. But they made them, and because they made them we have advanced to the position we occupy today."

GENERAL STRIKE THREATENED IN CLOAK TRADE AS WORKERS REJECT PROPOSED NEW PACT.

By International Labor News Service.

New York City.—The shop chairmen of the cloak industry, the biggest unit in the organized ladies' garment industry, have unanimously rejected the basis for the new agreement laid down by the Governor's mediation board. Unless there is direct agreement between the union and the three factors in the employers' ranks it is expected that automatically all the shops will be called out when the present agreement expires.

The union's contention is that although the limitation of subcontractors proposed as a remedy for the chaotic conditions in

the industry that have gradually destroyed union standards will help it can not remedy the evil unless there goes with it a guaranteed period of work for the year. The general assumption is that the system of unemployment relief through a joint fund only mitigates a basic evil in the industry and a cure must be sought elsewhere.

"Reorganization" of the shops allowed the employers is also objected to, the union holding to its ten-year concession of keeping all workers in the shop for the period of the season after they have passed a two weeks' trial period at the beginning.

LOW-WAGE EMPLOYERS VICTIMIZE CHILDREN.

London.—A practice of employers to discharge young workers when they reach 16 years of age in order to avoid the cost of paying increased wages and the expenses and trouble of carrying out their duties under the national health and unemployment insurance acts is revealed in the report of the ministry of labor on an inquiry into the unemployment among boys and girls.

On reaching 16 years, young workers automatically come under trade board rates and become insurable.

The report also points out the unsatisfactory character of much of the employment. A high proportion of the situations, "though providing possibly some security of terms, offered few or no prospects of training for a definite occupation."

PORTO RICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR OUTLINES WORK.

San Juan, Porto Rico.—The Porto Rican labor congress held here was attended by over 100 representatives of labor unions and 30 fraternal delegates from societies. The congress dedicated itself to the work of encouraging and promoting the organization of all workers. Santiago Iglesias was retained as president of the Free Federation of Workingmen of Porto Rico.

11 WORKERS KILLED IN ANTI-UNION STEEL COMPANY'S PLANT; 50 INJURED.

Gary, Ind.—Eleven workers were killed and around 50 injured in a coke oven explosion in the by-products plant of the Illinois Steel Company here.

The Illinois Steel Company is owned by the United States Steel Corporation, the outstanding anti-trade union concern in the United States. Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the corporation, indulges in periodical diatribes against labor organizations.

During the last few years the Steel Corporation has paid out millions of dollars in extra dividends on watered common stock. The company's finances would permit it to inaugurate adequate accident prevention measures.

FUR WORKERS' UNION WINS.

New York.—The Fur Workers' Union has won its 17-week strike for the 44-hour week and wage increases. The strike settlement plan negotiated with the Associated Fur Manufacturers' Association involves 12,000 fur workers, who will vote by referendum on the settlement negotiated by their representatives.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor took a personal interest in the struggle of the fur workers and came to New York on one occasion to address a special meeting of the strikers.

Compilation of Labor News

WHY LET BIG BUSINESS DICTATE AMERICAN MEXICAN POLICY?

By Chester M. Wright.

Just back from a visit to Mexico, I came upon an average American who asked: "How do the Mexicans feel about annexation to the United States?"

This man further wanted to know if there were not a great many bandits and if there was any safety at all for American investments. He plied me with a great many questions which indicated a most profound lack of information about the country, coupled with a memory of a caricature of past headlines from newspapers which print much about every indication of trouble and almost nothing about the solid achievement of a nation that is working hard to get a toe-hold in the doorway of life.

It is difficult to understand why so many Americans ask about intervention in Mexico when intervention would be next to impossible, as those who know the country and its people very well understand. There is in America a very small, but very powerful, group that would, or thinks it would, profit by intervention and either annexation or domination. But even if any such preposterous course were to be followed, in the wake of some flaunting imperialist agitation, the great mass of Americans and the great bulk of American business would gain nothing. On the contrary, there would be a heavy debt to pay.

There can be no American policy toward Mexico that will not be interpreted by all South America as the American policy toward South America also.

Every hostile gesture toward Mexico is by the same token regarded as a hostile gesture toward all Latin America. The other Latin American states are in the same relation to the United States in this respect as America was in to Germany before our entry into the World War, when most Americans believed that whatever the German Empire did to France then it would do to the United States later if it could and if it pleased.

Of course he who does not shout criticism of Mexico and term her government officials bolsheviks must expect to be believed only in part. It is no easy matter to overcome a surging tide of condemnation, ranging all the way from the prattle of the headline reader to the fulminations of an American ambassador and the editorials of the Chicago Tribune. But it is surely not required that the one echo the powerful merely because of their power. Truth has sometimes been on the side of the weak.

Ambassadors are not beyond reproach just because of the fact that they are am-

bassadors and newspapers do make mistakes and they do espouse policies which are against the public interest. In Mexico the present American ambassador is known as an interventionist. His immediate predecessor, surely just as able a man and just as keen an observer, was not so regarded.

The intervention idea is based upon the brutal assumption that the Mexican people have no inherent right to sovereign national existence and that whether we "take over the country" or not, is a matter to be determined solely by our own desires and convenience. Civilization, on the contrary, must assume that nations, including Mexico, have an inherent right to sovereign national existence and that sovereignty extends to every item which goes into the making of the thing called national existence. It requires something more than foolish talk and something more than the greed or the fancied interests of any group to overcome that proposition.

What Americans who are not given over to the intervention frenzy and who know something about Mexico are trying to find out is why the great bulk of American business men, who stand to gain tremendous market in a peaceful and friendly land, do not take a stand for the one position which it is to their profit and their credit to take and renounce every pretense of American aggression in Mexico.

Mexico is a great market, growing greater each year. People are inclined to buy from friends and to shun enemies. What the shoemakers, the clothing manufacturers, the makers of machinery and of automobiles, the plow manufacturers, the makers of tractors, the manufacturers of foodstuffs in America need is friendship in Mexico as the prelude to markets in Mexico.

There are times when ethical standards and business requirements can go hand in hand with credit to both.

If the oil interests and certain bankers are right in demanding the thunder of guns to improve their business outlook in Mexico, then the multitude of others are right in demanding peace and friendship for the sake of their business future. And they will be right in refusing to be swept off their feet by a clamor that is much louder than the number of clamorers ever warrants.

For my own part, I know that many Americans amply justify a course of peace, tolerance and helpfulness toward Mexico on purely ethical grounds. A high principle is involved. But if there are any who cannot join in expounding the principle, then they can properly join in demanding the same

thing on the ground of intelligent self-interest.

It is doubtful if any one American knows all about Mexico today, and no such claim is necessary to the business of presenting certain important information about Mexico which does not come through those channels which so creditably furnish news about almost all the rest of the world. The average American is not informed concerning those facts and policies in Mexico on which American policy ought to be based. That is the regrettable, but actual, truth.

To say that the present Mexican president is a good deal of a Mexican Abraham Lincoln, filled with a passion to raise up his people, to set them free from poverty and ignorance, and at work every waking hour in a heroic struggle to drive through a great program to that end, is to say what great multitudes of Americans will unquestionably not believe, because they know only about bandits and alleged confiscation of American property and about the expulsion of priests. In the face of the actual facts, about Mexico and Mexicans, the caricature that is in so many American minds is a tragedy that cries out for rectification and makes us shame for our own ignorance.

Propagandists and faddists and parlor authorities have pored into the American press in the last five years oceans of words about the things that are being done in Russia, or that someone says are being done in Russia and some newspapers even keep correspondents in Moscow who are tied to the task of seeing that the soviet point of view is

adequately reported, no matter what it may be, or how filled with vainglorious boasting.

The average American today has a better idea of the doings of the Russian soviet government and he probably has a more sympathetic point of view toward it than toward the government of Mexico.

Yet the soviet power has sought by every means at its command to undermine and poison free American institutions, while the government of Mexico is democratic, friendly and progressive along lines that are as like those of America as conditions will permit. This is a condition, not a theory, and a sad one.

The question in Mexico always is: "What will the United States try to do next?" Always there is a fear of a new hostile move. One incident is settled, only to furnish a breathing spell for speculation as to what the next "crisis" will be about. And so "crisis" follows "crisis," until the archives of both governments grow fat with stuffings of the records of "crises" that have stirred both peoples and frequently there has been only imaginary trouble.

A people as dead in earnest about the business of self-improvement deserves the sympathy and the friendly hand of every democratic nation. American labor has always extended that friendly hand. It is not only right, but it is to the interest of almost every American to do what American labor has done.

Only the exploiting few have any reason to suspect gain as the result of a policy of ruthless interference—and even they are mistaken.

RIGHT OF ILLINOIS WORKERS TO USE PEACEFUL PERSUASION MUST BE UPHELD BY COURTS

By A. W. Kerr, Chief Counsel of the United Mine Workers of Illinois.

This is a country where organization permeates our whole national life. We have party organizations, we have industrial organizations, we have industrial organizations, we have almost every conceivable form of fraternal organization. In fact, we have more forms of organization and more of them than any country in the world. Our citizens are left free to go out and "persuade" their fellow citizens to the fullest extent to join them in these various organizations. No one seeks to still their voices, nor says them nay. No courts have interfered by injunctive processes or otherwise. They are freely accorded the right of "persuasion," and that right has not been hampered in any degree.

Every time a citizen appeals to another to join with him in any of these organizations, or the adventure of an organization, he takes that much business or other things away from another organization.

All Persuasion Hits Other People.

Every time a salesman induces a customer to quit trading with one dealer and go to a

dealer he is interested in, he does it by "persuasion," and he likewise interferes with the business and property of the dealer from whom he took the customer. In fact, all efforts of "persuasion" step on somebody else's toes.

The only type of "persuasion" which is denied is the "persuasion" of a laborer when he seeks to have other laborers like situated join his cause. This is what has given rise to the feeling that there has been discrimination.

Various courts of the land have announced in their opinions that the right of peaceful persuasion existed under the law. There is little use of another affirmation of the existence of that right when at the same time there remain avenues and channels through which that right is being constantly denied.

Much Power Given Judges in Illinois.

A peculiar situation exists in Illinois. Circuit judges have the right to issue injunctions or restraining orders upon a preliminary petition or showing. The Supreme Court has held that that injunction must be

obeyed whether its issuance has been faulty or not. No appeal lies to the Supreme Court on the form of that temporary injunction. Claimed violations of that temporary injunction (void or valid) are tried in the contempt cases. They are disposed of before the circuit judge who issues the injunction.

Ordinarily these injunctions are not issued until such a time as the complainant, the employer, feels that it will have a demoralizing effect upon the strikers; that it will tend to drive them back to work; that it will instill fear into their minds; that because of the fact that no jury is permitted to pass upon the guilt or innocence; because it is tried before the judge who issued the injunction; because of the fact that the punishment is uncertain and has never been defined in the law it will dishearten the strikers.

No Appeal Lies from Injunction.

That is the use made of this weapon, and in innumerable instances the right of peaceful persuasion—and peaceful persuasion is here used in its most restrained sense—has been enjoined. No appeal lies from that injunction. Obedience is required at the peril of the people enjoined. Motions to modify are ineffective because it is a temporary writ. Only a few judges issue these injunctions, but a very few can do all the harm.

What is needed is to definitely and with certainty say that the injunction limitation act of Illinois is effective to the extent of removing from the arm of the judges who write these injunctions the power to prohibit peaceful persuasions as defined in the act, and that if hereafter any judge who writes an injunction or a restraining order prohibiting that conduct, upon the part of strikers, his unlawful writ need not be

Right of Unionism Must Be Conceded.

Surely it ought to be conceded by this time that the labor unions or the organization of workers is that form of organization which we welcome rather than disapprove. Surely it is conceded by all by this time that of all the organizations that have grown up in this country none have been so productive of good as have the labor unions. Surely none will be heard to say that the activities of the labor unions are harmful, in any respect, to the upbuilding of the citizenship of the country. It is conceded by the true leaders of the nation that the trade union movement has by its good offices brought about the uplifting of the laborers of the country. This movement has given them an opportunity for better living standards. It has made for the moral, industrial and social uplift of the great masses of our population. Such a movement, such a cause, should have its right to gain strength—accelerated, not hampered and restricted.

PORTO RICAN TRADE UNIONS HOLD CONSTRUCTIVE CONGRESS

By Santiago Iglesias.

San Juan, P. R.—Since my arrival in Porto Rico May 12, I have been engaged in many activities to foster our labor organizations. The Porto Rican Labor Congress was held in the hall of the Senate of Porto Rico May 30-31. It was attended by over one hundred representatives of labor unions and thirty fraternal delegates representing societies of all kinds. The spirit that prevailed in this congress was very constructive and enthusiastic. Its work was mostly dedicated to promote and encourage the organization of all workers.

An elaborate and comprehensive report was prepared and submitted by me to the congress containing a brief history of the labor movement of Porto Rico during the last 25 years, under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor.

U. S. Labor's Help Stressed.

This report gave much importance and emphasis to the actions of the American Federation of Labor's conventions in behalf of the people of the island, and also to their helpful co-operation before the President and Congress of the United States, demanding a congressional investigation intended to better the conditions of the workers and the people of Porto Rico. A resolution was unanimously approved requesting the president of the American Federation of Labor to pay a visit to the island.

My resignation as president of the Free

Federation of Workingmen of Porto Rico (State Federation), was unanimously refused to the last session of congress. The delegates did not give much weight to my plea that my duties as secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor impose upon me the necessity of being absent from the island for long periods of time.

Will Not Forget Island.

The consensus of opinions and sentiment that prevailed among the delegates was as follows: That in view of the fact that I have been lending my services to the workers and the people of Porto Rico for more than 25 years, it would not matter to them how long I was absent from Porto Rico, because no matter in what place my international activities and duties may call me, I would always have the interests of the workers and the people of Porto Rico at heart. In view of such declarations and sentiments expressed by the Congress, I had no other course to follow than to accept the situation as it was defined by all.

To Help Organization Work.

To satisfy the desires of several organizations in important cities of the island, I am going to attend their general meetings on organization; in the meantime, I will be engaged ten days attending an extraordinary session of the legislature of Porto Rico which will be of interest to labor, therefore I expect to remain for four or five weeks

more in Porto Rico, accomplishing all that I can in behalf of our federation.

While here I have given attention to mat-

ters and communications received from the labor federations of the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Cuba and Mexico.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ACTS TO REPEAL OPPRESSIVE ACTS PASSED DURING STRIKE PANIC

By International Labor News Service.

Montreal.—Canadian Government bills to repeal panic legislation adopted in 20 minutes during the Winnipeg strike of 1919 have occasioned stormy scenes in the Canadian House of Commons. But the bills, being intended to meet demands made by the Trades and Labor Congress, have passed successive changes which seem to assure their adoption, without anyone challenging a division of the House.

The leaders of neither of the old parties want their followers placed on record in opposition to a measure demanded by organized labor. But members whose sense of propriety is outraged by the presumption that labor has any interests that the employing classes cannot be trusted to look after, could not resist the temptation to stage a battle royal with the three trade unionists in the House. The latter had the satisfaction of knowing that they kept their tempers while their opponents lost theirs and had to be content with pot-valiant talk they were afraid to translate into action.

Deportation Act Rushed Through.

During the Winnipeg strike an act was rushed through empowering an irresponsible committee of the Immigration Department to deport anybody born outside of Canada, even persons born in Great Britain, without any sort of trial before the ordinary courts, or by jury. This star chamber, without any formal investigation, could declare any person not born in Canada, an undesirable citizen, and order deportation; and there was no appeal.

Complying with the requests of the Trades Congress, the government has put through the commons bills repealing the arbitrary powers of the star chamber so far as British citizens are concerned, only to have them rejected by the Senate. It is believed the latest repeal bill is so constructed that the Senate cannot refuse to accept it. There

is no intention to interfere with the powers of the Immigration Department to refuse entrance to "undesirables," whether from Britain or anywhere else. What is objected to is that this star chamber was given the power to arrest British born who had been admitted as desirables, and deport them for no better reason than that they had "exercised the reasonable right of assembly and freedom of speech," to quote the last memorial of the Trades and Labor Congress to the government.

Section to Be Reintroduced.

In the famous 20-minute panic of 1919, with J. P. Morgan watching from the gallery, Parliament wiped from the criminal code a section which recognizes the right of citizens to agitate for constitutional changes by peaceful methods. This section, 133, which the government bill will reintroduce into the criminal code, reads:

"No one shall be deemed to have seditious intentions only because he intends in good faith—

"(a) To show that His Majesty (or government) has been misled, or mistaken in his measures; or,

"(b) To point out errors or defects in the government or constitution, or in any legislature or in the administration of justice; or to excite His Majesty's subjects to attempt to procure, by lawful means, the alteration of any matter in the state; or,

"(c) To point out, in order to secure their removal, matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce, feelings of ill-will or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects."

The reinsertion of this section "would at least modify the definitions of seditious, conspiratory, etc., so as not to include anyone acting in good faith," the Trades Congress stated in its last memorial to the government.

STATE WORKERS' COMPENSATION SUPERIOR TO PRIVATE SYSTEM, NOVA SCOTIA BOARD REPORTS

By International Labor News Service.

Montreal.—A public system of compensation insurance costs the employer less and gives the worker more protection than a private system, according to the annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia.

Under the old compensation act, when employers insured against accidents in private companies, the limit of an employer's liability for any one accident was \$1,500. Under the present act, which has

been in force nine years, and under which the board carries on a public system of insurance, there have been cases where the compensation for one accident has exceeded \$12,000.

But notwithstanding that the compensation payable under the present act is several times greater than under the old act, the board's rates in 1925 were lower in nearly every case than the casualty insurance companies' rates in 1916, the year before the

new act came into force.

In many states of the United States, says the report, private insurance companies are permitted to do business in competition with state boards. In 1924, 63 casualty companies incurred losses on account of accidents amounting to \$245,000,000. The expenses of those companies in connection with casualty insurance amounted to \$216,000,000. The expenses were 89 per cent of the losses. That means that those companies would

have to collect \$189 in order to pay out \$100.

In Nova Scotia the state board's expense ratio over the nine-year period has been 8.38 per cent, or a saving of over 80 per cent in the expense ratio, as compared with leading private companies.

The cost of compensation in that province last year was 2.45 per cent of the total wages paid in industries, covered by the act.

AMERICAN WORKERS FURNISH ROOM IN NEW BUILDING OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE

By International Labor News Service.

Washington, D. C.—A room furnished by the American Federation of Labor in memory of Samuel Gompers will be a feature of the magnificent new permanent home of the International Labor Office in Geneva, Switzerland. The new building was dedicated and formally opened June 6 in the presence of representatives of fifty nations and thousands of people.

Furnishing of the American room was authorized by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in February, 1925, and President Green was directed to collect the necessary funds. Organized labor has made a generous response and the amount raised to date is approximately \$1,600.

Frank Farrington, of the United Mine Workers, and W. L. Hutcheson, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who are this year's delegates to the British labor conference, will purchase and

present the furnishings for the room. The room will be used for meetings of the labor group of the International Labor Office.

The International Labor Office was created by the Treaty of Versailles to work for fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children throughout the world. It was organized from plans drawn up by the Commission on International Labor Legislation, of which Samuel Gompers was president.

The new building stands on the shore of Lake Leman on a beautiful site donated by the Swiss government, not far from the site selected for the future home of the League of Nations, with which the Labor Office is affiliated. The building has been enriched by gifts from 20 governments, including magnificent tapestries, paintings and statuary.

Smiles

Quick Worker.

A tippler with a very red nose got a day's work as a laborer in a boiler works. The same day he appeared before the surgeon at the hospital with his nose smashed.

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the surgeon. "How did you manage to get your nose smashed like that?"

"Oh," cried the sufferer, "I put my nose through a hole in the boiler for a sniff of fresh air, and the man outside with the hammer mistook it for a red hot rivet. And he only hit once—that's all."—Railroad Telegrapher.

Thinking Ahead.

The audience was very unkind at the speaker's temperance lecture and kept interrupting. At last he hired a former prize fighter to keep order. That night he contrasted the content of home life with the squalor of drunkenness.

"What is it we want when we return

home from our daily toil?" he asked. "What do we want to ease our burden, to gladden our hearts, to bring smiles to our fames and joyous songs to our lips?"

He paused for effect, and in the silence the voice of the keeper of peace could be heard:

"Mind," he said, "the first guy that says 'beer,' out he goes with a bang."—North Carolina Boll Weevil.

One Parrot Less.

An old lady kept a parrot which was always swearing. She could keep up with this till Saturday, but on Sunday she kept a cover over the cage—removing it on Monday morning. This prevented the parrot from swearing on Sunday.

One Monday afternoon she saw her minister coming toward the house; so she again placed the cover over the cage. As the reverend gentleman was about to step into the parlor, the parrot remarked:

"This has been a damn short week."

The Point.

Do you say your hens "sit" or "set"? asked the precise pedagogue of the busy housewife.

"It never matters to me what I say," was the quick reply. "What concerns me is to learn, when I hear the hen cackling, whether she is laying or lying."

A Connoisseur.

Liza—My man's a lazy fellow; he's got about the softest job in town.

Jane—Why, what does he do?

Liza—He's the tester in the mattress factory.

Hung Up the Receiver.

"Well," said the Far West mayor to the English tourist, "I dunno how you manage these affairs over there, but out here, when some of our boys got tied up in that thar bankrupt telephone company, I was tellin' yer about, they became mighty crusty.

"Oh! Yus; they didn't like the way the receiver was handlin' the business nohow."

"Indeed," commented the earnest listener. "Then, may I ask what they did?"

"Sartinly; I wuz goin' to tell yer. They just hung up the receiver."—Labor Statesman.

A bootmaker in Scotland guaranteed that his boots would last three months. An Aberdonian bought a pair, but in three weeks brought them back in holes and completely worn out.

"That's strange," said the bootmaker, "you're the only person that's complained. Did they fit all right?"

"Aye," was the reply, "but they were a

wee bit tight for me brither on the night shift."

Hard to Convince.

The electric washing machine salesman rang the house bell and was met by an old man.

"I'd like to show you the Blank washing machine," said the salesman, "and show you how cheaply it can be operated."

"Can't interest me," drawled the old fellow. "I've got a machine in the kitchen been doing my washing for 40 years and she ain't wore out yet."

"What machine is that?" asked the amazed salesman.

"My wife! Don't need no electric machine. Good-bye."—Forbes Magazine.

His Job.

There was no one at the table but the landlady and Mr. Skaggs, and the latter was doing his best to cut the piece of steak on his plate.

"Mr. Skaggs," said the landlady firmly, "when are you going to pay your bill?"

"Madame!" responded Mr. Skaggs in a tone of surprise.

"When are you going to pay your bill?"

"I didn't know I had to," he said, as he looked reproachfully at the steak. "I thought I was working it out."—Duluth, Minn., Labor-World.

Short, The Tall Man.

"Isn't a lawsuit involving a patent right about the dullest thing imaginable?" asked one lawyer of another.

"Not always," was the reply. "I attended a trial of that character not long ago that was really funny, a tall lawyer named Short was reading a six-thousand-word document he called a brief!"

Poetical Selections

OLD FRIENDS.

I do not say new friends are not considerate and true,
Or that their smiles ain't genuine, but still I'm telling you
That when a feller's heart is crushed and achin' with the pain,
And teardrops come a-splashing down his cheeks like summer rain,
Becoz his grief an' loneliness are more than he can bear,
Somehow it's only old friends, then, that really seem to care,
The friends who've stuck through thick and thin, who've known good and bad,
Your faults and virtues, and have seen the struggles you have had,
When they come to you gentle-like an' take your hand an' say:
"Cheer up! we're with you still," it counts, for that's old friends' way.

The new friends may be fond of you for what you are today;
They've only known you rich, perhaps, an' only seen you gay;
You can't tell what's attracted them; your station may appeal;
Perhaps they smile on you because you're doin' something real;
But old friends who have seen you fail, an' also seen you win,
Who've loved you either up or down, stuck to you thick or thin,
Who knew you as a budding youth, an' watched you start to climb,
Through weal and woe, still friends of yours, an' constant all the time,
When trouble comes and things go wrong, I don't care what you say,
They are the friends you'll turn to, for you'll want the old friends' way.

The new friends may be richer, an' more
stylish, too, but when
Your heart is achin' an' you think your sun
won't shine again,
It's not the riches of new friends you want,
it's not their style,
It's not the airs of grandeur then, it's just
the old friend's smile,
The old hand that has helped before,
stretched out once more to you,
The old words ringin' in your ears, so sweet
an' oh, so true!
The tenderness of folks who know just
what your sorrows mean,
These are the things on which, somehow,
your spirit always leans,
When grief is poundin' at your breast—the
new friends disappear
An' to the old ones tried and true, you
turn for aid and cheer.

D. J. McGUINNESS.

"SIGHING OF THE LOOMS."

Think of the children, down-trodden humani-
ty in the mills.

Listen! melancholy clanking of chains,
fettering the slave.

Oh! can't you hear, like maddened rapids
the whirling of looms.

It is sadder than the widows tears, at the
grave.

Those childish voices ever humming;—in
tune,

With the sighing of the looms. Swirling
looms.

No longer shouts and laughter are heard,
o'er daisy laden meadows,

And the warbling birds wonder why, along
the rill.

For they are now in living tombs; spinning
at the looms.

The tired little hands and aching hearts,
of the mill,

And the cheerless, irksome life, that crushes
and swoons.

Oh! the sighing of the looms, swishing
looms.

The old cane fishing pole, and babbling
brooks

Have wandered far from them, forever
lost.

Smothered by the rumbling sighing of the
looms,

While poverty compels them to remain,
at any cost.

Life forever the same, in spring times call,
or winter's gloom.

Oh! the sighing of the looms, spinning
looms.

In our great land of freedom, flooded with
tiny workers,

While the idle rich, and non-caring herd
pass by.

They are kept at the loom, away from mea-
dows in bloom,

Helping greed and fraud grow fat and
spry.

Heaven is their reward, they are told, skill-
fully groomed
In rhythm with the sighing of the looms,
singing looms.

—WILLIAM FRED SACHS.

Lodge Notices

LIST OF MEMBERS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED.

Wilson—Lodge 11.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Archie Wilson, formerly
a boiler maker, register number 113,660, please communicate
with the undersigned, as he left here owing L. 11 money.—
W. J. Klein, Cor. Secy., L. 11, 1919 E. 25½ St., Minneapolis,
Minn.

Barker-Brother.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of
James Lewis Barker, boilermaker from
Elkin, W. Va., last heard of in Panama
Canal Zone for government, communicate
with Jesse L. Barker, brother, Gassaway,
W. Va. S. C. Johnson, S., L. 153.

Hill-Wife.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of
Stephen W. Hill, No. 72914, former member
of L. 445, Gary, Ind., kindly notify Mrs.
Stephen W. Hill, 5085 N. Broadway, Chicago,
Ill.

HAY FEVER

relieved in 24 hours!

No more sneezing—no more watering eyes—no
more Hay Fever! Here's positive relief! Thous-
ands have found prompt deliverance from this
disturbing malady. Why not you?

CURAY RADIUM

(The result of 5 years' clinical research)

Hay Fever Remedy—\$5

Mailed on receipt of price, or sent C. O. D.
Contains Radium certified by U. S. Gov't and in
diluted form proved harmless and effective by
physicians. Your money back if it does not do
what we claim. Send for free Booklet, "Radium
—Nature's Way to Perfect Health."

Radium Corporation of America

Dept. 117

Huntington, W. Va.



Represent E. C. Harley
Company, 34 years leading
distributor of purity products. Take orders and deliver.
You need no investment. Earn \$50 to \$150 a week.
Write for FREE portfolio. **E. C. Harley, President.**

E. C. HARLEY CO., G-1122, Harley Bldg., Dayton, O.

PATENTS

Promptness Assured. Best Results.
Booklet Free. Highest References.

Send drawing or model for examina-
tion and report as to patentability.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer

644 G. Street

Washington, D. C.

THE BOILERMAKERS' and IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

—OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE—

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS
IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA**

VOL. XXXVIII

KANSAS CITY, MO., AUGUST, 1926

NUMBER 8

Office of Editor-Manager, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kas.
Published monthly at 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Price, \$1.00 per year.

"BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS"

By Eliot Harris

Introducing the members of the new Board of Mediation:

.....
: Samuel H. Winslow, of Massachusetts :
: Edwin P. Morrow, of Kentucky :
: Carl Williams, of Oklahoma :
: G. Wallace W. Hanger, of District of :
: Columbia :
: Hywel Davies, of California :
.....

"Blessed be the peacemakers," but before you can bless them effectively, you have to know something about them.

The passage of the Railway Labor Act is the big event of the year in railroad labor circles. The formation of the Board of Mediation is the first big step toward making the act serve the public.

While given no compulsory powers by the law, the board has a position of tremendous influence. The first question that comes up is: How will this influence be used, and before that query can be answered, comes another: What manner of men are they who have been given this task of keeping peace on the steel highways?

Whatever one may think of the wisdom of their selection, these men must be given a fair chance to make good. That means a suspension of judgment, but it doesn't mean that one should take no interest in them. On the contrary, the more one knows about them, the better position he is in to judge them fairly.

First in point of experience in similar matters, though named for the shortest term of the five, is Hywel Davies, nominated from California, though most of his activities have been farther east. He was born in Wales in 1859, and therefore is 67 years old. He has the ruddy complexion that goes with good health at his years, white hair and moustache, a soft voice, firm hands, blue-gray eyes. His height I should put at five feet six or seven, and he carries considerable fatty tissue, but none of it is above the eyebrows, the only place where that sort of weight is fatal.

From the Welsh Coal Fields

Davies was educated as a mining engineer, and came to this country when 26 years old. As one might expect of a Welshman, he became identified with the coal industry. He was only three or four years in this country when he settled one of the big strikes in the coal regions of Kentucky and Tennessee. The next year he became general manager of a group of mines, and continued in that position for 21 years. As he puts it, the mines never lost 21 minutes in that time because of local disputes, though sometimes closed because of upheavals in the industry at large.

That curious imaginative sympathy, that ability to put one's self in the other fellow's place, found oftener, I think, among the Welsh than among any other group of equal numbers, stood Mr. Davies in good stead.

For all this time, he was chief negotiator for the mine owners in all the coal settlements of Kentucky and Tennessee, and in that capacity, he won and kept the absolute confidence of the men. No further certificate of character seems to be needed.

In 1914 he came to the Department of Labor as a conciliator and mediator. He was made commissioner to settle the Colorado strike of 1915 but not until all possible damage had been done.

Desires Prevention of Strikes

"Ninety per cent of the cases handled by the Department of Labor used to be strikes," he said. "They wouldn't let us inside the fences until everything else had failed. Now, about 50 per cent of the cases we come in on are strikes, and these seldom have gone so far as in the old days. I hope when we come to the railroad cases there will be no strikes at all."

In 1917, he was made administrator between men and operators in the Arizona copper mine, another storm center. When Secretary Wilson first proposed an arbitrator, both sides drew back, but when he named Davies, both sides accepted at once.

He had a similar experience as adjutor in the oil fields of California, a part of which work he has continued in to the present time. Since his appointment to the Board of Mediation, he has received many letters and telegrams congratulating him, but hoping that it will not be necessary for him to quit settling the disputes of the oil business.

Farmers Represented on Board

Carl Williams is three or four inches taller and ten pounds lighter than Davies, with brown eyes and a smooth-shaven, tanned face, that looks young in spite of the shock of white hair above it.

He was born in Indiana, in 1878, grew up, went west, worked for a time on a Denver newspaper, and then got into agricultural work, for which his farm birth and inheritance fitted him. He organized the International Dry Farmers' Congress; he was president of the state grain and seed growers' association; he ran a farm in Yuma county, Colorado.

In 1911 came a break down in health that took him out of active work for two years, and when he got back into harness, he became editor of the Farmer-Stockman of Oklahoma, a position he has held ever since.

But editing a farm paper has been but a small part of his work. He couldn't keep out of farm organizing work. He early sensed some of the problems of agriculture, and tried to solve them.

"In 1913," he says, "I cheerfully and ignorantly set for myself the task of devising a marketing system that would get the farmer his fair share of the consumer's dollar." He admits that the work hasn't been finished, but thinks that the right theory has been worked out pretty well.

In 1920 he organized the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association, and was its first president. In 1921 he organized the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, which is a union of unions, so to speak, a federation of state associations, of which there are now 12. The Exchange marketed about 1,500,000 bales of cotton last year. Williams was its first president, serving for three years, and leaving the presidency only when it became imperative to devote more time to his personal work. He was likewise head of the Southwestern Wheat Growers' Association.

Farming Born in Him

You can't keep him from talking farm, if he talks at all; I've tried. He's full of the subject, and it has to come out.

"It will be a century next year since my father was born," he said. "Then people were farming as they had farmed since the days of Egypt. The change has come in the lifetime of two men, really in the lifetime of one.

"My father and mother were married in 1850, and settled on a timbered farm there in Indiana. Father cut the logs for his own house, and neighbors helped with the raising. When he started he had an old

copper two cent piece in his pocket. He had the same two cents at the end of the year; it was the only money the family had seen, and yet they came through in comfort!

"Mother spun the wool from their own sheep, and father made the furniture. They raised their own meat and milk; they took their own corn and wheat to the mill and had it ground for payment in kind, a toll.

"There was no surplus of farm products then. The only farm problem was how to get the work done. But in that very decade began the application of machinery to farming that has gone on at an increasing speed until now."

A background of understanding of agriculture ought to be of some value in dealing with transportation problems.

South Represented on Board

Of the same age as Williams, but widely different in experience is Edwin P. Morrow of Kentucky. Middle height, somewhat rounded figure, grayish eyes, sandy brown hair (what there is left of it) and smooth-shaven, regular-featured face, Morrow is generally classed as a "good looker."

His voice has at times a roll that tells of the lecture platform, possibly of the parade ground too, for Morrow was second lieutenant in the Spanish-American war. I hasten to add that this was before the joke was current about "zat wonderful American woman who is ze mozzer of so many second lieutenants."

Morrow is a lawyer. He was U. S. District Attorney of his part of the state for a season. He was a reliable figure in the Republican politics of the region. In 1919 he was elected governor of Kentucky. Shortly after his four year term expired, he was appointed to the Railroad Labor Board, but, as the old farmer said to the stranger who announced that he had been to Congress, "Nobody will hold that agin ye if ye go straight from now on."

Mr. Morrow is in demand as an after dinner speaker, is considered an apt story teller, and lectures on several subjects. His favorite topic is the great product of his state, Abraham Lincoln.

Glossbrenner Wallace William Hanger started life under a handicap which reminds one of the Frenchman's remark that our names are the combined malice of our ancestors.

He is a Virginian by birth, and his birth occurred 60 years ago. He graduated at Lebanon Valley College, founded and conducted by his uncle, and his first job was teaching in a collegiate institute in Mississippi. From that he came to another school in Maryland, where he taught Greek and mathematics, but quit at the end of the first semester to enter the government service in which he has remained ever since.

Long Service With Uncle Sam

In spite of his disabling "monaker," Mr. Hanger looks at least 10 years younger

than the almanac affirms him to be. He is a trifle below the middle height, as Americans run, well nourished but not stout. His eyes are light brown; his hair has thinned back from his temples in a way that brings out the intellect, but there is plenty of hair left, dark brown, with hardly a thread of gray.

Hanger entered the government service 38 years ago as clerk in the old Department of Labor under Carroll D. Wright, a statistician of unusual attainments. The original department, without a cabinet official, became a bureau, then half of another department, then a full fledged department with a cabinet chief of its own, but Hanger still stayed on.

He did a good deal of mediation and conciliation work under the Newlands Act,—he still thinks that act might well have been retained, with certain amendments. He served something over two years as assistant director of labor with the government railroad administration, and in 1920 was named as one of the public group on the Railroad Labor Board.

One might expect a man who has seen so many plans come and go to be skeptical of all plans, but Mr. Hanger has high hopes that the new Board of Mediation will be able to render good service. His home is in Washington, though he has been an exile in Chicago for most of the time during the last few years. While there, he joined the Prairie Club, a group of hikers and nature lovers, and never but twice while he was in the city did he miss the regular Saturday-afternoon tramp.

Last But Not Least

Last, deliberately so, in order to conform with the rule that the "greatest is behind," comes Samuel H. Winslow. Like Taft, Mr. Winslow used to be able to sit on both sides of the same case and give great

weight to both. When he came to Washington, he had an auto specially built for him, to enable him to get in and out without obstructing traffic. More recently he has trained down 50 pounds, which comes close to my notion of heroism, but he ain't no lightweight now!

But if anyone thinks Samuel Winslow is slow because he is hefty, that person has another cogitation coming. Neither physically nor mentally is Winslow a laggard. At school and college he was one of the best baseball players ever seen in his state. In the Congressional games at Washington he asked only to have someone else run bases for him; he was still competent for all the other elements of the game. Perhaps he could run too, but to have his weight in rapid motion would not have been fair to any baseman who tried to put him out.

So much for his physical pace. Mentally, all confess he is quite swift enough. He has a keen sense of humor and a dry, cultured wit. The practical cast of his mind is evident from his career. He is head and originator of the Winslow State Manufacturing corporation, which, for a consideration, supplies the youth of our land with ice skates.

He is connected with banks and insurance companies, and is trustee of a hospital and a musical association as well. He was elected to Congress five or six times in succession from the fourth Massachusetts district, and was chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee. Of course he is a standpatter; he would think shame to be anything else. He is 64 years old.

Such is the list. Manufacturer—and politician, lawyer—and politician, government employe, agricultural editor, mining engineer and conciliator,—these make up the new board of professional peacemakers. Here's wishing 'em wisdom and luck!

40-HOUR WEEK PLEASES N. Y. FUR WORKERS; WILL AID OTHER WORKERS SEEKING 40 HOURS

New York.—New York fur workers are jubilant over their victory as a result of the 17-weeks' strike.

Officials of the Fur Workers' Union declare that the agreement with the employers secures the 40-hour 5-day week, a 10 per cent increase in the minimum, no sectional contracting and limitation and control of subcontracting, no overtime work, no apprentices for two years, and no discharge on a week preceding a holiday. The union agreed to allow workers to work four hours on Saturdays, with additional pay, during September, October, November and December.

"The fur workers of New York extend their deep thanks to all friends who helped them during the long weeks of their great struggle for better working conditions," declares the General Strike Committee.

"The prompt and generous response of

many labor unions to the appeal for donations to the strike fund, and the widespread support of the furriers' demand for the 40-hour 5-day week gave the strikers greater courage and contributed materially to the victory which has marked the end of the fight.

"The fur workers, while rejoicing in their gain of the 40-hour week, feel that this is not their victory alone, but the victory of all workers everywhere.

"They feel certain that the five-day work week marks the beginning of a new era for American workers, just as did the beginning of the eight-hour day.

"The furriers' union, in expressing its gratitude and appreciation of the support given to this strike by other unions, pledges its whole-hearted support to all other workers who adopt its slogan and make the fight for a 40-hour 5-day week."

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' JOURNAL

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

JOHN J. BARRY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Send in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. J. Barry, Editor, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kans.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co.



Kansas City, Missouri.

THE RAILWAY EMPLOYES DEPARTMENT CONVENTION

The Seventh Convention of the Railways Employees Department of the A. F. of L. assembled in Chicago on Monday, June 28th. About one hundred and fifty delegates and officers were present. Following is a brief synopsis of the convention:

The first day's session was confined to the report of the committee on credentials and the appointment of committees.

Second Day.

The Convention was addressed by Capt. O. S. Beyer, Jr., on the subject of Union Management Co-operation. His address was well received and referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports. The Convention was further addressed by Harry E. Scheck, a representative of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. on the subject of purchasing union made goods. The afternoon session was devoted entirely to a discussion of the new Railway Labor Act. Mr. Donald R. Richberg, legal counsel for the railway labor organizations, addressed the Convention, describing with some detail the operations of the Act, after which numerous questions were asked by delegates and answered by Mr. Richberg and President Jewell.

Third Day.

The Committee on Officers' Reports commended the officers of the Department for the thorough manner in which they have dealt with the problems of the past four years. It directed special attention to the subject of Union Management Co-operation, and the address thereon delivered by Capt. Beyer, consulting engineer of the Department, and recommended that the address be printed in pamphlet form for circulation among the membership.

They further recommended that in future conventions the President of the Department be empowered to call on various system federations and individuals to present to the convention prepared papers dealing with and explaining certain methods followed by the committees in handling certain matters on the respective railroads:

- (1) The best method to be followed in educating the membership on organization affairs and the improvement of their working conditions.
- (2) Stability of employment and benefits derived therefrom, and the best methods of procedure to be followed to secure the adoption of such a condition.
- (3) The training of apprentices, so as to make them well versed and competent in their respective crafts; also to properly train them in the trade union movement.
- (4) The method to be followed in organizing railroad employees, and the creation of more interest and activity in behalf of the organizations.
- (5) The securing of wage increases.

Labor.

The convention was addressed by Charles MacGowan, a member of our Brotherhood appearing as a representative of the paper LABOR. He briefly reviewed the history of the paper since its inception in 1919, when it had no circulation and very few assets, to the present time, when it owns its own building in Washington, D. C.,

its own printing plant, both of which are free from indebtedness, and the paper now has a comfortable bank balance.

Fourth Day.

The fourth day was largely consumed by the report of the Committee on Law. There were few changes in the present laws, but some that were made were of considerable importance. Space will not permit a full statement of action of the convention on their report, but there were no hotly contested points raised.

The committee recommended quadrennial instead of biennial conventions, but the convention voted down the recommendation.

A prolonged discussion took place in regard to Section 3 of Article 3 of the Constitution, relative to the manner of voting in conventions. The committee's recommendation tended to strengthen the present method of craft voting, which aroused much opposition from some of the delegates who favored a proportional method of representation, based upon the membership of the respective organizations. After much discussion and numerous amendments offered from the floor, the substance of the committee's recommendation was adopted, providing for a strict craft vote on roll call.

Fifth Day.

On the fifth day the Committee on Resolutions made its report and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Convention of the Railway Employees' Department of the A. F. of L. hereby express its admiration of the fortitude and determination demonstrated by the coal miners and their families during the existing coal mining strike in Great Britain, and that as evidence of that admiration and sympathy for the cause they are fighting for, this convention pledge its support in every legitimate manner possible, and to that end instruct all delegates to this convention to bring to the attention of their respective memberships the desirability of them rendering whatever financial assistance may be in their power, thus aiding the miners in their struggle by alleviating in some measure the sufferings of their dependents, i. e., parents, wives and children.

Other resolutions were adopted on the following subjects: Expressing appreciation of the services rendered by Donald R. Richberg, counsel of the standard railway labor organizations, and D. B. Robertson, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen; O. S. Beyer, Jr., consulting engineer of the Department; A. O. Wharton, former member of the United States Railroad Labor Board, now President of the International Association of Machinists, William H. Johnston, retiring President of the International Association of Machinists, and Roy Horn upon his election to the office of President of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

Upon motion of President Fljoldal of the Maintenance of Way Employees, the secretary was instructed to send a message of congratulation to Senator Nye of North Dakota and former Senator Brookhart of Iowa, upon their respective successes in the recent primaries.

Election of Officers.

For the first time in the history of the Department there was a contest in the election of officers, President B. M. Jewell, who has held office since 1918, was re-elected unanimously amid much enthusiasm. For the office of secretary-treasurer, James M. Burns, International Representative of the Sheet Metal Workers was elected on the fourth ballot with four candidates in the field. The office of vice-president was abolished. The executive council consists of the chief executives of the nine international and Brotherhood organizations affiliated.

Under the head of new business President Jewell urged upon all system federations the importance of promptly filing with managements requests for conferences respecting the creation of regional adjustment boards, in order to carry out the program and complete the machinery of the Railway Labor Act. He asked that the Department be furnished copies of all correspondence on the subject.

The newly elected officers were installed by the Past President of the Department President Wharton of the Machinists.

The business of the convention was completed in five days, which establishes a new record for Department conventions, and probably for conventions of affiliated organizations. Much interest was displayed by all delegates and officers in the various subjects before the convention. While some of the old time scrappers were absent, their places seemed to be filled by earnest representatives of the membership, actuated

by a whole hearted desire to promote the best interests of the Department and its affiliated organizations.

PROGRESS OF OLD AGE PENSIONS

A number of State Legislatures during recent years have given attention to the subject of old age pensions. Laws have been enacted providing state systems in Montana, Nevada, Wisconsin and Kentucky, the latter is the latest state to enact an old age pension law. Its Act was passed at this year's session of the State Legislature, was signed by the Governor on March 25 and went into effect on June 24. It is modeled after the Wisconsin Act, in that each county has to accept the Act before it becomes effective in the county.

A law in Pennsylvania of a similar nature was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court, however, we are informed that a new Act is being framed which is supposed to get around the difficulty. The California and Washington Legislatures passed old age pension Acts in 1925-1926 respectively, but unfortunately the governors of these states were hostile and they applied the veto to the bills.

In Oregon an old age pension bill will be voted on by referendum next November. As a preliminary to legislative action it is a usual practice to appoint a commission to study the advisability of establishing a system of old age pensions and to make recommendations on the subject. Several months ago an official Massachusetts Commission reported to the Legislature of that State. The majority of the Commission recommended the enactment of a law to provide old age pensions but the minority filed a long report proposing alternative measures.

The Commission appointed in Virginia is the most recent one to report. This Commission as a substitute for the present alms house system urged enactment of old age pensions legislation. The legislation advocated in Virginia would apply to destitute persons over the age of 70 years. Such persons would be aided out of State funds to the extent of not more than eighty-five cents a day.

In Canada recently the Canadian Senate defeated on second reading an Act providing for the establishment of old age pensions in the Dominion. The bill passed the Commons without division and the Senate's action will come as a shock to all who are interested in the promotion of, social legislation for the protection of Canadian citizens.

The matter of adopting old age pensions laws to diminish the rigors of poverty upon the worn out toilers, is a reform in the right direction and we hope it will be generally adopted in the near future, as it is more humane and economical to pay them pensions sufficient to maintain themselves in their homes than to transport them to an institution to be tended like convicts or imbeciles.

LARGEST ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE NOW TO BE SEEN AT SESQUI

The largest and most powerful electric locomotive in the world has been installed for exhibition in the Palace of Transportation at the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition, Philadelphia. It was built by the General Electric Company for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad to haul its Olympian and other Chicago-Seattle trains through the Rocky Mountains and the Cascade Mountains.

The giant locomotive left Tacoma, Washington, several months ago on a journey of 3,000 miles to reach Philadelphia, and because of its immense size it was necessary to make several detours to reach Philadelphia as movement under bridges and through tunnels on the direct route was impossible.

The locomotive is known as the bi-polar gearless type and operates from an overhead trolley. It is seventy-six feet in length and has twenty-four driving wheels. Twelve motors placed directly on the driving axle propel the monster, the cab is in the center.

One of the representatives of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad declared that by utilizing the natural resources of the mountains, the use of electrical energy created by water power has brought about a saving to the railroad of 265,000 tons of coal and more than 35,000,000 gallons of fuel oil annually.

CALIFORNIA WAGE LAW UPHELD

The State Supreme Court of California recently upheld the constitutionality of the State Wage Law of 1919. By the terms of that law it was made a misdemeanor

for any person who, having become indebted to a laborer for wages and having the ability to pay, should refuse to pay wages due when demanded, or falsely deny the amount or validity of the wage with intent to secure for himself a discount or with attempt to annoy, harass, oppress, hinder, delay or defraud a person to whom such indebtedness is due.

In the case decided, one Oswald had received a jail sentence for violation of the Act. For his defense he relied upon a provision in the constitution of the California law providing that no person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action on mesne, or final process, unless in the case of fraud, nor in civil actions for torts except in cases of wilful injuries to person or property. The court upholding the constitutionality of the law held that the penalty imposed was for the commission of a crime and that the constitutional provision mentioned did not prevent the legislature from passing a law providing imprisonment for the violation of a criminal law.

Other provisions of the law required the Department of Labor to proceed in the collection of wages where employers have refused to pay them. As a direct result of its activities the following amounts have been collected in the past three years by the California Department of Labor: in 1922, \$228,813.49; 1923, \$353,583.83; 1924, \$504,580.02. Total collected in the above three years, \$1,086,977.34.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION

The recent disclosures before the special committee of the United States Senate showing the use of unparalleled sums of money totaling nearly three million dollars in behalf of the three Republican candidates for senator in the Pennsylvania primary has stirred the entire country with its scandal. Everywhere it is meeting the condemnation it deserves.

Evidence given during the investigation reveals the open buying of upwards of 50,000 votes at \$5.00 and \$10.00 a piece through employment of voters as watchers at the polls. Evidently it was one of the most brazen and corrupt of primaries ever held. The pay line of Vane voters is described as being 150 feet long and three men deep. A campaign manager testified that one-third of the voters in Allegheny county were bought outright through hiring them as poll watchers. Seven thousand persons are reported to have voted on fraudulent poll tax certificates.

Honesty and wisdom in handling elections are essential to efficiency in a democratic government. Practices that aim at corruption of elections are a cowardly and insidious attack upon our free institutions. The freedom that is ours today is a heritage held by us in trust to be handed on to the succeeding generations, and those who endanger this freedom are just as surely traitors as those who carry information to alien foes. These citizens of Pennsylvania who so far forgot the decent conduct befitting citizens of a republic as to seek to control public decisions by corrupt methods and to undermine the political integrity of fellow citizens have committed an offense against our government and our whole nation.

It is intolerable that members of our national government shall continue to be chosen by such methods as have been testified to by members of the Pennsylvania machine, for the system of buying public office strikes at the very foundation of a democratic government, and if our federal government continues to allow such practice it will mean that Lincoln's ideal of a government of the people by the people and for the people will soon be lost in a government of the rich by the rich and for the rich.

OUR LODGES SHOULD AFFILIATE WITH STATE FEDERATIONS

From communications we receive at our International Headquarters from the secretaries of the various State Federations of Labor indicate that in a number of states our Subordinate Lodges do not affiliate with the State Federations of Labor in the state where they are located, and as a consequence of this condition they do not participate in the very important legislation work presented by the American Labor Movement.

All legislation enacted for the protection of the American wage earners has been through the efforts of the Legislative Committee of the State Federations of Labor and all National laws enacted for the protection of wage earners who are engaged in hazardous occupations have been secured through the efforts of the American Federation of Labor Legislative Committee, co-operation with the Legislative Committee of the four transportation organizations.

The wonderful work that has been accomplished in the past by the State Fed-

erations of Labor is positive evidence of the importance and necessity of our lodges to not only be affiliated, but should be represented at all their annual conventions by their most experienced and able members, so that legislation and other matters affecting our members or our trade may be properly looked after. This can only be done by having able representatives present and in this way become a factor in the affairs of the general Labor Movement.

Our International Brotherhood is vitally interested in the enactment of practical Boiler Inspection Laws in each state, and up to the present time we have been successful in a number of states in enacting such a law, with the specific requirement enacted in the law that a practical boiler maker be placed in charge of the Boiler Inspection Department with practical boiler makers as his assistants. Therefore, if we expect to have efficient inspection laws enacted in other states, we must secure the assistance and co-operation of organized labor generally, and in no better way can we secure this co-operation than by affiliating with the Central Bodies and State Federations.

QUOTATIONS

True humanity consists not in a squeamish ear; it consists not in starting or shrinking at tales of misery, but in a disposition of heart to relieve it. True humanity appertains rather to the mind than to the nerves, and prompts men to use real and active endeavors to execute the actions which it suggests.—Charles James Fox.

Duty is a power which rises with us in the morning, and goes to rest with us at night. It is coextensive with the action of our intelligence. It is the shadow which cleaves to us go where we will, and which only leaves us when we leave the light of life.—Gladstone.

Upon the education of the people of this country the fate of this country depends. There is no period in the history of the world in which I believe it has been more important that the disposition and mind of the people should be considered by the State than it is at present.—Disraeli.

The little I have seen of the world teaches me to look upon the errors of others in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it has passed through, the brief pulsations of joy, the feverish inquietude of hope and fear, the pressure of want, the desertion of friends, I would fain leave the erring soul of my fellowman with Him from whose hand it came.—Longfellow.

He only is great at heart who floods the world with a great affection. He only is great of mind who stirs the world with great thoughts. He only is great of will who does something to shape the world to a great career. And he is greatest who does the most of all these things and does them best.—Russell D. Hitchcock.

We should so live and labor in our time that what came to us as seed may go to the next generation as blossom, and that what came to us as blossom may go to them as fruit. This is what we mean by progress.—Henry Ward Beecher.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE

Canal Steel Works, New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)	Georgia Car & Locomotive Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Unfair.)
Wm. P. Coppin, Contract Shop & Tank Works, New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)	American Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Indianapolis, Ind. (Unfair.)
C. C. Elmer Tank & Boiler Works, New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)	W. D. Eriscoe, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
McGowen Boiler Shop, Minneapolis, Minn. (Unfair.)	Higgins Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
W. K. Henderson Machine Foundry & Boiler Works, Shreveport, La. (Unfair.)	John Thomas Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
Wilson Bros., Hoboken, N. J. (Unfair.)	Warren City Tank & Boiler Works, E. Boston, Mass. (Unfair.)
McIlvain & Spiegel, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Unfair.)	Stacey Brothers Gas Construction, Buffalo, N. Y. (Unfair.)
McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.)	

RAILROAD STRIKES STILL IN EFFECT

Long Island Railroad.

Pennsylvania.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT J. A. FRANKLIN

Ofttimes we overlook, or neglect, the most important matters which affect us most vitally, and afterwards seek to find an excuse, or to place the responsibility upon someone else, and ofttimes try to have ourselves imagine that we have had a grievous wound done us; and after all we know in our hearts that we alone are at fault.

Let us consider our relationship to our organization. In the first place the constitution requires certain duties of each member. Every member is required to pay his dues in a certain prescribed time, and when he does that there are certain rights and benefits guaranteed under the constitution and by-laws; protection insofar as the organization is able in times of strikes and lockouts. There is also provided an insurance, which in the case of death from any cause pays \$1,000.00; for death from accident \$2,000.00; for the total and permanent loss of the use of one hand, \$800.00; for the total and permanent loss of the use of one eye or one foot, \$500.00; for total disability, either from accident or disease, \$1,000.00. Since September 26, 1925, we have paid in straight death claims \$96,000.00, double indemnity \$22,000.00, total disability \$4,000.00, partial disability \$7,500.00. Total \$129,500.00.

Now the point I am trying to get over to the membership is, the importance of complying with the requirements of the constitution, and supposing that many of our members fail to read or to familiarize themselves with the law of our Brotherhood, I believe it to be of sufficient importance to quote one or two sections of the constitution that are the most important as to the duties and obligations of the membership.

"Article XII, Section 3, International Lodge Constitution

"In order to avail themselves of the right to said insurance in the sum of One Thousand (\$1,000.00) Dollars, it shall be necessary for each member to pay to the Financial Secretary of the Subordinate Lodge of which he is a member, as an insurance premium, the sum of One Dollar and Thirty Cents (\$1.30) per month on the date upon which he becomes a member, and on the first day of each month thereafter a like sum of One Dollar and Thirty Cents (\$1.30) so long as he remains a member of the International Brotherhood; and said member shall have the right to pay said insurance premium at any time up to and including sixty (60) days from the date when the same became due; and during said grace period his insurance shall not lapse.

The foregoing section is clear and specific, and no one need be in doubt as to its requirements. Every member should memorize the fourteenth line, after the word "Brotherhood," and the remainder of the section. The period of sixty (60) days is stressed, because you have just that period

in which to pay your premiums. If you do that you are fully protected. If you fail you are not protected while you are outside of that period of, sixty days—two months. This is written for the sole purpose of warning all of the danger of neglect or carelessness. You can't afford it.

"Article VIII, Section 1, Subordinate Lodge Constitution

"All dues should be paid monthly in advance. When a member allows his dues, assessments or fines to become two months in arrears he will be suspended from all rights, privileges and benefits of this International Brotherhood; such members must pay the reinstatement fee of two dollars for mechanics and one dollar for helpers or apprentices, plus all back dues, if dues are not more than six months in arrears, for which the current month and reinstatement receipt will be issued for the month of reinstatement, and a regular monthly due receipt for the other months for which dues are paid."

Again in this article we are reminded of our duty and obligation; that is, if we are to enjoy the benefits of the organization we must do our part by paying our dues in accordance with the above Article and Section. How often do we hear the excuse, "Well, I just forgot about it," or, "I thought I had another month to go?" These things are too serious and too vital to treat them lightly, and with our insurance there is too much involved—your own protection in the case of disability, and your loved ones in event you are taken away; and these things happen when least expected, as evidenced by the number of claims paid as shown above. Do your duty to yourselves and to those depending upon you.

Some of the reasons why: It is getting to be quite the common thing for the membership generally to point out all the shortcomings of the organization, spend hours of the time of the local meetings finding fault with some officer or the International in general. All of the ills under which we suffer are placed upon the International and its officers; but do you ever hear anything said about why the unorganized men employed in the shops or yards, where these fault finders are working, are not brought into the organization. Oh yes! Sometimes they rave because an International Representative is not sent in to do the work, but you never hear any more of voluntary organizing work. The country is full of men working in unorganized shops, yards and jobs, and seldom do we hear a cheep out of them, even when an officer comes in to organize. It takes more time to get the card men lined up and to get their co-operation than it does to do the actual organizing work; and yet you will hear the raving going on, criticism, fault finding and condem-

nation of their organization, and it is a safe bet that if there were a check upon this same class of individuals one would fail to find a single constructive thought advanced on work attempted.

Isn't it about time we all start to work as real union men? If we desire to secure better conditions and higher wages, it can't be accomplished with a half organized army; it can't be done while the chief activity of a majority of the membership is finding fault and condemning the actions of those who at least are trying to do something; it can't be done while we are willing to continue to work with unorganized men without doing our best to convince them that their interest lies within the organization. In short, do you know that if every member would do his full duty, it wouldn't be long until unorganized men of our trade would be very few? Do you know that the so-called union man going up and down through the country, knocking, finding fault and condemning his organization, is doing more real damage than all the strikebreakers we have to deal with? He goes among organized and the unorganized sowing his poison. He discourages the union

man and drives the unorganized man further away. You usually find such individuals are loud mouthed, usually rather fluent talkers, and for a while are able to convince some, at least, of their sincerity.

Isn't it about time that we get our heads together and our hearts into our movement if we desire better things in our industrial life? There is but one thing that will bring success; that is, wholehearted co-operation of every member. There is no room for the knocker. We must have workers willing to do their whole duty. The work is at every hand. We don't have to look for it. It is all around us. I appeal to every loyal member to appoint himself as a committee of one to start some activity in his local to gather in the unorganized. The old time spirit, activity and loyalty must be revived. When the knocker comes along give him something to do and he will soon disappear. Let us all take anew our obligation with a determination to do our full duty. If we do so our organization will prosper as a result of our activity.

With best wishes to all, I am, yours fraternally, J. A. Franklin, International President.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT ATKINSON

Since my last report, I am pleased to advise our members according to information we are receiving from various sections of the country, business is picking up a little and many of our members who have been out of work are again employed. We are also receiving reports that the membership as a whole are beginning to take more interest in their own welfare than they have been for some time past, they are beginning to realize the necessity of closer co-operation. I am, therefore, requesting all of our active members to do all that is possible to get all members working under the jurisdiction of their respective locals to attend meetings regularly, as I don't know of anything that will be of more benefit to the members than attending meetings regularly, and taking an active part in the handling of the many important matters pertaining to their welfare. In the past three or four years many of our members have gotten into the habit of staying away from meetings and depending on the officers and a few active members to protect their interests. This is a very bad habit, and I trust that we can rely on the co-operation of our local lodges and active members in discouraging this practice.

We have learned from experience that in any locality where the members attend meetings regularly they take an active part in the handling of the business of the local, they are receiving fair wages, good working conditions, and the members well satisfied. On the other hand, when we find members are not attending meetings, or taking any interest in the affairs of the local, they are receiving poor wages, working under bad conditions, and dissatisfied. Experience has also taught us whenever the

members of any organization are active and co-operating with each other as all union men should, the members of that organization are receiving the highest rates of pay and enjoying the very best working conditions.

This being a fact, there is no reason why our members should not become more active, attend meetings more regularly, and co-operate with the officers in handling the many important matters pertaining to their welfare and to the welfare of their families. If our members will do their part, they will find it to their advantage.

I am also going to request our active members to use their influence with every man who is eligible to membership in our International Brotherhood to see that he becomes an active member. I am sure this can be accomplished if the members will do their full duty and live up to the obligation they took at the time of becoming members of our International. Business has been very slack for the past four or five years, and thousands of our most active and loyal members have been forced to seek other employment, but as stated above, business is beginning to pick up, and I am sure that this is the opportune time for our members to secure an increase in pay, which they are justly entitled to; also improve their working conditions. I am satisfied that we could increase our membership fifteen or twenty thousand by the first of the year if the members will give us their wholehearted support.

The practice of our active members working with non-union men should be discontinued, and my advice to our members is to adopt a policy of "no card, no work," as I believe it would result in many of the non-union men becoming members. This prac-

tice of our members fighting for increases in pay and improved working conditions, and permitting non-union men to enjoy the fruits of their efforts should not be tolerated.

In closing I am going to request the offi-

cers of our local lodges to appoint organizing committees to co-operate with us in organizing every man working at our trade.

With very best wishes and kindest regards, I am yours fraternally, Wm. Atkinson, Assistant International President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER JOE FLYNN

We are submitting as usual for the information of our membership the Insurance claims paid since our last report, making a total amount paid to the beneficiaries of our deceased members of

JULY 21, 1926

Lodge	Member	Cause	Beneficiary	Amount
579	A. Laidlaw.....	Prostatic Trouble	Mrs. A. Laidlaw, Wife.....	\$1,000.00
442	Thos. Callahan.....	Nephritis, Carditis	Mary Lee Callahan, Wife....	1,000.00
43	Nichola Ragona.....	Kidney Disease	Isabelle Ragona, Wife.....	1,000.00
694	C. Grohe.....	Cardiac Disease	Mrs. C. Grohe, Wife.....	1,000.00
302	Chas. Malone.....	Endocarditis	Susan Malone, Wife.....	1,000.00
584	Lee White.....	Abscess Lung	Mattie White, Wife.....	1,000.00
148	Wm. Lane.....	Cardial Paralysis	Mary Stolla, Cousin.....	1,000.00
193	John Noone.....	Nephritis Psychoses	Mrs. John Noone, Wife.....	1,000.00
719	Pat Drouillard.....	Gastric Carcinoma	Hattie Drouillard, Wife.....	1,000.00
154	Samuel K. Rodgers.....	Lobar Pneumonia	Louise Rodgers, Wife.....	1,000.00
64	John Anudewicz.....	Accident	Tillie Anudewicz, Wife.....	2,000.00
1	John Kurnoth.....	Loss of Eye		500.00
665	Dan Woodward.....	Chronic Myocarditis	Paul Woodward, Son.....	1,000.00
1	John Labadie.....	Chr. Prog. Nephritis	Jennie Labadie, Wife.....	1,000.00

Total\$14,500.00

Benefits paid as per July Journal.....	\$115,000.00
Total Benefits paid to date, July 21, 1926.....	\$129,500.00
Natural Death Claims.....94	\$ 94,000.00
Accidental Death Claims.....11	22,000.00
Partial Disability Claims.....15	7,500.00
Total Disability Claims.....4	4,000.00

Total Paid Under Uniform Plan of Insurance.....	\$127,500.00
Natural Death Claims Paid Under Voluntary Plan	2,000.00

Total\$129,500.00

Wish to again refer to the membership and particularly to the attention of our Local Officers the absolute necessity of forwarding the regular monthly reports and duplicate receipts, each month, in the time limit provided in our Laws. This is very necessary to accurately protect the substantial benefits our membership receives under our Insurance Plan, as all claims received are approved as per the member's record as it is shown on the card index record maintained in the International Secretary-Treasurer's Office. Our members' substantial Insurance protection will be jeopardized if the duplicate receipts are delayed beyond sixty (60) days in forwarding to the International Office and we have had a few claims that did not receive approval because the record did not show the Law requirements that monthly dues and Insurance premiums had been paid within the prescribed sixty (60) day limit. Now Brothers this is a very important matter that should receive your serious consideration and every member of our International Brotherhood should make payment of their dues and Insurance premiums each month and all Financial Secretaries should forward the reports and duplicate receipts promptly within the time limit and with this co-operation of all our Locals we can maintain an absolute accurate record covering our Insurance Plan and every member would be entitled to this very substantial benefit that our Insurance Law provides for the protection of the families of our mem-

bership in case of their death or total disability. After a careful study of other forms of group insurance that are now in effect by many of the industrial corporations, and comparing same with the group plan of insurance that is contained in our Laws as per Art. 12, of the Grand Lodge Constitution, will state we can consistently say that the many attractive features of our insurance plan at the exceedingly low premium cost is the very best group plan of insurance now in effect. Our insurance plan operates indefinitely, irregardless of the members' ages or for whom he is employed, and if necessary to leave his home for any cause whatever, his insurance benefits will be retained upon the payment of his monthly dues and insurance premium by simply taking out a clearance card and depositing in a local adjacent or in the city or town of his new location. Under the group insurance issued by the Employers Association, when an employee severs his connection with the company, this includes the plans adopted by the several railroads on which he is employed, the insurance protection is immediately cancelled, and he would be without this protection under the existing conditions of the employers group insurance. This would seriously affect the older members account they could not possibly secure another insurance protection for the very small premium cost they enjoy under our insurance plan.

Our voluntary insurance, that permits the wives and children of our members to en-

roll for a substantial amount for the same premium cost that applies to our membership, and as evidence of this attractive feature of our insurance law, more than \$500,000 of voluntary insurance has been enrolled to date. As reported in other reports of our Journal, the age limit for enrollment under the voluntary plan covering the wives and families of our membership, is limited from five (5) years to fifty-five (55) years. All payments of premiums are payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually in advance, and all applications for voluntary insurance must be signed by the member of the local and witnessed by the Secretary of the local with his signature and the seal of the local affixed thereto. The double indemnity provided in our insurance plan covering our membership, does not apply to the voluntary plan, also the partial disability feature does not apply as the double indemnity and partial and total disability benefits only is applied to the members who are protected under the Uniform Plan.

In conclusion, I suggest that every member of our International Brotherhood appoint himself as a committee of one to organize and reorganize every man who is eligible to membership that is employed in our industry, as only through our International Brotherhood and the American Labor Movement can we expect to maintain a wage in keeping with the high standard of American citizenship that every American wage earner is justly entitled to. In turn-

ing back a few pages of the history of the American Labor Movement, we find that the condition of the American wage earner shows conclusively that the membership of the bona fide labor movement the wage earners in all industries that are protected by labor organizations have made great progress along economical lines; wages have been increased manifold, intolerable employment conditions have been made humane, the long ten and twelve hour days have uniformly been reduced to the eight hour day that has permitted the wage earners of this country to enjoy more time with their families. With our very substantial insurance protection that has proven its success since the adoption at our recent convention and became effective as of September 26, 1925, should be very attractive to all men employed at our industries and with the standard wage rate that guarantees to those who are members of our International Brotherhood and the splendid working conditions they secure through the efforts of our organization, that can only be secured by the efforts of organized labor, and every member of our International Brotherhood should endeavor to secure the membership of all men employed at our industry and with that spirit of co-operation manifested throughout the jurisdiction of our International Brotherhood, we will be successful in placing our organization in the front ranks of our Great American Labor Movement.

With best wishes for success, I am, fraternally yours, Joe Flynn.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT McCUTCHAN

(For Period from June 15 to July 15, 1926)

Like the several preceding months, my time during the past month has been spent with the situation here in Winnipeg, where the usual slow progress is still being made in building up our membership on the railroads, there being nothing of a outstanding nature to report in that connection, so will use some of the space in the Journal in reporting on other matters that concern our membership on the railroads in Canada.

Election of District Lodge No. 30 Officers for the Next Two Years

In a statement issued by Brother G. F. Chadburn, secretary of District Lodge No. 30, under date of July 3, an announcement is made of the officers elected for that body for the next two years. J. A. Allan Calgary, Alta., is district president; P. J. Doyle, Montreal, Qu., district vice-president; G. F. Chadburn, district secretary-treasurer; J. O'Neil, general chairman Boiler Makers and Helpers, Canadian National, Atlantic Region; J. L. Sneddon, general chairman, Canadian National, Central Region; A. B. Page, general chairman, Canadian National, Western Region; J. A. Allan, general chairman, Canadian Pacific, Western Lines; J. Thomson, General Chairman, Canadian Pacific, Eastern Lines; G. F. Chadburn, Winnipeg, Boiler Maker ex-

ecutive board member division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department from Western Canada; J. Thomson, Montreal, Boiler Makers executive board member, division No. 4, from Eastern Canada, and J. K. Hall, Winnipeg, helper executive board member Division No. 4.

District Lodge No. 30 has jurisdiction over all members employed upon those railroads that have their greatest mileage in Canada and includes some 13 large and small roads.

Schedule Negotiations, Canadian Roads

The schedule committee, representing Division No. 4, upon which our craft was represented by Brother Looker of Belville, Ont., has issued a report as to the results of negotiations with the Railway Association of Canada, up to the 20th of June and which shows that they are doing everything possible to secure and increase in wages and improved working conditions for the shopmen on the Canadian railroads and that they have requested a conference with the presidents of the different roads, for the purpose of laying our case before them, and the schedule committee, will in the future as in the past, keep our members informed of developments as they occur from time to time, so it is up to the membership of the different bona fide shopmen's unions,

to render their undivided support to your committee.

Just recently, one of the secessionists and disruptionist movements, with headquarters in Winnipeg, who since their inception in 1919, have done everything possible to oppose any actions or policies of the bona fide shopmen's unions, are again running true to form and have announced that they are going to circularize all points, in an endeavor to secure assistance, and endorsement of a proposition to elect another committee to go to Montreal.

Of course those engineering this move know quite well, that such a move has no chance of securing any favorable results for the shopmen, but as in the past, they will, to the extent that have influence please all the possible obstacles in the way of your schedule committee, that was elected, instructed and is being paid by the membership.

In the circulars sent out in the above connection, the statement will be made that it is a move of the shopmen regardless of affiliation or nonaffiliation with any organization, which of course is false, as has already been stated, the whole move is being engineered by those whose only object is to place obstacles in the way of your schedule committee, and it is so that our members may be advised of the "real intent" is the reason that the matter is mentioned in this report.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT J. N. DAVIS

Have been assisting Lodge 450 with some outside work in Washington, which we were able to secure after considerable effort and with the assistance of the International President's Office. This work was later turned over to Lodge 193 at Baltimore account of men available, Scale, \$1.12½ and \$1.00, twenty-five cents additional for the pusher.

I also visited Lodge 193 since my last report, and found them in very good condition. Also visited with Lodge 703 at Baltimore, and am now engaged in trying to straighten out some difficulties for them. It is reported from them Management of the Baltimore that they are to build sixty locomotives in their shops during the next two years, in fact, they are claiming there will be about two years of uninterrupted employment for the shops. The Federated Committee is now in conference with the Management for a new agreement.

Attended the Convention of the Cheasapeake and Ohio Federation and District 41 of the same system, as instructed to do so by the International President's office. District and Federation reelected all officers with exception of Secretary of District, who retired because of new law forbidding two officers from the same lodge. Attended the Railway Department Convention to give testimony before the Council.

Visited with Lodge 332, Cumberland, Maryland, for special meeting and other work, unfortunately I had to leave before

The C. B. of R. E. in Winnipeg

No doubt some of our members at other points in Canada will be told through circulars and other methods issued by the C. B. of R. E. of the "wonderful" progress they are making with the shopmen in Winnipeg. If the statements made by the local representatives of this organization as to the latest membership (July 12) among this group of railroad workers is correct (and we have every reason to think that it is not) they would have less than 4 per cent of the shopmen involved. Practically all of those who have joined them are disgruntled individuals that have not been members of any union for years, mainly to dodge paying dues, so it is difficult to see where they will be an asset to the C. B. of R. E.

In a Canadian press dispatch of July 12, issued from Halifax, the president of the C. B. of R. E. is reported as stating in a speech that he delivered there, that they had recently secured one thousand members in the Transcona shops (near Winnipeg) while one of his local officers, employed in the stores department of those shops, on the same date, claimed to one of our local officers, that they had 167 members among the shop trades there, so from this it can be seen that the farther they are away from a locality (Halifax is about 2,200 miles from Winnipeg) the more they exaggerate.—Yours fraternally, R. C. McCutchan.

completing all we started, but important work here in Washington necessitated my immediate return. This job is explained in the first paragraph of this report.

Congress finally passed the House Retirement Bill after it had been deadlocked for a few weeks over the two bills the House bill provides for a maximum annuity of \$1,000.00 per year and the Senate bill provided for \$1,200.00 per year. The House bill was endorsed by the President which seemingly was the cause of the deadlock. Hence, the employees had to accept the House bill or go without, and liberalized retirement for at least another year or two.

The Bill as passed provides for \$1,000.00 maximum annuity and a 3½ per cent deduction from the pay of the Federal employees. This, according to the actuarial estimates, reduces the cost of the retirement to the Federal Treasury \$29,000.00 annually. This decrease cost was obtained by increasing the contributions from 2½ per cent to 3½ per cent from the employees.

President Coolidge, Gen. H. M. Lord, director of the budget, and Representative Madden, Chairman of the House Appropriation Committee, all opposed the more liberal features of the Senate bill and blocked its passage, although it is well known that a majority of both Houses of Congress were in favor of it. It is expected that another effort will be made in the next Congress to secure a more liberal measure. Yours fraternally, J. N. Davis, Intl. Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. McDONALD

(Period of June 15 to July 15, 1926, Inclusive)

Jackson, Mich.
July 16, 1926.

During the past thirty days I have been doing organizing work and looking after other matters of interest to our members at several places in the State of Michigan. I have attended regular meetings of locals 64, 84 and 274, and in addition to same have held special meetings with the men at Grand Rapids and Owosso and discussed matters of importance to the organization.

At Grand Rapids I found that the local management is very much opposed to the men on the Pere Marquette organizing and have discharged a couple of members of the Carmen's Union and threatening to discharge others if they joined the Union of their craft. This action is a plain violation of the Amended Law recently passed by Congress and signed by the President of the United States. Efforts are being made to bring this matter to the attention of Mr. Alferd, President of the road, with the object in view of having him to instruct the local management at Grand Rapids to discontinue interfering with the rights of the men to organize. While in Grand Rapids, I had a personal talk with a number of men and failed to find one man who was opposed to joining the Union, but they informed me that if they joined they would be fired. In spite of the opposition of local management, some progress has been made and in due time I hope to see the men at Grand Rapids back into the Union. The machinists and carmen have had a man assigned to the Pere Marquette and while they have met with the same opposition as I have, they are hopeful that they will be able to build up their respective organizations in the near future.

During the past month I visited Owosso, Mich., and attended regular meeting of Lodge 64, also held special meeting with the night gang of the Steere Engineering Company at 1:00 p. m., and with the day

men at 5:00 p. m., on July 2nd and meeting was well attended. On June 12th the Steere men presented an agreement with a request for more money and failing to receive a reply from the company were very much dissatisfied with their present wages and working conditions. After discussing the matter with the men I suggested that an effort be made to reach the President of the company, which was accepted by the men, and on Tuesday, July 6th, I called Mr. Steere up over the telephone in Detroit and informed him of the feeling of the men and he informed me that he would go to Owosso the following week and confer with the men about the matter. I informed the men of what he told me and up to this time have not heard what he has done about the matter.

After conference with Mr. Steere, I returned to Grand Rapids and remained there until July 12th, when I left there and came to Jackson to assist the men here for a while in trying to further increase the membership of Local No. 64. On account of the death of one of the members of Lodge 64, and the widow of said member receiving double indemnity of \$2,000.00 insurance, we have had a copy of check printed in the Labor Paper here and have distributed 150 copies of same in the shops and roundhouses also have arranged for an open meeting Friday evening, July 16th at which time we hope to secure several reinstatements. This concludes my report for the past thirty days and I trust that our membership will do everything in their power to bring into the fold of our Brotherhood the men working at our trade as it is only through organization that you can hope to obtain better wages and working conditions. With kindest regards to all, I remain,

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

C. A. McDonald,
International Vice-President.**REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH P. RYAN**

(Period, June 15 to July 15, 1926, Both Inclusive)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The past month has been devoted to our membership in this city. Attended regular meetings of Lodge 154 on June 24th and July 8th; Lodge 318 on June 28th and July 12th and Lodge 747, McKees Rocks on June 25th and July 9th. Central Labor Union, June 17th. Building Trades Council, June 26th. Board of Business Agents, B. T. Council meetings 10 a. m. on June 16th, 18th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 28th, 30th and July 7th, 9th, 12th and 14th. Last Rites for Bro. Sam K. Rodgers, B. M. Lodge 154, on June 20th 21st and 22nd. Last Rites for Bro. W. Gibbs, B. M. Lodge 318, July 9th. Mayview City Hospital, June 21st. Re. death claim Bro. S. K. Rodgers. Construction and repair

jobs at Homopathic Hospital (City) and U. S. S. S. Swan, Lock No. 4 Dry Dock, West Monessen, Pa., McNeil and Gerstner shops. Auditing Committee meeting June 30th and Condolence Resolution Committee meeting July 10th. Pleased to report Audit for 1st quarter 1926, Lodge 154 shows a business of approximately \$1,200.00, all items checking correctly. The payment of the voluntary assesment for purpose of supporting a business agent is most commendable. At this writing the members on construction jobs have contributed in this respect approximately \$350.00. At this writing I have a documentary request before the "Executive Council" for International assistance as the situation and circumstances clearly justify it.

Merchandising of Supplies

In connection with my present assignment I have the pleasure to report the merchandising of supplies as follows:

Lodge 318	\$ 261.25
Lodge 747	124.20
Lodge 154	709.65
Total	\$1,095.10

Current Supplies to Lodges 318 and 747 and Current and rehabilitation supplies to Lodge 154.

Obituary

Death has passed this way. While on this assignment, it has been my sad duty to visit with local members, the homes of three of our members where the grim reaper had called. Bro. Samuel K. Rodgers of Lodge 154 passed away on June 18th and Bro. W. Gibbs, of Lodge 318 on July 7th and the beloved wife of Bro. Harry Kohl, early in April. With the passing of Bro. Sam K. Rodgers, B. M. Reg. No. 113, 31 years a member of Lodge 154, the "Brotherhood" also loses one of its Old Time Grand Vice Presidents. This brother was elected Grand Vice President of the Ohio Valley Section (the position now held by I. V. P. Bro. M. A. Maher) by a referendum vote in 1902, and he served as such, one term. In another portion of this month's Journal there will appear an account of his death and a brief outline of his activity during his membership. The Committee and the writer are deeply indebted to Bros. Thos. Nolan, I. R. Portsmouth, Va., Joseph Ernst, Buffalo, N. Y., Dominic Kane, Long Beach, Cal., Editor "Barry" and other Old Timers for the information furnished on request, pertaining to our late Bro. Rodgers. Lodge 318 will, no doubt, submit an article for the Journal pertaining to the sudden death of Bro. Gibbs of that Lodge. The death of Bro. Sam K. Rodgers will revive some fine old memories in the hearts of the membership who were privileged to attend the 1902 convention in Baltimore, Md. The referendum was then in vogue twenty-four years ago. The Executive Council, 1902, consisted of Bros. P. J. Brady, J. A. Dearing, Edward Fox, Sam K. Rodgers, W. J. Gilthorpe, Secretary Treasurer, John McNeil, President and Frank P. Shaney, as per record of the International Office.

Looking Backward

John McNeil, Billy Gilthorpe and Sam K. Rodgers have passed on. Some of the personnel of the Executive Council of 1902 survive. I am sure Bro. Frank P. Shanney is yet active, in Baltimore Lodge 193. Received into the Brotherhood in May, 1904, just two years later, the writer missed the events of twenty-four years ago. In reflection, little did the membership dream in 1902 that the Brotherhood Block would exist today. Little did they dream that Labor, our National weekly paper, owned, controlled and prepared each week in Labor's own building, would in 1926, twenty-four years later, report the passing of one of the personnel of the Council of 1902. Brothers, we have a heritage handed down to us by men,

who twenty-four years ago, made the Boilermakers' Union a lasting organization. Let us merit that heritage and continue to build and maintain it.

Construction News

This month is replete with interesting items of information and I respectfully submit for the Journal reading membership the following:

Great Lakes

Inquiry is being made for 15,000 tons of plates, etc., pertaining to the building of three freight boats (ferries) and seven freighters, to be built on the Great Lakes.

San Francisco, Cal. Four hundred tons steel for tank work, Southern Pacific Railway.

Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa. plans the early reconditioning of three tankers for trans-Atlantic service. Purchased from the U. S. Shipping Board.

Southern Railway Co., has contracted with the Dwight P. Robinson Co., of New York City, for new locomotive terminal at Chattanooga, Tenn., consisting of new reinforced concrete roundhouse, machine, boiler, blacksmith and tank shops, power house and other buildings. Work is to begin immediately.

Louisa, Va., \$35,000 project. J. B. McCrary Engineering Co., has contract Atlanta, Ga., and the work includes a \$75,000 steel tank and tower.

Crystal City, Texas. Improvements to power house of the Texas Central Power Co. Installation additional equipment.

Shafter, Tex. It is reported that the Presidio Mining Co., of Shafter, Texas, is planning the construction of a new cyanide mill for the handling and treating of silver ore. It will be designed for an initial capacity daily of 300 tons. Cost, including machinery, in excess of \$250,000.

Grandfield, Okla. The Bell Oil Co., Tulsa, Okla., has authorized the expansion and improvement of its refinery at Grandfield, Okla. Including additional refining and tankage equipment, cost is estimated to be \$500,000.

St. Louis, Mo. The Polar Wave Ice and Fuel Co., Olive St., will erect new one story ice manufacturing plant, to cost, with all equipment, \$75,000; building to be 80 by 105 feet.

Kansas City, Kans., The City Council has plans for the construction of a new steam power house in connection with a proposed electric light and power station, the entire cost aggregating \$750,000. The installation will include boilers, 1,500 h. p. fuel economizers, steam turbine driven pumps, etc. A. L. Mullergren, Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo., is engineer.

The Norfolk & Western Ry. Co., Roanoke, Va., is said to be arranging for the early construction of a new engine house at Williamson, West Va., with repair facilities.

The Northwestern Power and Light Co., Port Angeles, Wash., has secured permission to construct a hydroelectric power plant on the Elwha river with estimated capacity of

8,600 h. p., to cost in excess of \$450,000 with dam and transmission system.

Fullerton, Cal. The Orange County Ice Co., Fullerton, Cal., will soon begin erection of a one story plant, 66x110 feet, with an initial output of 30 tons per day. Hamm and Grant Inc., Ferguson Building, Los Angeles, Cal., is architect and engineer.

Toronto, Canada. A building permit has been issued to the Consumers Gas Co., 19 Toronto St., Toronto, Canada, for the erection of a condenser plant and engine house, to cost \$85,000.

Iwelei, Honolulu, H. I. The Standard Oil Co., 26 Broadway, New York City, has begun an expansion and improvement program at its oil storage and distributing plant at Iwelei, Honolulu, estimated to cost \$200,000. The project will include the installation of additional tanks and mechanical equipment. Also a new dock on the Kalihi Canal.

Birmingham, Ala. The National Cast Iron Pipe Co., stockholders have held special meeting relative to improvements. It is planned to build new blast furnaces and by-product coke ovens.

Locomotive Orders

American Locomotive Co: One switch engine, Los Angeles Junction; 1 switch engine, Toledo, Angola & Western; 1 locomotive, Alton & Southern; 8 locomotives, Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha; 6 locomotives, Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville; 20 passenger, Illinois Central; 24 locomotives, Louisville & Nashville; 12 locomotives, Missouri Pacific; 14 locomotives, 4-12-2 type, Union Pacific; 1 6-wheel switching, Essex Terminal; 1 6-wheel switching, Union Terminal; 12 mountain type, Northern Pacific; 23, South African Railways and Harbor Commission. Total 124.

Baldwin Locomotive Works: 1 switching, City of St. Louis, Mo.; 1 switching, Union Terminal; 10 locomotives, Denver & Rio Grande; 8 locomotives, Louisville & Nashville; 25 locomotives, Santa Fe; 2 locomotives, Newburgh & South Shore, switching; 1 locomotive, Chicago, West Pullman & Southern. Total, 48.

Lima Locomotive Works: 50 freight type, Illinois Central.

Eugene, Ore. Southern Pacific Ry., has appropriated \$450,000 for the erection of a roundhouse, car repair shed and office building at Eugene, Oregon.

Cleburne, Texas. Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry., plans extensive improvements to its shops at Cleburne, Texas.

Portsmouth, Ohio. Norfolk & Western Ry., plans contract for the erection of extensions to its shops at Portsmouth, Ohio.

San Diego, Cal. The Santa Fe Ry., plans \$3,000,000 improvements at San Diego, Cal., including shops, yards, etc.

Evansville, Ind. Bids are asked for a new engine terminal at Evansville, Ind., by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Ry.

Tampa, Fla. Illinois Central Ry., has prepared contract for the expenditure of \$2,000,000 for erection of shops and other

buildings at Tampa, Fla.

Pecos, Texas, \$200,000. The Pecos Valley Southern Ry., is having plans prepared at Amarillo, Tex., by J. R. Smith, 310 Blackburn Building, for an office building and repair shops at Pecos, Texas.

Norfolk, Va., \$30,285. Contract to the Newport News Ship Building and Drydock Co., for pontoon catamarans, and \$8,280 contract to the Novelty Steam Boiler Works, Baltimore, Md., for a pipe line dredge, U. S. Government.

Avis, Penna., \$50,000. The New York Central Ry., G. W. Kitteridge, Chief engineer, 466 Lexington Ave., New York City. Reconstruction at Avis, Penna., inclusive of a new boiler house.

Quincy, Mass., \$55,000. Standpipe and elevated tank. Concrete steel standpipe and tanks. Dept. Public Works. Contract to Chicago Bridge & Iron Works.

Chandler, Ariz., 100,000 gallon steel tank on tower. Contract to Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Co., Rialto Bldg., San Francisco, Cal. \$8,423,000.

Shreveport, La., \$65,000 iceing plant. Shreveport Ice and Brewing Company. Manufacture of ice.

South Bend, Ind., \$225,000 gas container for the Northern Indiana Gas & Electric Co. Private plans. Installation when ready will be located at Pennsylvania Ave., between High and Miami Sts. Construction, concrete and steel.

LaSalle, Ill., \$3,000,000. Cement plant. Contract to Cowen Manufacturing Co.

San Andreas, Cal., Calaveras county. 100,000 gallon reinforced concrete tank and 6,925 feet of riveted slip-joint steel pipe. County Hospital. Contract to Hertzog Bros., San Andreas, Cal. Cost, \$10,724.

Smackover, Ark. The Simms Oil Co., Dallas, Tex., will build a refinery at Smackover, Ark., by day labor. Plant to run 2,500 to 3,000 barrels, crude oil to gasoline. Two 1,000 barrel cracking units with pipe stills and boiler plant.

Webster Groves, Mo., \$23,069.00. Steel tank on tower. Contract to V. E. Taylor, 110 Orchard St.

Lewiston, Maine, \$40,000.00. The Maine Central Ry., will build roundhouse and storehouse. Contract to Horace Purinton Co.

Kannapolis, N. C. Power plant. Contract for superstructure and foundation to Brown Harry & Co., Gastonia. Structural steel to Virginia Bridge & Iron Co., Roanoke, Va.

Delawana, N. J. Power house. Contract to McClintock-Marshall and Co.

San Francisco, Cal. American Smelting & Refining Co., 260 tons shapes and plates for roaster and treater. Contract to Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Co.

Fairport, Ohio. (Near Painesville) The P. C. Tomson Co., Philadelphia, Pa., erecting factory at Fairport, Ohio. Bids are being asked for the erection of a steel stack 48 inches in diameter and 100 feet over all.

Staten Island, N. Y. The Colonial Tank & Installation Co., 1983 Richmond Terrace,

has been incorporated to manufacture steel tanks for oil and gasoline storage and other purposes; also steel fabrication.

Aberdeen, Wash. The Grays Harbor Railway and Light Co., has plans for a \$1,000,000 electric plant on Cowlitz river to supply industrial power to paper mills.

Milwaukee, Wis. The Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Light Co., has plans for a \$1,000,000 addition to their steam generating plant at Oneida and Edison Ave. John Anderson is Vice. Pres. and engineer.

Spooner, Wis. The Siems, Helmers & Shaffner Co., has been awarded the contract by the Wisconsin Hydro-Electric Co., Amery, Wis., for a dam and power plant with modern equipment on the Namakagon river near Spooner, Wis.

Fernie, B. C. Canada. A. B. Sanborn, general manager of the East Kootenay Power Co., announces that work will be started immediately on a large auxiliary steam power plant here or at Elko, B. C., to develop 5,000 h. p.

Halifax, N. S., Canada. The Halifax Ship-

yards, Ltd., proposes to start work at once on a plate shop to be erected at Dartmouth, N. S. the cost to be \$10,000.

Waterford, Ont., Canada. The Michigan Central Ry., is preparing plans for the erection of a coal handling plant, estimated to cost \$20,000. A. Leslie, St. Thomas, Ont., is superintendent of building.

Mistassini, Quebec. The Mistassini Power and Paper Co., Ltd., will erect complete newsprint mill with capacity of 200 tons per day. They recently were granted a Quebec charter. While under construction the company will have their offices in the Drummond Bldg., Montreal.

The foregoing items pertaining to construction work, are authentic and should furnish the membership with some opportunity, especially the traveling membership in search of employment. We should endeavor to secure such work in connection with these projects, as rightfully belongs to us.

Fraternally yours,

Jos. P. Ryan,
International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT H. J. NORTON

(Period June 16, 1926, to July 15, 1926, inclusive)

Sacramento, Calif.,

July 16, 1926.

At the conclusion of my last report, June 15, 1926, was engaged at San Francisco, California, in connection with organizing work and field construction jobs. June 16, accompanied by Brother Thos. Sheehan, business agent of Lodge No. 6, and Brother Mike Gabbett, business agent of District Lodge No. 51, to Brentwood, California, where work was starting on the East Bay Utility District pipe line, then to Oleum, California, where the Chicago Bridge Company have some storage to erect for the Union Oil Company. Returning to San Francisco, meetings of the Local Lodges 9 and 39 were attended and several profitable days were devoted to organizing work.

On June 21, attended a conference of International Representatives of the railroad shopcrafts organizations held at Federation headquarters, Room 723 Pacific Building, San Francisco. This conference was called for the purpose of reviewing the railroad situation in this territory, with particular reference to conditions existing in the Mechanical Departments, and to formulate plans for the advancement of our interest on various railroads in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast districts.

June 22, left San Francisco for Ely, Nevada, to where I had been assigned by Assistant International President Atkinson. Arriving at Ely on the evening of June 23, a special meeting of Lodge No. 490 was attended at which arrangements were made for an organizing campaign among the unorganized members of our craft employed at Ruth, East Ely, and McGill, Nevada. This campaign which continued for a period of ten days, was due to the splendid co-opera-

tion received from the officers and members of Lodge No. 490, very successful. The few eligibles whom we were unable to reach at the time of my visit, will, I feel confident, soon fall into line, and Lodge No. 490 will then have attained their desire for a one hundred per cent organization in that district.

The Ely district, which is devoted entirely to the copper industry, has been dull for some time past, but all indications point towards betterment in the near future. The Kemberly Mining Company have arranged to reopen their mines with a force of about 275 men and have signed a contract with the Nevada Consolidated Copper Co., which provides for treatment with their ores at the McGill smelter for a period of twenty years. This renewal of mining activities may not cause an increase in the mechanical forces at present, but will no doubt assure the present mechanical forces more regularity of employment at mines, smelter and railroad shops.

July 2, left Ely, Nevada, for San Francisco, California, for the purpose of conferring with our local representatives in regards to organization matters, and to obtain information pertaining to the method of procedure to be followed in creating adjustment boards under provisions of the new Railroad Labor Act, also latest data relative to rates of pay and shopmen's Federated Agreements now in effect on various railroads, which was requested by the Nevada Northern Railroad shopmen.

Completing my mission at San Francisco July 6, then left for Sacramento, California, where by request of local officers I am at present engaged in an audit of the books of Lodge No. 94, and devoting my spare time to organizing work. A regular meeting of

Lodge No. 94 was attended and a matter pertaining to our jurisdiction rights was taken up and adjusted. Trade condition in this district is very quiet in both contract shops and field. The Western Pacific and Southern Pacific railroad shops are working full time at present. The Southern Pa-

cific, however, recently reduced their shop forces here by 140 and further reduction in forces are expected during the month.

Trusting this brief report will be of interest to the readers of the Journal, I am, with very best wishes yours fraternally, H. J. Norton, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. F. GLENN

Period, June 15 to July 15

My time has been spent in the cities of Syracuse and Buffalo. Visited Syracuse for the purpose of reorganizing Local 615. Met with a number of the ex-members who seemed favorable to reorganization of Local 615 and will return to Syracuse the latter part of the month.

While in Buffalo my time has been devoted principally to the Stacey Bros. Gas and Construction Co. job. In trying to secure this work for our members, along with Brother B. A. Newton of Lodge 7, we have used every influence that could be reached to force this company to make the job fair for our members. We have had a number of conferences with the Iroquois Gas Co. The mayor, Mr. Schwab, has also taken an active part in trying to have the Stacey Bros. Gas and Construction Co. make the job fair, but the company remains obstinate. At the request of the mayor we presented a resolution to the city council on the attitude of this company. We still hope something will be done to force this company to be fair to our members. All this could have been avoided

if this matter had been brought before the mayor and council when the Iroquois Gas Co. went before the council to have a street closed before a tank could be erected. I have found the mayor and commissioners very friendly to the Boilermakers.

Bro. Newton and myself have visited a number of contractors in reference to work coming under our jurisdiction which has been done in the past by members of other organizations, and they have agreed the work belongs to Boiler Makers and we expect to get this work in the future. Work in the ship yards is very slack, men averaging two and three days per week. Work in the boiler shops fair. Visited DePew shops of the N. Y. C. with Bro. Bowen, chairman of District 12, and efforts are being made to increase our membership in this shop. Have attended meetings of Lodges 7 and 380, central body meetings Thursdays and Board of Business Agents meetings Tuesdays and Fridays. Expect a material increase in the membership of Lodge 7 in the next couple of weeks. Fraternally yours, M. F. Glenn, I. V. P.

REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE THOS. NOLAN

I beg leave to submit a brief report to the readers of our Journal and others yet unorganized, on a question of first importance to every man and every woman that toils for a daily wage, namely, organization, and so necessary at this time when combines and associations of various kinds and all of them having objects in view are organized as never before in the social or industrial history of our country. While organization of the workers its object is not difficult to understand. It's justice to all and special favors to none.

Local conditions are about the same as in last report. Unless, to say that our local lodges at Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., are active at present in getting in new members either new or delinquent, conditions in the contract shops at Norfolk are not what the boiler makers (who work in them) expected for this season of the year. Nevertheless, the four lodges in this section of Virginia are in fairly good shape, when we consider the industrial condition in this territory for quite a long period.

The most vital question we have to deal with and the real issue at this time is the question of the organization of our unorganized craftsmen, for when organization is not in evidence co-operation is a lost policy and places the workers in a position that

even slaves shun at every available opportunity.

As no real trades unionist lives up to his obligation by paying his union dues and attending lodge meetings every once in a while, on the contrary it means that every effort should be directed in securing every eligible craftsman as members of our International Brotherhood. As all of us know from past and present experience that organization and co-operation is the first essential of the labor movement, and afterwards the purchase of union label goods in order to let the world know our policy and where we stand, and don't let us forget the ballot box and what it has accomplished in the west in the sweeping victory of the progressive movement at the late primary elections. And trust that late political victory will prove to our unorganized craftsmen the urgent necessity of becoming active members so as to help and share in the recognition and protection of labor's inherent rights that our organization has been advocating in years of struggles, defeats and victories in the interests of human rights and industrial liberty, and more especially since the late World War, and for that reason organization should be the mile-post to guide the unorganized to that safe harbor known as safety first.

For it's the general opinion of all men

who have fairly well balanced minds, be they workers or not, and has given the question of organization any study whatever that organization is the only means to success. But unfortunately there are many of our craftsmen who yet don't seem to grasp the real situation that now confronts them, and the most charitable reason that one can advance in their failing to give the question of applied organization careful and serious study is their entire lack of understanding the industrial and political situation, and when once understood, organization and clean constitutional government is the result, for in no other way can justice be made possible, unless by organization and its twin sisters, namely, the union label that stands for honest work, a fair wage and humane working conditions, and also that legitimate and silent power that make good public officials out of indifferent and reactionary ones (the ballot box).

For the old days of individual merit as a mechanic is a question of the past, as it matters not what their qualifications as a mechanic are, he or they must have the necessary kick to secure any measure of justice and the kick is, an organization, and governed by the constitution thereof, as we have reached an industrial condition that requires careful thought to successfully cope with a condition that confronts organized labor.

And the issue is to organize our unorganized craftsmen, in order to be in a position to cope with modern conditions and modern equipment in boiler shop and ship yard, as the old ways have gone perhaps never to return in our trade and calling. Therefore we must think well on it to meet a complex issue to protect our future welfare by organization.

I realize that this question of organization and its necessary auxiliaries has been written by able writers of the International Brotherhood, but that don't prevent others from expressing their opinions in the columns of our Journal on the necessity of a greater organization numerically or in other words an appeal to our unorganized craftsmen on a matter that means so much to them and their families, as very often we find brothers that don't use the columns of our Journal, and brothers of sound practical experience having ideas and views from the industrial school of disappointments and hard sledding on many occasions, whose ideas and views later on shine in all their brilliancy like diamonds, just like organized labor that opens the door of opportunity to the unorganized when organized, and in no other way can such be made possible in bettering the condition of the workers but through organization and its twin sisters, the union label and the (ballot box).

I noticed of late in the newspapers an article written and published by an honest press, which should open the eyes of our unorganized craftsmen to put on their thinking caps and realize the serious condition that labor is up against:

IF YOU WANT TO RIOT, BE A COLLEGE BOY.

On the evening when one of the worst assaults of the New Jersey police force at Passaic, N. J., upon peacefully marching textile strikers took place, a press reporter was at New Haven and witnessed a riot that the peaceful textile strikers of Passaic, N. J., was at no time during their strike ever guilty of.

The Yale freshmen having pretty well smashed things in general, blocked the roads, pulled trolleys off the wire, and stopped and knocked automobiles almost over, and generally amused themselves as they desired. Then came the police. Did they use tear gas bombs or water from a high pressure hose? They did not. Was any of the Yale freshmen arrested? Nothing doing. And the papers said the police acted wisely in not doing so. Nevertheless, the college freshmen were far more rowdy than the strikers ever attempted at Passaic, N. J. If such a riot ever took place at Passaic it would have been given front page notice by the Associated Press. But the law officers look with a lenient eye on the youth of the so-called upper classes. For its only on strikers in a legitimate effort for justice that gas bombs, clubs and other inhuman devices are used by some American courts and cops, and the unorganized are the silent force that gives aid to such infamous violation of law on one class, and then the lack of law enforcement on the favored class, as many members of the railway shop crafts during the nation-wide strike in many sections of the country knows from past experience the unlawful and dirty methods used to crush organized labor on the railroads. But it failed of its purpose, for organized labor will be here doing business as usual when the so-called labor crushers have gone to the great beyond and forgotten, as organized labor is here to stay, not for today or tomorrow, as governments may rise and fall and centuries pass away, but organized labor will still continue to function as the economic situation in our industrial life demands it for the protection of the men and women of labor.

In conclusion, I am pleased to report that in the Portsmouth and Norfolk local lodges the question of uniform and voluntary insurance as adopted at our late convention is so well and favorably understood by the members of the various lodges in this territory and its benefits to the families of those that pass away, in fact, that legislation was necessary in our Brotherhood for many years. But it took time as well as mature judgment to bring the plan of insurance to a successful issue. It was a move in the right direction for the protection of our members and their families.

Wishing the officers of our International Brotherhood every success, as well as the officers and members of our local lodges, I am, your truly and fraternally, Thos. Nolan, S. Representative.

Correspondence

Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Kindly insert the enclosed photo of Brother Al Dustin in our August issue of Journal. Brother Dustin, who has been a very active member in union affairs for the past forty years, and who is well liked by all of the members of Lodge No. 11, is also an active member of the South Minneapolis Shops Ball Team. The following is taken from the Minneapolis Journal:

"Play ball and keep young," is the slogan of Al Dustin, pitcher on the boiler makers' team of the Milwaukee Shops in the South Town Y. M. C. A. industrial diamond ball team. Dustin, who will celebrate his sixty-second birthday this summer, has been a boiler maker since he was 1½ and for 16 years has been a foreman. He played semi-pro ball in his home town of Kewanee, Ill., and was captain of the Missouri Pacific shop's team in Little Rock in 1908 and 1909. He started to play with the Minneapolis shop team when the league was organized five years ago. After pitching the opening game of the shop league season this week, he took his pipe out of his mouth long enough to remark that he attributed the fact that he is hale and hearty at the age many men retire, to plenty of hard work and enough play to keep him young. Fraternally yours, W. J. Klein, C. S., L. 11.

Elkhart, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with great pleasure that we wish to announce the organization of Faith Lodge No. 42, Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Boilermakers at Elkhart, Ind. Through some of the good talks at a banquet given on February 22 by the Federated Shop Crafts of the New York Central at Hotel Elkhart to their wives that the idea was conceived to form a ladies' auxiliary of Brotherhood of Boiler Makers. On March 8 at a birthday dinner given by Sister Francis McFall for her husband that the Union Label Club was formed so the idea grew.

With the help of C. L. Minser and F. E. Seibert of Elkhart and Mrs. A. F. Bingham of Springfield, Mo., we met on April 23 and organized with forty-eight charter members. We feel that we are going to have a very active order. On May 28 we invited brother boiler makers and families to an entertainment which was enjoyed by all.

We hope to be a great help to our brother boiler makers, and would appreciate any assistance offered, and also be glad to hear from any other auxiliaries who have any suggestions to make.

The following officers were elected: Presi-



Al Dustin

dent, Mrs. Dempsey Clifton, 931 S. Main St.; Vice-President, Mrs. Lena Peters, 1220 Harrison St.; Treasurer, Mrs. Francis McFall, 609 Blaine Ave.; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Edna Dunton, 931 S. Main St.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Dorcas Wine, R. R. No. 1B No. 31, Granger, Ind.; Chaplain, Mrs. Effie Minser, 916 Cleveland Ave.; Marshal, Mrs. Leila Platz, 305 W. Marion St.; Inside Guard, Mrs. Dora Lyons, 900 Cedar St.; Trustees, Mrs. Martha Hartman, 212 Water St.; Mrs. Ema Dixon, R. F. D. 3, Box 71; Mrs. Charles Leneburg, 1324 S. Main St.

All live in Elkhart, Ind., except one (Mrs. Dorcas Wine), who gets her mail through Granger, Ind., about four miles from here. Fraternally, Pearl Edna Dunton, 931 S. Main St., Elkhart, Ind.

Hoboken, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

During the past few months I have been doing my utmost to organize electric welders who are employed by a company in this port, the members of Lodge 163 still realize that men in our craft are employed not only in the building and field work, but in the marine industry.

So much attention has been paid to outside work that one would think that our organization never had to depend upon jobs in shipyards in order to keep our members working. During my time in office as secretary in Lodge 163 I have had dealings with many men, and I must say that most of them have enjoyed prosperous times while employed in shipyards, and I have seen the time that most of those working on outside jobs were glad to secure positions in these yards, but now that there is occasional spurts of work on tanks, buildings, etc., shipyards are forgotten, and the result is that conditions have gotten so that the older men in our organization that are not active enough to tackle outside jobs have to seek employment in shipyards and tolerate conditions that are brought about through neglect of those that have forgotten that they and those before them made many sacrifices to make conditions that are slipping away slowly.

I often wonder if our representatives realize that some of the marine shops that employ cardless men secure jobs in buildings and pay any kind of a rate of pay that they see fit to pay. Why does this condition exist? Because nobody takes any interest in these shops, and occasionally when representatives are called upon, the men they have to thresh out their grievances with can refer to the different shops that do jobs at a cost much lower than those that employ card men, and it causes lots explaining that could easily be avoided if more consideration was shown to some of the shops along the water front in this locality, the older men in our organization pay dues just as well as the younger men and the shops they are compelled to seek employment in should be given some attention so

that the conditions that still exist can be retained.

I have never forgotten the many little favors the older men in our organization done for me when I worked in the various shops in this port and I can say without fear of contradiction that they assisted many of those that are so wrapped up in this so-called outside work.

Individually I say that old and young members of our organizations should be treated alike and if this is done I feel that some of the existing bitterness would be eradicated.

In closing I might say to the younger men in our organization that they should try and see that some consideration is shown toward the older members for as they are called from this earth those that are now in their teens will have the same hardships to contend with and then they may regret that things were not taken care of so that they in their older years would have some protection.

With warmest personal regards to all in our organization, I remain.

Fraternally, D J McGuinness, B. A. and Secretary, L. 163.

Long Beach, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

There are generally three pertinent questions asked organizers by prospective candidates for the trades union movement, which they should be prepared to answer off-hand, i. e.: First, What benefit will it be to me? Second, How much is there to pay? Third, Why should I have to belong?

To the first question the answer should show the benefits already derived by his particular organization, then the general advantages received by all craftsmen since the inauguration of the labor movement in this country; most of which are well known by all men of mature years who can remember the ten and the elder one's the twelve hour workday, when a man's life was spent between work and sleep only. How by slow degrees the organized men began to demand and get better conditions, shorter work day, more wages, decent sanitary conditions; until now the eight hour day is the rule instead of the exception; all of which was brought about by the pioneers in the labor movement by great sacrifice and grit, which often meant hunger to them and their families.

The second question: How much is there to pay? This can be answered by giving full particulars why there must be a charge, which varies somewhat with different crafts, carefully explaining the need of a per capita tax to meet current expenses, the amount is as a rule a mere nominal one and this explanation is generally satisfactory, if the prospective candidate is honestly willing to be convinced:

The third question: Why should I have to belong? This is where the real test be-

gins, the scope giving the organizer to explain the movement in general is an opportunity that cannot be overlooked. Few men of character wish to be classified as pikers, and no man of principle will shirk a duty if properly explained. And it can be shown to him that the labor movement not only protects organized labor, but that it is the greatest temporal organization in the world today, working in the interest of all humanity, carrying with it the welfare and interest of the very men who are their greatest burden (the unorganized craftsmen).

The principal of organized labor is easily explained, the fundamental objects and basis of its very existence is the uplift of the human family, especially those of them who lack knowledge or courage enough to seek justice for themselves; very often when those matters are properly understood by the unorganized, they in turn become enthusiastic supporters of a movement they had given little thought to heretofore.

The labor movement will always be receiving new blood, the backwardness and apparent apathy of the working people to their own interests can more often be blamed to lack of knowledge than of intention, consequently the party teaching the principles of trades unionism is in reality spreading the most humanitarian and progressive doctrine taught in any layman organization in our country today. There are no strings to its progressiveness and no fear of hurting our friends' feelings or pockets by our actions.

In fact it is the only doctrine and the only means by which the common people (so called) can or will ever get a square deal. It is a fact well known by all honest progressives today that all beneficial legislation in the interest of the common people, such as safety devices, workmen's compensation, child labor laws, shorter work day for women, better sanitary conditions in shops and factories, emanated and was carried through the legislatures of state and country by the persistent and untiring efforts of organized labor.

Success must come, we ask nothing but what the Constitution gives us, Justice and Equality. Our loyalty is never questioned except by the exploiters who in their greed for money and power are the greatest menace to our republican form of government today. Dominic Kane, Pres. L. No. 285.

East St. Louis, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Our dear Brother Mike Egan has been called to the Great Altar, the shrine of everlasting rest and happiness. We extend our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Egan and her children.

The proud father of twenty children of which survive him besides his wife, Mrs. Ella Roberts, Miss Jenne Egan, Patrick Egan, Tom Egan and Jim Egan, a son who

left St. Louis in 1903 or 1904 and has not been heard from since. Mike Egan was 77 years old, had been a boiler maker for over fifty years, and proud of his calling. Death was caused by accident while at work. Burial was in St. Louis, Mo. Fraternally yours, Wm. E. Walter, S., L. 363.

St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

William Wein, Sr., 70 years old, father of Brother W. Wein, died in the City Hospital Thursday as the result of internal injuries suffered when he was run over by an automobile. Members of Lodge 276 acted as pallbearers. Mr. Wein had retired from active life some years ago and was in excellent health at the time of the accident.

The members of Lodge 276 extend their heartfelt sympathy to Brother Wein and family in their sad affliction. Fraternally yours, George W. LeBlanc, F.-C. S., L. 276.

Stratford, Ont., Can.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We, the Stratford brethren, regret to make known that it has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst Brother C. Dorey, who, up to a few days ago, was as well as could be expected to be at his age, 85 years. He was a member of St. Thomas Lodge 413. Many of the brothers, who had known him for 45 years, were present. We also had the pleasure of having Brothers William Wright Palmer and W. Palmer, and Brother Roberts from St. Thomas. A large number of flowers testified the high regard in which our deceased brother was held. He was a paid-up member and insured in the new insurance policy. The following were the pallbearers from Local 297: Brothers J. Snedden, W. Wright, W. Palmer and S. Palmer. Brother Dorey was the oldest boiler maker known in good standing in Canada. Yours fraternally, J. Snedden, Gen. Chairman.

New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Thomas J. Callahan, for many years connected with the Southern Railway Company as foreman of the boiler department at Meridian, Miss., passed from this life on Sunday morning, May 16, at 9:30 a. m., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Walter McHugh, 3012 Davis St., after an illness of many months. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Lee-Callahan, one daughter, Mrs. Walter McHugh, and one son, Frank Callahan.

The deceased was a member of Greater New Orleans Lodge Local No. 442 Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, the Knights of Columbus and the Woodmen of the World. Funeral services were held on Tuesday morning at 10:00 a. m. and proceeded to St. Patrick Catholic Church where a solemn high mass of requiem was chanted by the Rev. Father John J. Burns, officiating. In-

terment in the Catholic cemetery at Meridian. Many beautiful floral designs came from all sections of the country, and Brother Callahan sleeps his last sleep under a mass of beautiful flowers.

The active pallbearers consisted of Robert Powell, J. S. Ready, Charles Gallagher, Wm. A. Clark, W. A. Marsh and Joseph T. Shea. The honorary pall bearers, Joe Campbell, F. W. Hawks, Sr., Hugh Curry, Alex. Loeb, James Fallon, Mike Dwyer, Ralph Davis, James O'Brien, Dr. Leonard Hart and M. J. Lowry. Yours fraternally, Joseph T. Shea.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

THE PASSING OF BROTHER SAMUEL K. RODGERS, BORN 1860, DIED 1926.

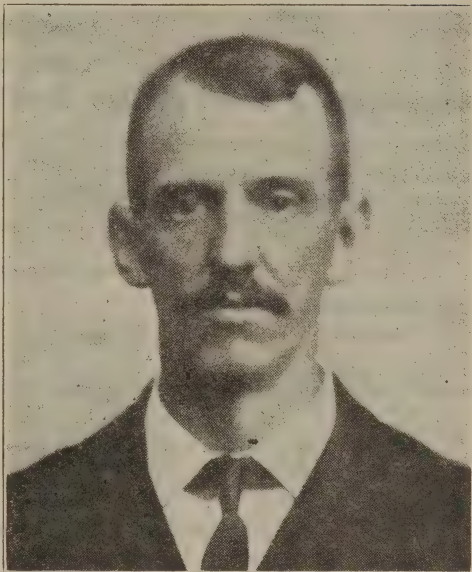
On June 19th, 1926, there passed away in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., one of our most faithful and consistent members of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America. Brother Samuel Kingston Rodgers, Boiler Maker, registered No. 113, was initiated in Lodge 154, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 11, 1895, in which lodge he remained a member continuously until his death on the 19th of June, 1926, thirty-one years. He also held office in Lodge 154 at various times and consistent with his zeal for the International Brotherhood, he refused to accept the constitutional provisions for sick and disabled members, and paid regular dues, \$3.80 per month up to June, 1926, the month in which he died.

INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT.

Following the Baltimore, Md., convention of 1902, Brother Samuel K. Rodgers of Lodge No. 154, was elected by referendum vote to the office of "Grand Vice-President of the Ohio Valley and Territory Section," as it was designated at that time, and served in that capacity for some time, presumably until 1904. The Executive Board or Council, in 1902, was composed of Brothers P. J. Brady, J. A. Dearing, Edward Fox, Samuel K. Rodgers, Wm. J. Gilthorpe, John McNeil (President) and Frank P. Shaney. Old timers, when reading this article, will recall many memories of the Baltimore convention, the referendum and the progress of the International Brotherhood in 1902, twenty-four years ago. What recollections—will this article revive in the minds and hearts of the "old timers" of those days, many who have also passed on?

MARK OF RESPECT.

Boiler Makers Lodge No. 154 was well represented at the last rites for Brother Samuel K. Rodgers. As a mark of respect—in memory of our late brother, the ritual service of the "Brotherhood" was read at the home of our late brother, in the presence of all present. Interment was made in Pittsburgh, North Side Cemetery. Requiem High Mass was sung at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. Pallbearers, Brothers John



B. Cuddy, William Griffin, Richard Kelly, Joseph O'Neill, International Vice-President Jos. P. Ryan and James Rodgers. Many floral tributes from many relatives and friends inclusive of Lodge 154 and the International, served as reminders of the high esteem in which our late brother was held by those who knew him.

Brother "Rodgers" leaves a wife and six living children, Louise, William, Mrs. H. C. Straessley, David, James and Joseph Rodgers. Lodge 154 shares with them in the loss of a splendid character. We console them in the loss of a beloved husband and father. Brother Rodgers has passed on. May his soul rest in peace. May his memory live and his good works endure. We, the members of Smoky City Lodge No. 154, have lost a staunch union man and brother. The trade union movement a consistent supporter.

Fraternally submitted, John B. Cuddy, William Griffin, Michael A. Reagan, Joseph Noble, Chas. McCormick.

Portsmouth, Va., July 12, 1926.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased Almighty God to call to eternal rest the beloved mother of the wife of our esteemed brother, Robert E. Perkins.

The members of Lodge 57 extend our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Perkins and family in their sad affliction. Frank Farrell, Geo. J. Thomas, Thos. Nolan, L. 57.

Jackson, Tenn.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst our worthy brother, C. H. Seibert, one who has faithful-

FOR YOUR PROTECTION AND Ours. THIS CHECK IS BONDED BY THE NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY, 115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, AGAINST FALSIFY OR ALTERATION

VOUCHER NO. 2~~EXPRESS COMPANY~~

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS July 1, 1926

INTERNATIONAL

Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America

PAY TO THE ORDER OF.....Tillie Anudewicz.....
 ADDRESS.....Jackson, Mich.....
Two Thousand and 00/100.....
 DOLLARS (\$ 2,000.00)

IN FULL SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNT STATED IN VOUCHER OF CORRESPONDING NUMBER. DUPLICATE OF WHICH IS RENDERED HERewith.

To

The Brotherhood State Bank
 KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

NOT GOOD UNLESS COUNTERSIGNED

COUNTERSIGNED



Joe Skym
 INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER
Joe Skym
 INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

DATE	I B OF B. M., I. S. B. AND H. OF A. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT. DUPLICATE VOUCHER NO	
7/1/26	<p>In payment of Double Indemnity Claim of Brother John Anudewicz, Reg. No. 205134, as per Uniform Plan under contract with the Service Life Insurance Co.,</p> <p>Date of Death.....June 16, 1926.</p> <p>Cause.....Blood Poisoning, from Accident.</p> <p>Beneficiary.....Tillie Anudewicz-Wife</p>	2,000 00

DETACH BEFORE DEPOSITING

ly served this lodge, and who was ever ready and willing to spend his time and energy in the interest of his fellowman; one who will be sadly missed by his many friends in and out of this local, and whose place will be hard to fill.

The members of Local 88 extend their sympathy to his wife and daughter and other relatives. Further, may Almighty God, in His mercy, give strength to those whom he has left behind, that they may bear their misfortune in a Christian spirit that eventually makes us all meet again in the great beyond. E. P. Herin, A. E. Barksdale, Frank Moore, Committee, L. 88.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

No doubt many of our members will be shocked to learn of the death of Richard Armstrong, a former old-time and active member of Lodge 154, whose register number was "1." He was buried recently in Pittsburgh, Pa. Fraternally yours, Joseph P. Ryan, Int. Vice-Pres.

Jackson, Mich.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Kindly reproduce the fac-simile of check received by Mrs. Anudewicz and the following article published in "The Square Deal."

"The above check amount to \$2,000.00 represents a double indemnity claim paid to Mrs. John Anudewicz, wife of our deceased Brother, John Anudewicz, who died on June 16, 1926, from blood poisoning as result of injury he received while at work in Michigan Central shops at Jackson, Mich. Brother Anudewicz was 45 years of age and was a member in good standing of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America. Brother Anudewicz had paid a total of \$9.10 at \$1.30 a month into the Insurance Department of the Brotherhood which was established on September 26, 1925.

From September 26, 1925, up to the present time there has been paid out in claims to the relatives and widows of our deceased members the sum of one hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars (\$129,500.00). Every claim that is filed with the International Secretary through the Local Lodge officers receives the same prompt attention as that of Brother Anudewicz's. If you are not a member of the Boiler Makers' Union you should file an application without delay with the Local Union and become an active member of the organization that is carrying on this good work in behalf of the wives and children of their members. Brother, do not delay, tomorrow may be too late. JOIN NOW and help raise the stand-

ard of your working conditions and wages in addition to protecting your loved ones."

The following letter was received from Mrs. Anuldwicz in acknowledgment of \$2,000 check she received:

Jackson, Mich., July 10, 1926.

To the Officers and Members of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

Dear Sirs:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of check

for \$2,000.00 that was paid to me account of the death of my husband, Mr. John Anuldwicz who was a member of the Boiler Makers' Union.

I desire to thank each and every member of the Union and the International Brotherhood for your promptness in this matter. Assuring you of my sincere wish for the continued success of the Boiler Makers' Union, I remain, yours very truly, (signed) Mrs. J. Anuldwicz.

In Memoriam

Notice of the following deaths of members and relatives of members have been received with suitable resolution of sympathy:

Members

Brother W. J. Haynes, member of Lodge 83, Kansas City, Mo., died June 2.

Brother Ivan Sunberg, member of Lodge 597, Escanaba, Mich., died June 26.

Brother Daniel Angus, member of Lodge 392, Calgary, Alta., Can., died June 10.

Relative of Members

Mother of Brother James Keena, member of Lodge 81, Springfield, Ill., died June 5.

Technical Articles

ELECTRIC ARC WELDING CONTINUED

By O. W. Kothe

Welders most often work from plans as well as all other tradesmen. Possibly the greater bulk of the work is done under personal direction; but now and then a job must be done by following office plans. That is, holes are to be cut, pipes to be welded on in certain positions, brackets or angles set on, or a score of other conditions. To aid in adopting some uniform standard the Emergency Fleet Corporation during war times adopted the chart illustrated in Fig. 53. This was so different draftsmen in different offices would not invent a number of symbols that would conflict.

After a practice has once gained popularity it is exceedingly hard to substitute a standard form. So while a demand for symbols were being set up, a chart was worked out for standardized symbols. Since then this chart has been published as a standard guide and industrial plants use it now very freely. The aim is to draw a small circle, or square, a triangle, semi-circle, cross, etc., above or below a joint, and that symbol will indicate the type of joint to be made. This is written on the plans and the welder must interpret it and put it in practice.

Thus, at Fig. 54, we show numerous diagrams, all our plate has room for illustrating the type of weld the symbols indicates. This requires some memory work, and the reader should draw details and so know their application at sight. At the very top of the chart, the purpose of application is Ship

Technology; but it can as well be railroad, or some other industrial activity. The next row of rectangles indicates the initials for the iron or metal specified. In a drafting office this procedure shortens the work considerable; since to write the word "wrought iron" a dozen or more times on a set of plans is laborious as well as offers greater congestion of space.

Next the grade of finish is specified, whether galvanized or unfinished. Other squares could be added if required. Then a row of squares can be built in for size of materials used, although this is generally just marked on the plans. In a similar way we have the type of joint; the design of weld; the position of weld; kind of weld; type of weld; preparation for weld, electrodes used, their sizes, electrical current for the size of rod, and such other technical data can be added.

Hence welding has often been referred to as an engineering profession. But this term really applies to the higher technical value. It must not be construed that every welder is an engineer. The boiler and sheet iron workers industry is a high engineering craft—still extremely few think enough of it to ever advance above what they learned as an apprentice. For those workers who are further interested in electric arc welding, they should purchase a book on Electric Welding by Ethan Vialli, published by the McGraw-Hill Book Co. of New York City. The Welding Encyclopedia is also a very

good volume. In addition to this trade literature should be secured from manufacturers. In this way a person can secure much technical data that our space does not permit. It would stretch out the series too far and the reader would lose interest too easy.

But to continue the general instruction from last issue, the General Electric Co.'s Arc Welding describes this about as official as can be, thus:

Equipment and Materials.

In addition to the equipment and accessories previously described, special jobs render it desirable to have on hand other miscellaneous pieces of equipment.

Odd pieces of carbon block or of copper are of much assistance as dams in holding the molten metal in place. In cases where the weld must be smooth on one side, a piece of copper or carbon is held against the weld and metal filled against it. Iron or steel can be used if care is taken not to weld to it.

In filling a hole, the bottom is often closed by holding a plate of carbon or copper against it until sufficient metal is filled in.

Care should be taken to flow the molten metal against the guide pieces and not to allow the arc to play directly on them. Otherwise the weld will probably be contaminated by this material, or else the guide piece may be welded solid and cannot be easily removed.

A steel wire scratch brush is used to remove light scale and rust, before commencing the weld, and also at intervals during the welding usually when changing electrodes.

For small work the positive lead may be bolted to an iron plate forming the top of a work bench. The work may be set on this bench, the contact being sufficient to carry the current. In many cases a vise mounted on the table will be found desirable. If the work is too large for the table, it may be set beside the table and a bar laid across to it. This will provide sufficient current carrying capacity; provided scale and rust do not entirely prevent contact. The rails in a roundhouse or car shop, if bonded, are usually connected to the positive lead and any car on these tracks may be welded by running only the cable leading to the electrode, the return cable being unnecessary since the current will be carried back through the rails.

A convenient terminal for the positive cable consists of a copper hook of proper size to which the cable is bolted. The terminal may be laid on the work or hooked on a projecting part. It is seldom necessary to actually clamp the return lead to the work unless the metal is thickly covered with scale or dirt which acts as insulation, in which case it is easier to chip or brush off a clean place for the contact than to use a clamp.

If welding is to be done in a room where others are working, screens should be provided around the welding operator. They should be high enough to prevent the light

striking a considerable portion of the ceiling since the flicker of this light would probably affect the other workmen. The effect while probably not injurious would be irritating. White walls and ceiling should be avoided in a welding room.

Firebrick and gas burners covered with sand or sheet asbestos are useful for preheating, especially for cast iron work. In many cases iron castings should be preheated either partly or entirely to a dull red heat and welded while at this temperature. A receptacle of water is desirable, in which the electrode holder can be cooled if it becomes too hot after continued use.

Some operators feel that gloves are necessary to protect the hands from the arc. In many cases, however, operators find gloves to be in the way, especially when working with the metallic electrode. If desired, however, any leather glove will give sufficient protection to the skin of the hands which is much less sensitive than the skin on other parts of the body. Cloth gloves should not be used as they may be ignited by sparks and burn the operator's hands. The arms, neck and face should, however, be covered since exposure of these parts will probably result in burns similar to sunburn, which though painful are not serious. A leather apron is often used to protect the clothes.

Flux.

The welding equipments described in this bulletin are designed for use with bare metallic electrodes except when carbon or graphite electrodes are specifically mentioned. If the work is kept clean by brushing at frequent intervals and care is taken in the operation of the arc, a good weld can be made without flux, but if these attentions are lacking, flux will not make a good weld.

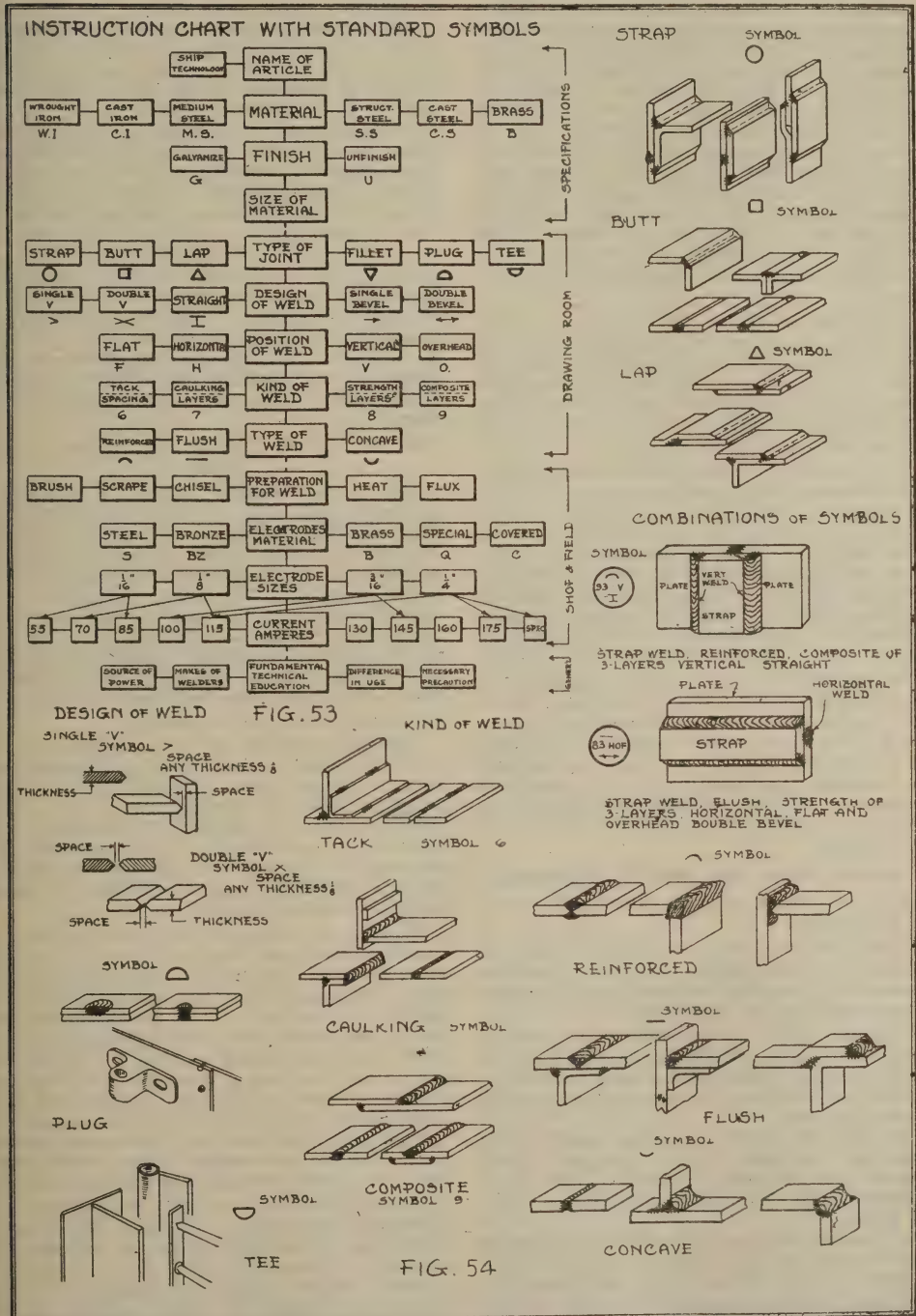
Preparation of Weld.

Metal that is clean is much more likely to make a good strong weld. Scale, rust, grease, soot, and foreign matter will contaminate the weld and such inclusions necessarily weaken it or else make it hard. Impurities may also make the metal porous and spongy due to liberation of gases. Pieces of foreign matter may prevent the molten metal filling all parts of the weld and cause cavities.

Various methods for cleaning are in use—such as pickling of small parts, washing with gasoline or lye, boiling with lye, sandblasting, chiseling, scratch-brushing, etc., the method depending upon the local conditions.

Preparatory to welding locomotive tubes to the sheets, it is sometimes advantageous to send the locomotives out on a run to burn off the grease and then clean off the oxide and soot by sandblast. Another method is to heat the boiler to normal by steam pressure and then clean by sandblasting or scratch-brushing. Washing with lye will also remove the grease.

In welding heavy sections where it is necessary to deposit several layers of metal,



the surface of the preceding layer should always be cleaned before starting the next.

When sections of $\frac{1}{8}$ in. or less in thickness are to be joined, the edges need not be beveled but they should be separated a small distance. Thicker sections should have the edges beveled to give a total angle of 60 deg. as well as separated by $\frac{1}{8}$ in. In some special cases angles as low as 40 deg. may be necessary and as high as 90 deg. may be used, but an average safe value is 60 deg. Still heavier sections may be beveled from both sides and the weld made from both sides. In the latter case a layer should be put on one side and then a layer on the other to prevent warping or excessive strains, or two operators may weld opposite sides at once.

For long seams the edges should be $\frac{1}{8}$ in. apart at the end where the weld is started, and at the far end the space should be $\frac{1}{8}$ in. plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the length. This takes care of the expansion of the metal in the sheet and also of the contraction of the metal in the weld as it cools.

The welding of complicated shapes such as flywheels and some castings may require preheating at certain points to produce initial expansion which will be overcome as the weld cools. In some cases the entire piece must be preheated and in some cases after welding the whole piece must be annealed. This is sometimes done by heating the piece uniformly, then covering it with sand, asbestos, etc., and allowing it to cool slowly.

In welding cracks in plates, forgings, or castings, the crack should be chiseled out to get a good bevel entirely through the plate, with $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ in. clear opening on the back or to the bottom of the crack in castings or forgings. In boiler work $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. holes are sometimes drilled well beyond the ends of the crack and the crack chiseled, beveled, and welded.

Welding With the Metallic Electrode.

The arc should be kept short, not over $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in length.

The current should not be greater than indicated in the table for the electrode diameter. Excessive current causes burnt or porous metal to be deposited.

The arc should be kept constant in length to insure uniformity in the metal deposited.

In welding a seam the electrode should be moved in a zigzag or circular path advancing along the seam.

Be sure the electrode is connected to the negative terminal. If the polarity is reversed, the arc will be more difficult to maintain and the deposited metal will not be good.

In starting the arc, the electrode should be just touched to the work or else scratched lightly over the surface and withdrawn immediately to the required distance. If the electrode is held too long in contact, it will weld to the work.

In welding be sure that the arc plays over the entire surface of the joint. The metal of

the work is fused by the direct impact of the arc and if molten metal merely runs ahead of the arc, over the solid metal of the work, it will not result in a weld.

The metallic electrode used is generally from 14 to 18 in. long. It may be gripped in the holder, either at one end or in the middle as required by the skill of the operator or the nature of the work.

The operation of welding overhead is the same as in normal welding. The difficulty lies largely in holding a short, steady arc in the cramped position usually experienced. If the arc length is kept constant, the metal will be successfully deposited, and practice is required to accomplish this. The appearance of an overhead weld is sometimes marred by projecting drops of metal, usually caused by a long arc, or by uneven thickness of the deposited metal, but this can be overcome by proper manipulation of the electrode. A rest for the arm will sometimes assist the operator to hold the electrode steady.

The Use of the Carbon or Graphite Electrode.

The holder should ordinarily grip the electrode from 4 to 5 inches from the end. The electrode should for ordinary work be tapered to a blunt point at the working end to keep the arc from wandering over the end of the electrode. The point is usually made up by grinding on a wheel. As the electrode burns away with use, the holder is moved back along the electrode to keep the length of working carbon constant. The burning away of the electrode will tend to keep the taper approximately constant.

The arc is struck in the same manner as with the metallic electrode, but a longer arc should be used; from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches is the average. The arc should not be too short when welding or depositing carbon in the weld with the probability of a hard weld resulting. In cutting, or melting off metal, the arc should be kept short, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch being an average length.

To cut (for which purpose the carbon or graphite electrode must be used) the arc is operated like a gas torch. It is held in one place long enough to fuse the metal and allow it to run off. Then the electrode is slowly advanced along the desired line, the molten metal dropping out below. For thick pieces, such as shafts, castings, etc., it is desirable to start at the top on one edge and work down, allowing the molten metal to run down through the cut. It is often necessary to follow the molten metal down with the arc to keep it melted until it runs off.

The width of the cut will depend on the thickness of the piece, the size of the electrode used and on the skill of the operator in keeping to a straight line. The cut will be slightly wider than the diameter of the electrode in order to allow the arc to be played on the bottom of the cut, and it will be wider for thick sections than for thin ones. The edges of the cut will not be smooth because of masses of molten metal

not running away and also because the arc will tend to jump from one point to another.

To deposit metal with the carbon or graphite electrode, the arc is struck as above, but is not held in one place long enough to melt through. A pool of molten metal is established and a rod of metal is fed into the arc and melted down on the work. It should all be heated thoroughly to insure complete union before more metal is added.

Since heavier current can be used with the carbon or graphite electrode than with the metallic, faster work can be done in depositing metal. Figures are given in a preceding table.

For filling holes in castings, building up worn spots, etc., the carbon weld is desirable.

Because of the high temperature and large amounts of heat liberated when using the carbon electrode, the electrode holder is liable to become very hot and under some conditions to melt away at the end. When the holder begins to get hot it should be plunged in a receptacle of water kept conveniently near the operator.

Cutting speed with the carbon or graphite electrode for various currents and thicknesses of material will be approximately in accordance with the curves shown on page 29.

Cast Iron Welding.

The welding of cast iron and repairs to all kinds of machinery offers a large field for the application of arc welding and in this field successful work is dependent upon the proper application of the process. Steam

railway companies repair a very large number of cracked cylinder castings. Job repair shops successfully repair cracked automobile castings, farm machinery and factory machinery.

Cast iron has a comparatively low tensile strength and no ductility, and accordingly is unable to withstand expansion and contraction strains of any magnitude. The avoiding of strains due to the expansion and contraction, particularly of complicated castings, is a problem that must be solved by the welder if good welds are to be made. Special electrodes are often used for this purpose and in cases where considerable strength is required steel studs are screwed into the castings in sufficient numbers to provide the necessary strength without depending on the bond between the deposited metal and the cast iron. For such work the electrode is usually the type used for ordinary steel welding.

Each job involving the welding of cast iron is a problem in itself and a successful solution will depend very largely on the knowledge, experience and skill of the operator.

Other Metals.

By experimenting, a number of operators have learned to weld copper to copper, copper to brass and steel, and bronze to bronze, as well as Monel metal, high-speed steel and stellite. The special uses are rather limited in their application and the methods vary, so it is recommended that each operator experiment along the lines suggested by his experience.

Educational Department

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH

By Irving Fisher, Yale University.

(No. 6) What Money Is and Is for

Money Defined: In the last story we saw how, at first, men always get confused over the word "money."

What then is money? *Money is any wealth or property which is generally acceptable in exchange.*

This definition is a little vague, but purposely so. We cannot draw an absolutely hard and fast line between money and other things; and before modern civilization developed, the line was even more vague than it is today. Originally there was no line at all. Any kind of wealth could be bartered for any other kind. Little by little, however, some kinds were found to be more easily exchanged than others.

How Things Became Money

Among the American Indians there were certain attractive shells called "wampum." At first wampum was used only for ornament or jewelry and only those Indians who

wanted it for this purpose of jewelry would take it in exchange. Then other Indians who did not want the wampum for themselves for jewelry were willing to accept it in exchange, because they knew they could *resell* it to someone else who did want it for jewelry. In this way, little by little, everybody came to accept wampum as a thing that could always be passed along. They did not even stop to think whether they could find any one who wanted to keep it. Everybody wanted it because they knew everybody else would take it; and the jewelry-use from which the custom started was almost forgotten. Of course anybody could still use the wampum for jewelry if he wanted to, but few actually did. Unlike other wealth, it *circulated* continually, instead of ever stopping to rest in the hands of ultimate consumers. In a word, wampum had become *money*, something to buy other

things with, rather than something to use for its own sake.

Things Which Have Been Money

At various times and places many different sorts of things have passed through these same stages and become money. In the colony of Virginia tobacco became money; in the colony of Massachusetts, wheat; among the Zulus, cattle; in Russia, fur and leather; in Abyssinia, salt-bricks; in Newfoundland, codfish; in Scotland, nails; in Ancient Sparta, iron. In some places even today such things are used as money.

But in most places metals, like copper and nickel, and especially the "precious" metals, like silver and gold, have become the favorite forms of money today.

Five Essential Qualities of Good Money

The chief reasons why gold has survived to this very day as the favorite basic money are five, as follows: It is precious; it is durable; it is transportable; it is uniform; it is dividible. Note how gold compares with some other things as to these five qualities:

"Precious": In large transactions, cattle as money would be too clumsy and inconvenient. But gold contains more value in less weight.

"Durable": Salt-bricks, cattle, or wheat die or wear out. But gold does not.

"Transportable": In large transactions, the iron money of Ancient Sparta was too heavy to carry. Houses or furniture can scarcely be carried at all. But gold is easily carried and shipped even over the ocean.

"Uniform": Potatoes, leather or wood are hard to standardize; they vary in quality. But standard gold is practically uniform in quality.

"Divisible": If we cut a steer in two or a chair or a diamond we spoil it. But gold bullion can be cut into any size desired without harm.

Primary Money

In modern civilization money has become almost completely separate and different from other wealth. It has three chief forms: Primary money (mostly gold coins and bars), token money (minor coins like dimes, nickels and pennies) and paper money.

Except in China and a few unimportant places, the only kind of primary money today is gold. There are two chief varieties of such gold money. These are gold coins, and gold bars uncoined.

To those who have never used them, it may seem strange to call uncoined gold bars money. But they are used extensively in international trade. England today does not coin gold as she did before the war, but uses uncoined bars, which she stores chiefly in various bank vaults.

But for ordinary use, coined gold is better. It bears the stamp of the mint certifying its weight and fineness and giving a milled edge to insure against counterfeiting. A ten dollar gold piece weighs 258 grains and is nine-tenths gold. The other tenth is alloy, such

as copper, and is put in to keep it hard. In America any one can take such standard gold bullion to the mint and get it coined without charge.

The government stamp does not, however, add any value to the gold. A ten dollar piece is always worth uncoined gold of the same weight. Take out the alloy, and you have 232.2 grains of raw gold.

A gold dollar is exactly one-tenth of this. That is, fundamentally a dollar is simply 23.22 grains of pure gold with a little alloy to keep it hard. All other dollars are merely equivalents of, or substitutes for, this basic dollar of gold.

Paper Money

Passing by other mental money for the moment, let us now consider paper money. There are three chief kinds of paper money in the United States: Gold certificates, redeemable notes, and irredeemable paper money.

Gold certificates, nicknamed "yellow backs" are completely tied to gold. Every ten dollar gold certificate in circulation has behind it in the government vaults exactly ten dollars in gold. On May 29, 1926, there were \$1,668,688,159 in gold coin or bullion lying in government vaults with which to redeem them if necessary. So even if all the gold certificates were presented at the same time, Uncle Sam would have that gold actually on hand in his warehouses—every ounce of it.

The second kind of paper money may be said to be only partially tied to gold. The best example of this kind is the Federal Reserve Note. The holder of a ten dollar Federal Reserve note is entitled to gold just as much as is the holder of a gold certificate and is, humanly speaking, just as sure to get it if he wants it. But, unlike the gold certificate, it does not have 100 per cent of gold always on hand behind it. The Federal Reserve Bank is obliged to keep in its vaults only 40 per cent of the face of all its outstanding Federal Reserve notes. The other 60 per cent it may keep in some other form, such as Liberty Bonds. So if all the Federal Reserve notes were presented at the same time, the bank could not pay them all in gold, although it could pay in other property, such as Liberty Bonds. Holders of Federal Reserve notes need not worry—only a few people will ever want actual gold at any one time. A forty per cent gold reserve is ample. Another example of a note is a National Bank note. This is a promise of a national bank just as a Federal Reserve note is a promise of the United States Government. Another example is the United States note (nicknamed "greenback"), another promise of Uncle Sam.

Of the third kind of paper money—irredeemable paper money—we have no example in America today. In Europe there are plenty of examples: the French paper francs, for instance. These are not redeemable in gold, and indeed a paper franc is worth only a seventh as much as a gold franc. It is

depreciated—that is, worth less than a gold franc.

Token Money

We have left one other important kind of money to describe—"token" money sometimes called minor coins, such as half dollars, quarters, dimes, nickels and pennies. (Silver dollars are very similar although they were once primary money.) This token money is very much like the second kind of paper money, redeemable notes. A dime, for instance, is practically a note printed on silver instead of on paper. It is practically a promise to pay the bearer a tenth of a gold dollar. It is not the silver of which it is made which gives its value to the dime but the gold it can be exchanged for, just as it is the gold which gives value to a paper note, not the paper of which it is made. That is the paper in a dollar bill is not itself worth a dollar. Neither is the silver in the dime worth a dime. Nor is the silver in a quarter, a half-dollar, or a dollar, nor is the nickel in a five cent piece, nor the copper in a cent, worth the value it says. Yet in practice, all these coins are accepted at their face values in gold, just as paper money is.

You will find it interesting to read the inscription on the various kinds of money which pass through your hands, especially paper money. You will be surprised to find how many distinct kinds of money you handle. Very few people, even those busily engaged in the "money market" ever stop to understand the real nature of their money.

"Legal Tender"

We have seen that money first came into existence merely as an economic convenience and not at all by governmental action. But in all civilized countries, the government eventually had to regulate money just as it regulates weights and measures. Under our Constitution, Congress is empowered to do this.

By a law of 1837, Congress declared a dollar to be 23.22 grains of gold, with a little alloy. By other laws, known as "legal tender," Congress prescribed what money may legally be tendered,—that is offered in payment for a debt. It made all gold coins (and also silver dollars) unlimited legal tender—that is good for any debt, no matter how big. But other coins are only limited legal tender. If you owe a thousand dollars, don't offer to pay it in dimes! The creditor is not obliged to accept more than ten dollars in that form. Nickels and cents he is not obliged to accept beyond 25 cents.

Laws regulating money are justified only so far as they protect the public. Unfortunately the laws have often defrauded the public. Sometimes a kind reduced the weight of the primary money in order to pay his debts with it when thus depreciated. In the last war and after it, even democratic governments did practically the same thing though in less direct ways.

In the next story we shall see the relation of money to banking.

CHILD MANAGEMENT

By Dr. D. A. Thom

II. Childhood Fears

Fear is perhaps the most common emotion which beings experience, yet it is extremely doubtful if the child has any inherent fears at birth. Most fears are produced by some experience through which the individual has had to pass in early life.

Some children are afraid of anything new or strange, but they soon become accustomed to it if they are allowed to do so gradually. It is a mistaken notion that a child should be pushed into a situation where he is afraid in an effort to "train him." A little child who cries at his first experience of bathing in the big ocean is not helped by being thrown in, but on the contrary gets an experience of dread and fear which may not be easily overcome.

Fear of animals may occur at a very early age but usually passes off as soon as the child becomes accustomed to the sight of them, unless he has some especially unfortunate experience in being frightened either by the animal itself or by threats that the animal will get him if he is not a good boy.

Many children are threatened with the policeman or the "bogie man." Sometimes

mother speaks to the ragman and asks him to take a naughty boy away in his bag. It is particularly unfortunate when mothers use a threat of the doctor to frighten their children into obedience, for the time may come when a child's life may depend on a doctor's being able to get him to take treatment without crying or struggling. "The doctor cuts the fingers of little boys who touch things" is not good preparation for such an emergency.

Often fears are due to unpleasant experiences for which the parents are in no way to blame, and may even extend to things which are merely associated with the unpleasant experience. For instance, a child who has been hurt in a doctor's office may be afraid to enter any place which looks like a doctor's office. A book agent, with his black bag, may be a terrifying figure to such a child. This is a very different thing from fears that are produced in the child's mind by threats. The fears based on a real experience can be overcome by gradually associating pleasanter things with the same situation or by appealing to the child's courage to face his fears bravely.

Co-Operation

COOPERATION FEEDING BRITISH MINERS

One million British miners, beaten back to the pits, would be toiling for an average of \$11 a week today were it not for the co-operative movement. But backed by 5,000,000 fellow workers organized not only in their trade unions but also in Cooperative Wholesale Society and Cooperative Union, the miners are being given the strength to resist the starvation-level wage reductions by supplies of food in generous quantities from the co-op societies.

The Cooperative Union at its recent Belfast convention voted a levy on all members for the immediate assistance of the miners, while cooperative officials in attendance voted \$2,500 for immediate relief work. The assistance, coming in from hundreds of societies, means not only that the miners can hold out until the British coal owners capitulate, but that after the lockout is over, a huge increase in cooperative membership will result.

The miners of South Wales, facing destitution after nearly two months of the lockout, are perhaps in the most desperate condition of all. Dozens of co-operative societies in the narrow valleys and the grimy villages are doing their utmost to improve feeding arrangements, and in some areas have entered into contracts with the unions to take over relief work.

At Cardiff, shipping center of South Wales, the depot of the Cooperative Wholesale Society has sent out huge quantities of cereals to the areas affected. Biscuits and tea are furnishing an important part of the strikers' diet, and the cooperative biscuit factory at Cardiff is consequently rushed with orders. In the Rhondda Valley, where mining is the sole occupation, the cooperatives are the only centers of hope in the widespread misery. Many societies have opened soup kitchens and food depots on their own premises, while limited credit is being advanced by the stronger co-ops.

CO-OP SAVES BUILDING TRADE FROM DEFEAT

When the Cleveland building interests declared a lockout of trades unionists by closing down the big building supply houses, labor could have successfully defied them and fought on to victory with a cooperative supply firm, declares the All-American Co-operative Commission in reviewing the successful operation of such a society in San Jose, Calif.

In the early part of 1922 the open shoppers of California endeavored to crush the building trades organizations in Santa Clara county, just south of the city of San Francisco. All of the large building materials yards in that section joined the open shop group and refused to sell material to union contractors.

Under the aggressive leadership of Secretary Bert Ward, of the Santa Clara County Building Trades Council, a cooperative building supply company was started, being financed entirely by the Council and affiliated unions. During the first 18 months it did a business of \$27,000 with a small profit. Then it began to grow, its business a year ago totaling \$60,000, with a net profit of \$6,000 in six months' time.

This cooperative building supply company is not only financially successful, but it has also defeated the open shop movement in Santa Clara county. The secret of its success has been able, non-political management and the fact that the local unions have

stood behind it loyally ever since its organization. The members not only are enthusiastic for their own building supply company, which continues to make a substantial profit, but also ready to sound out the possibilities of organizing a cooperative construction company in case the open shoppers induce the contractors to refuse to renew their agreements with the building trade workers.

A fundamental victory for Canadian farmers' cooperation was won the other day in a Regina court when the Saskatchewan Cooperative Wheat Producers contract was held to be sound and binding. A farmer who had signed a contract to deliver his wheat to the pool later reneged. As this imperiled the whole status of wheat pooling, the Producers brought suit. In lower court, the co-op was defeated, but in court of appeals the judgment was reversed and the cooperative method of selling given judicial sanction.

Another victory for the cooperative was won when the Regina leader and Saskatoon Star, which had foolishly followed the lead of the grain speculators in opposing cooperation, retracted libelous statements made against Aaron Sapiro, one of the founders of the Wheat Pool. The papers made a full retraction and apologized to Sapiro for their unfounded reflections on his integrity.

B. OF L. E. BANKS EXPAND

America's greatest labor banking institution, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is establishing two new banks this

summer. One, in San Francisco, completes the Brotherhood's financial program for the Pacific Coast while the other furnishes added

service to Cleveland clients. The San Francisco bank is capitalized at \$500,000, with surplus of \$150,000, controlled almost exclusively by members of the Brotherhood in California and adjoining states. This fills the last important gap in the Coast banking chain with Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane and Hillyard already supporting Engineers' banks. Los Angeles is served by the People's National Bank, established in 1924

and now enjoying deposits of more than \$3,000,000.

The Brotherhood banks and investment companies now command resources in excess of \$100,000,000, while the Pacific Coast banks alone have resources nearing \$10,000,000. The new Cleveland bank will be a branch of the parent institution established as the first cooperative labor bank in American in 1920.

URGE CO-OP ACT TO SAVE FARMERS

To save the nation's farmers from further disaster in disposing of surplus crops abroad, a national cooperative marketing act has been introduced in Congress by Representative J. D. Beck of Wisconsin. With the apparent failure of Congress to take favorable action of any of the three pending farm bills, the outlook for agriculture looks dark unless conflicting forces can be brought in unity behind the Beck bill, in the view of competent political observers in Washington.

The bill establishes a national cooperative

organization in control of a loan of \$250,000,000 from the surplus in the federal treasury created by tariff duties exacted for the most part from farmers themselves. The national co-op financing agency will enable component members to hold crops during unfavorable seasons and to dispose of surpluses abroad. The federal loan is to be repaid at 4½ per cent interest and the organization financed through its business operations after it starts functioning. Farmers will be in complete charge of the proposed central association.

TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS

Brazil: Japanese Colonization.—Brazilian press reports indicate that negotiations for concessions in both the Para and Amazonas rubber districts, involving the importation of Japanese labor, have been completed and that some of the credit of one million yens for aid to Japanese emigrants contained in the last Japanese budget will be used in promoting Japanese colonization in the above-named districts.

Costa Rica: Portuguese Immigration.—It is reported that a plan has been presented to the government of Costa Rica by which Portuguese subjects are to be brought to Costa Rica.

Cuba: Large Sugar Crop.—The exceptionally large sugar crop made necessary the importation of West Indian laborers, during the past months' Cuban cutting season. The

labor came principally from Jamaica and Haiti.

Hungary: Construction Work for Miners.—Following a recent strike of coal miners of the Salgotarjan district, and a conference between their representatives and the Minister of Commerce, the government is reported to have pledged 1,000,000,000 crowns to be used in construction works, in order to give increased employment to the miners.

Mexico: Health Conditions.—Health conditions in Ciudad, Juarez, have reached what is believed to be the highest standard in the history of the city. The application of American methods of sanitation and disease prevention is largely responsible for the improved conditions noted, together with the improvement of the sewerage and water systems.

News of General Interest

LA FOLLETTE: THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE

Washington.—The Senate chamber presented an impressive spectacle when crowds filled the floor and galleries in a demonstration to the memory of the late Senator Robert Marion La Follette of Wisconsin, who died on June 17, 1925.

Eulogies were delivered by Senators of all political parties, praising the principles, character and achievements of the man who is credited with being the father of more labor legislation than any other person who ever sat in the Congress of the United States.

The following are a few of the many trib-

utes given by Senator La Follette's political associates:

SENATOR SHIPSTEAD. The time will come when cold memorials in steel and stone will be built to his memory; but the everlasting and eternal monument that will immortalize Robert M. La Follette will be that memory of his service to humanity which is enshrined in the hearts and souls of men and women who loved him for what he was, who loved him because he dared to think and speak, who loved him because he did not sacrifice his integrity to achieve power.

While it is true that he achieved fame, he

achieved it because he did not compromise his convictions in order to do so. Above all else he was true to himself and, therefore, to his God and humanity. For his faithfulness to the law of eternal truth he received as though in reward the inspiration and courage that enabled him to carry on, inscribing his name in the hearts of men, where are written the only memorials that withstand the destructive forces of time.

Senator La Follette's voice was a voice in the wilderness. In our civic life he symbolized the cries of Isaiah, the Sermon on the Mount, the Magna Charta of King John, the Declaration of Independence, and the preamble to the Constitution of the United States. His voice is now stilled in death, but the voice of his spirit will continue down the ages, challenging the forces of special privilege.

SENATOR REED of Missouri. His heart thrilled at every cry of pain; his eyes filled with tears of sympathy at every story of oppression or of wrong. A wickedness, a cruelty, particularly if visited upon masses of men, struck his soul with horror, made him vibrant with a passion to defend the weak and undo the wrong.

So, when he came here and struck these lusty blows, it was not that he hated, it was not that his heart was aflame with a desire to injure, but it was because of his limitless sympathy, his passion to alleviate suffering. The battles of his life were waged not to punish even the wrongdoer, but to break shackles, to lift burdens, to dissolve chains, to tear down dungeon walls, to let in the golden sunlight, and give the sweet breezes of heaven to all the children of men. Accordingly he refused to compromise with evil.

SENATOR FRAZIER. Today the United States is a better, brighter place in which to live because Robert M. La Follette lived here and served here. What nobler aim could actuate the youth of our land than to devote their lives to the unselfish purposes that crowned with glory the name of the man whose memory we would honor today? With him it was always "the greatest good for the greatest number of people."

SENATOR DILL. He will live in the galaxy of America's great, not merely because he had a big brain, not merely because he was a great thinker and speaker, but because he was honest and incorruptible, and fought for what he thought was right, regardless of the consequences to himself. His political character stands out like a mighty mountain, firm as the earth beneath, and pure as the stars above.

The advanced position which he so often took in his contests for the rights of the masses of the people made it easier for other public men, more timid than he, but who wanted to serve the people's cause, to stand

for what seemed moderate reforms. Thus, by his own radicalism he made possible much of the advancement of the cause of the millions against the privileges of the few; and while he can fight no more, the advancement thus made in the interest of humanity will be permanent.

SENATOR WALSH. He threw down the gage of battle in this body to all the foes of democracy and against venality in every form, and continued the fight for nearly a generation, until his over-taxed frame gave way, and death devolved upon others the burden he had so long and so valiantly borne.

Were it not that his public as well as his private life was without stain, he never could have held as he did the confidence of the people of his state, which he represented in this body so long, or retained the affection of the lowly whose rights and interests he never failed to champion. His heart was ever open to the cause of the toilers on sea and land in the field and on the farm. He burned with indignation at any attempt at the exploitation of the poor. He had a consuming desire to make life worth more than living to them.

SENATOR WHEELER. His work for the betterment of the toilers on sea and land, and his unswerving fidelity to the primal efforts of democracy, will be remembered among men when the shafts of granite and marble have ceased to be. La Follette in his grave today is more powerful than La Follette living yesterday. This is the heritage of the great—their power grows with the passing of the ages.

In my opinion the three greatest characters our nation has produced are Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Robert M. La Follette. It matters not to what political party they adhered—these three great democrats belong to the Nation. Totally different in attainments and environment, these three men stand out distinct as our three greatest Americans—great souled, far-sighted and with the courage of their vision. Single of purpose, they strove direct to the common goal—the liberation of the soul and body of men from bondage.

They were fearless champions of freedom. Jefferson laid the foundation broad and deep in the Declaration of Independence and in the first ten amendments to the Constitution; Lincoln applied the declaration of human rights to all men regardless of race or color; La Follette strove to emancipate the toilers from industrial slavery.

SENATOR NORRIS. He was the voice of justice and humanity, calling God's common people to battle for righteousness. He blazed the trees through the wilderness of suspicion and doubt, leading the way to a higher civilization, a nobler life, and a happier day. His life from the cradle to the grave was one continuous struggle in be-

half of the down-trodden and oppressed. He met upon the field of governmental combat the advocates of monopoly, of greed, and never once during his long and eventful life did he compromise with sin or surrender to wrong.

To those who loved him and followed him and believed in him there will always be the happy knowledge and consolation that even his worst enemies never once accused him of infidelity to the cause of righteousness as he saw it. Defeat meant to him only new determination for the next struggle. He turned a deaf ear to those who even suggested the possibility of compromise for his his personal temporary advancement, and in answer to suggestions from the enemy that a different course might bring him power and popularity, we can hear him now, with all the strength of his great power and all the vitality of his courageous soul, cry out aloud his denial.

SENATOR BORAH. It seems to me that the dominant tenet of his political creed was his faith in the average common sense of the

masses. He never doubted the instinctive love of right in the popular heart. It may err today, but it would correct that error upon information tomorrow. He fought most valiantly, therefore, for those rights and privileges which insure the freest and fullest discussion of all public questions.

He believed that it is in the open arena of inquiry and discussion that men and women grow to the full stature of citizenship in a representative republic; that it is in the open field of submission and debate that men and women are trained to the arduous duties and exacting obligations of modern life.

He seemed to say, "Make speech free, and it will keep the people free. Give the citizen the right to think, to speak, to write, to argue, and these things will make him self-reliant and strong, and bind him to the government which believes in his intelligence and confides in his character."

No man in the whole history of our government ever fought more persistently and more intelligently for these great principles. He lived his creed, he suffered for his creed, and he justified his creed.

"BOB" WOODMANSEE, WELL KNOWN LABOR EDITOR, IS MARRIED

By International Labor News Service

Chicago, Ill.—Robert E. Woodmansee, secretary-treasurer of International Labor News Service, and Miss Laura M. Butler, instructor in the commercial department of the high school at Springfield, Ill., were married in the parlors of the Chicago Temple Methodist Church, the Rev. Dr. John Thompson officiating. Miss Rosella Butler, sister of the bride, and Edward F. Woodmansee, son of the bridegroom, were the attendants.

"Bob" Woodmansee, as he is better known in trade union circles, is editor of the Il-

linois Tradesman, official organ of organized labor at Springfield, Ill., and is a member of the Board of Education of that city. He is a member of the Springfield Typographical Union and has represented that union as a delegate to many conventions of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodmansee will take a wedding trip in the East, visiting Atlantic City, Philadelphia and New York. They will live temporarily at 1836 Grand Boulevard, South, upon their return to Springfield.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR BRITISH MINERS IS ASKED BY A. F. OF L.

Washington.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has issued the following appeal to the officers and members of organized labor for financial assistance for the million locked-out coal miners and their families in Great Britain:

"In response to an official appeal issued by the officers of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain asking for aid for the families of the striking miners of Great Britain, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor decided to call upon the officers and members of all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor for voluntary contributions to be used for the purpose of relieving distress, hunger and suffering among the families of the miners who have been on strike in Great Britain for many weeks.

"The condition of the miners and their families is deplorable. Women and children are without an adequate supply of food

and clothing. There is great need for help.

"The action of the Executive Council in deciding to appeal for funds was prompted by sentiments of humanity.

"It found, from an examination and consideration of all the facts that a most extraordinary, distressing condition prevails in the mining sections of Great Britain.

"The money which will be received in response to this appeal will be used exclusively for the purpose of supplying food, clothing and the necessities of life to the miners' families who are suffering because of the long continued strike.

"We appeal to you to respond quickly and generously to this call for help. Let us help our fellow-workers who are resisting a substantial reduction in their living standards. The cry of the women and the children must appeal to our

generous sentiments. They need help and they need it now.
Send all contributions to Frank Morrison,

secretary of the American Federation of Labor, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

BRADY MAKES FIRST DEPOSIT FROM U. S. IN MEXICAN BANK

New York City.—Peter J. Brady, acting for the Federation Bank and Trust Company, the labor bank of which he is president, this week forwarded to the new Agricultural Co-operative Bank of Mexico a deposit of \$5,000.

Thus another bond of international strength, friendship and solidarity is forged.

The Federation Bank of New York will act as the New York correspondent of the new Mexican bank. The Agricultural Co-operative Bank of Mexico was organized to

support Mexican small farmers who, until now, have been unable to get loans except at prohibitive rates. The new bank is one of President Calles' moves to bring freedom to the small farmer of Mexico.

Ricardo Trevino, secretary general of the Mexican Federation of Labor, is president of the new bank, which has the backing of the whole Mexican labor movement. The bank began business with a paid in capital of 300,000 pesos, or \$150,000. It is the first of four or five similar banks to be opened in different sections of the country.

R. R. OWNERS ATTACK FULL-CREW LAWS

Little Rock, Ark.—The nine railroads operating in Arkansas, abandoning their efforts with the legislature, have joined together to work for the repeal of the Arkansas full-crew laws by a referendum vote at the coming fall election.

The Arkansas freight full-crew law was enacted in 1907, the passenger full-crew law was enacted in 1909, and the full-crew switching law in 1913.

The railroad companies propose to reduce

the number of men in all crews to the point where the lives of both railroad employes and the traveling public would be placed in much greater jeopardy than with full train service crews.

The railroad managements figure that by undermanning the crews they will have a few hundred thousand dollars extra to pay out in dividends—even the hazards of employment and traveling are increased.

MERGER PROBE URGED; SENATORS WANT LIGHT

Washington.—In a letter to Chairman Nugent of the Federal Trade Commission, 22 United States senators ask for an investigation of the "important mergers of the past four years." The request is non-partisan, being signed by 11 Republican senators, 10 Democratic, and the one Farmer-Labor party member of the senate.

The letter states that a resolution directing this probe was caught in the legislative jam during the closing hours of Congress and failed to pass. In urging the investigation, the senators said:

"Expedition in making such investigation

is important, because when these organizations are effected and rights acquired the difficulty increases as time passes.

"The chief economist of the commission has stated that no additional appropriation will be required to make this investigation. In view of the fact that Section 6 of the Federal Trade Commission Act empowers the commission of its own initiative to make such investigation, we, as members of the United States Senate, request that the commission undertake—at the earliest possible time compatible with its other duties—this investigation."

TRADE UNION MOVEMENT FOUNDED ON LABOR UNITY, DECLARES GREEN

"The great element in the strength of our American labor movement has been the fact that our unions rest upon a basis of common needs and problems and our rigid exclusion of all issues involving personal religion and partisan politics," declares William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an editorial on "Labor Unity" in the American Federationist.

"Our American labor movement has declared for the organization of all workers, regardless of race, creed, sex or nationality.

"The things upon which groups of human beings agree are much fewer than those upon which they differ.

"This is a fact which makes for richness

in national development and world civilization. But this rich variety has its roots in units of organized activities for the essential work of the world.

"These essential undertakings in which there is identity of interests are, in the main, vocational.

"Workers find their unit in the craft union.

"These units are concerned exclusively with production and economic problems and situations.

"There is common economic need among all wage earners which the union meets de-

spite wide individual differences under the categories enumerated.

"This economic need is a basic one in the life and work of workers.

"The right to negotiate terms of employment, adequate wages, the short work day, and good working conditions are fundamental in the realization of American standards of living:

"In the achievement of these purposes all are concerned, whatever their race, creed, sex or nationality.

"To interject issues upon which there is wide individual diversity is to sow the seeds of dissension where unity is essential and at the same time to add no luster to the issue that is projected out of its proper sphere.

"The trade union movement will gain by concentrating its energies upon labor problems and maintaining a fine regard for the

right of individual members to decide personal matters in accord with their own best judgment.

"The same principle is essential in the maintenance of international labor organizations and undertakings.

"There must be autonomy upon national issues with cooperation for the promotion of mutual interests.

"This can not be interpreted to mean, however, that any individual or group has a right to make decisions irrespective of their effect upon others.

"We decide most wisely when we regard all relations between friends and realize we are in truth our brother's keeper.

"The best interests of our American labor movement forbid deviation from the principle of labor unity upon which we have builded."

FIFTEEN BILLION DOLLAR RAILROAD VALUATION CASE ARGUED BEFORE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Washington.—The 15-billion-dollar railroad valuation case is now definitely before the Interstate Commerce Commission, counsel for both sides having presented their arguments.

Railroad owners contend that the valuation should be based on the "reconstruction cost" at present high prices. The national conference on valuation of railroads insists that the valuation should be based on the

money prudently invested in the railroads.

Should the railroad owners win, 15 billion dollars will be added to the present valuation used by the Interstate Commerce Commission in fixing railroad rates, and future rates will be fixed to yield a "fair return" on 35 billion dollars instead of 20 billion as at present.

After the commission has decided the case will go to the Federal courts.

INJUNCTION JUDGES IGNORE RIGHTS; MAKE FOOT BALL OF CONSTITUTION

Chicago.—"The injunction judge is a foe of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence," said Victor Olander, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, in discussing the fundamental rights of workers.

"When the injunction judge issues a restraining order, directed against workers, of a character which he never directs against any other class of citizens, he denies the equality of man and repudiates the Declaration of Independence," the trade unionist said.

"When he insists, as he frequently does,

in cases where he is called upon to support the interest of employers against working people during strikes, that there exists no right which he may not restrict, then he denies the doctrine of inherent and inalienable rights, and again repudiates the Declaration of Independence.

"It is indeed time that the American people undertook to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the insidious onslaught that has been made against their basic law by the men who are sworn to uphold it.

"The enemies of the Constitution will be discovered in high places."

INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS

By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr.

THE STEAM LOCOMOTIVE

Although George Stephenson was not the inventor of the steam locomotive he deserves great credit for building the best locomotive of his time. The credit for the invention can not be given to any one man because the locomotive is the product of a series of developments. The history of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway is a most remarkable one. The two towns were connected by canals, but the commerce between them was so great that the necessity for

further facilities of transportation became imperative.

When Stephenson, who was appointed engineer for the company, went out to survey the route for a railroad, he met all sorts of difficulties. His party was chased from farms and threatened with the law. Their instruments were destroyed and they were followed by a hooting, howling mob of women and children. Work on the road had to be carried on early in the morning before the residents had awakened. The job

was finished and application was made to Parliament for an act which would enable the construction of the road.

This saw the beginning of a long and bitter fight between the opposing factions. The canal companies entered strong opposition and were joined by a majority of the newspapers.

The people were told that the new road would prevent their cows from grazing and their hens from laying. The birds would be killed by the air poisoned by the smoke from the engines. Property along the line would be burned by sparks. Horses would die from lack of use, and hay and oats would become unsalable. The newspapers held out one ray of hope, however, as they naively told the people to cheer up because the engine would be so heavy that it would not be able to move.

These protests proved too much and the bill was thrown out of Parliament. It was brought up at the following session and passed despite the opposition.

The directors of the railroad offered a

prize of \$2,500 for the best locomotive constructed by a certain day. October 6, 1829, found four locomotives on hand for the great contest. They were the "Novelty," the "Sanspareil," the "Rocket," and the "Perseverence."

There were thousands of spectators and the "Novelty" was called on to make the first trial amid wild cheering. It ran up and down the track several times and made as high as 24 miles an hour. This was an excellent performance but a bursting pipe forced it from the competition. The "Sanspareil" made 14 miles an hour but also burst a pipe. The "Perseverence" could only make six miles and so left the field to Stephenson and his "Rocket." It worked like a charm and met every condition. Its average speed was 15 miles per hour and in some places it made as high as 29.

Wealth and honors were heaped upon Stephenson and knighthood was offered him. He refused it, saying that his proudest title was that of "Engineer."

RADIO CONTROL VOID; HOOVER LOSES POWER

Washington.—The Department of Justice has ruled that the Department of Commerce has no control over radio broadcasting.

The decision nullifies regulations that Secretary of Commerce Hoover imposed. This power, which the Department of Justice holds is without authority of law, was used at the suggestion of a convention of broadcasters. The rulings were opposed in the main by "little fellows" in the broadcasting field.

The recent congress refused to pass the

White bill, giving wide regulatory powers to the Department of Commerce. The Dill bill, which would create a commission to investigate the question, also failed to become law. It is predicted that the next congress will agree on regulatory power.

More than 500 commercial stations are operating under licenses issued by Secretary Hoover. There are an equal number of applications for licenses on file. More than 17,000 amateurs are licensed to broadcast on a wave length below 200 metres. The main congestion is on the 89 different wave lengths between 200 and 55 metres.

WOMAN UNIONISTS JAILED FOR CONTEMPT GIVEN GREAT RECEPTION WHEN RELEASED

By International Labor News Service

Chicago.—What is said to be the greatest demonstration ever staged at the Cook County jail here occurred on the afternoon of June 22 upon release of 13 of the original 38 women members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union who were sentenced to jail by Judge Denis E. Sullivan on charges of violating an injunction writ issued by Judge Sullivan against the union two years ago.

Those released had served 10 days, the union having paid their fines, some of the fines as high as \$350. Others still in jail are sentenced to 30, 50 and 60 days each.

Committees Greet Prisoners

The first girl was released promptly at 4 o'clock, and the others came out one at a time at three or four minute intervals until all 13 had been discharged.

The eight Chicago local unions and the Joint Board of the International Ladies' Gar-

ment Workers' Union were represented at the jail by large committees bearing flowers for the released prisoners. These committees were reinforced by many other members of the local unions and by interested passersby. The great crowd jammed the jail lobby almost to suffocation and blocked the sidewalk outside.

Crowd Good Natured

The crowd was in a good natured mood, and those composing it laughed and jested as they waited for the release of the imprisoned union pickets. Huge bouquets of roses and carnations lent color and fragrance to the scene.

Cheers greeted the appearance of the first girl prisoner. There was a rush of femininity and she was smothered with embraces and kisses. This over, she was given a large bunch of carnations.

This same performance was repeated over

and over again until the last of the 13 girls had been released.

"Wish Denny Sullivan could see this!" some one yelled.

"Yes, and Hell-an'-Maria Dawes, too," another replied.

Every Paper Represented

Chicago city editors considered the situation as "pie." Every daily newspaper in Chicago was represented by reporters and cameramen.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that the

jailing of these women is considered by many as a severe blow to the presidential ambitions of Vice-President Charles G. Dawes. Dawes lined up his Minute Men of the Constitution with the Manufacturers' Association in support of Sullivan when the latter was up for election.

Sullivan is simply putting into effect the policies publicly advocated by Dawes on many occasions. Jailing of these women pickets furnishes a concrete illustration of the Dawes policies in practice.

INSTALLMENT BUYING

(An Editorial from the American Federationist.)

Borrowing from Peter to pay Paul has been tried through many decades, but each effort to ignore the meaning of numbers has failed. Despite past experience, this old game has been revived and popularized as installment purchasing. Installment buyers have borrowed from the future to the amount of \$6,500,000,000, according to a statement of George W. Norris, of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank, made to the United States Chamber of Commerce. Producers of products sold on the deferred payment plan are obviously also borrowing from the future. When these charges on the future pyramid into the sum quoted by Mr. Norris, it would be well for us to heed his warning and advice to study the situation. These sentences are significant:

"Most of this huge sum represents goods produced and sold in that year, which, under other conditions would either not have been produced at all, or would still be in process of distribution, where they would appear in either manufacturers, wholesalers or retailers' inventories. Now they are in consumers' inventories which are not reported.

"It is manifest that the whole process is one of borrowing from the future—the manufacturer or dealer borrows from his future business and the buyer borrows from his future earnings. With such careful and thrifty people as the Scotch or the Dutch, for example, the practice might be safely urged, but with such optimistic and chance-taking people as our own it is fraught with danger."

REAL WAGES MEAN PURCHASING POWER

Cleveland, O.—"Economists build up their theories of the real meaning of wages on figures based on wages and what was purchased with them over a period of years, but wage earners build up their ideas of real wages on what they can purchase at the time, regardless of what they might have purchased in the past, says the Railroad Trainman.

"Wage workers are not much inclined to study statistics. The market price and how far wages will go into them is about as far as the average worker has the patience to go. But when both have reached their final conclusions the economists and the wage worker do not differ as much as might be expected."

SHORT SHIRTS HITS TEXTILE TRADE

Philadelphia, Pa.—Abbreviated styles in women's dresses are causing a depression in the textile industry in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Experts in the business estimate that on an average only two yards of cloth is being used to make a dress now, as compared with five yards in 1914, and ten or twelve yards twenty years ago.

Silk and rayon goods are making heavy inroads into the woolen and worsted trades, with the result that many of the factories in the Philadelphia district that have been consuming wool are turning to knit goods, particularly fancy sweaters and scarfs.

Philadelphia is a strong textile center, and for the country as a whole produces about 33 per cent of the silk goods, 27 per cent of the knit goods, 17 per cent of the worsted goods, and 6.5 per cent of the women's clothing.

There are 25,000 textile mills in the Philadelphia district, employing about 1,000,000 persons.

Many of the textile mills have been running only part time since May 1. The woolen mills are running about 60 per cent of capacity, and the silk and knit goods mills about 70 per cent of capacity.

Employment in the textile mills of the district has dropped 12½ per cent in four months, and wage payments have fallen off 13½ per cent. The drop in the woolen trades amounts to 28-30 per cent in wages.

At the same time wool has climbed in price, with the result that women are shifting from woolens and worsteds to silks. Fewer women's suits are being worn, and one-piece dresses are the fashion.

The men in the textile trades expect the

slump to continue during the winter. More closed automobiles are being used, while trains, street cars, office buildings and homes are better heated, making lighter clothing popular.

Men's wear is also affected by the changing condition, particularly cotton underwear, and lighter suits. The shoe people say that the Oxford type is becoming more general throughout the year.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES SMITE THOUSANDS OF WORKERS; PROTECTION BY LAW INADEQUATE

Chicago, Ill.—Severe criticisms of the inadequate protection which society gives to workers subjected to occupational diseases was voiced by Dr. Alice Hamilton, professor of industrial medicine in Harvard University, at a meeting here at the headquarters of the Women's Trade Union Label League.

Hundreds of thousands of workers, Dr. Hamilton said, are compelled to subject themselves to the poisonous materials used in their daily tasks.

"Lead work brings about what is called 'lead colic,' and has been the cause of suffering," said the speaker. "I have known a girl who lost every tooth because of lead poisoning directly due to the nature of her work. And her teeth were healthy when

she got the job.

"Many get skin diseases because of the stuff smeared on their skin, the really poisonous material they must use in their work.

"Benzol is deadly. In the case of benzol poisoning blood turns to water. When the victim brushes his teeth they will begin to ooze. Red spots will show on his body during the earlier stage of the disease. Later these spots will become black and blue.

"We have only begun to do something for the men and women who can not escape these poisons unless they quit their employment. They need more protection—protection that can be furthered by the organized labor movement."

RADIUM POISONS NOT CURABLE ONCE IN SYSTEM OF HUMAN BEING

Washington.—Woman workers have died, chemists have been victims and many scientists have given their lives after handling the dangerous radium elements. For two years physicians have been investigating the harmful effects of luminous paint, containing radium elements, on workers following many deaths. This is what they conclude:

"After these radioactive elements are once deposited in the body there is no treatment known by which they can be eliminated, changed or neutralized. They decrease in amount in varying periods of time, accord-

ing to their individual characteristic decay, RADIUM TAKING 1,750 YEARS AND MESOTHORIUM 6.7 YEARS TO REACH ONE-HALF OF ITS ORIGINAL ACTIVITY."

This is too late for the worker who has been a victim of radium poisoning. Thousands are subject to it, for the industry of making luminous watch dials and other luminous recording instruments is developing rapidly. The poison would still be at work with the worker in his grave. Only a lead coffin would prevent the radium rays from bombarding other bodies in the graveyard, so powerful is the substance.

PEACE AND WAR

By George Sands Johnson.

Peace is the blossom of noble thought that sweetens the path of life.

Peace is the guiding star of Joy, the lofty goal of Love and the majestic, invisible sunshine of Heaven.

War is a cancerous evil that eats away the charitable charm of healthful harmony and poisons humanity with suspicion and distrust.

Peace is the fountain of wisdom, which glows in golden glory as it flows.

War is a roily river of knowledge, rushing with fickle fury through shadows of sorrow and scattering wreckage in confusion everywhere.

Were all the science, skill and schemes of war put to a peaceful use, life would be a sublime dream of beautiful reality.

War pulls down what Peace uplifts to higher pinnacles of true opportunity.

Peace is the brilliant rainbow of eternity encircling faith and hope in human hearts.

UNITED STATES NOW ADDING TO ALIEN POPULATION ABOUT 204,000 PERSONS ANNUALLY

By International Labor News Service.

Washington, D. C.—In nine months of the present fiscal year, which began July 1, 1925, admissions of immigrant aliens to the United States have averaged 23,641 monthly. This is less than the monthly average for the corresponding period of the three previous years.

In 1925 admissions averaged 24,025 monthly. The 1924 average was 66,581 and that of 1923 was 41,501.

In this year and last the new immigration quota law has operated to hold down immigration. A system of passport vise abroad has prevented more aliens than allowed by

quota coming here. The old quota law also restricted immigration but not so closely as the present one.

Departures of aliens have been at a fair steady pace through the last four years, ranging from about 6,500 to slightly more than 8,000 a month.

At the present rate of immigration and emigration, the United States is adding to

its alien population about 17,000 persons a month, or 204,000 a year. This figure would be many times greater, if it were not for the operation of the quota restriction.

Immigration has a very direct effect on business. A large influx of aliens would increase the supply of labor, particularly unskilled labor and thus cut wages. With the restrictions in force, wages have reached record levels.

OLD AGE FEDERAL RETIREMENT BILL NOT ADEQUATE

"Workers in government employ are not adequately protected in their old age under the provisions of the Federal Retirement Law" declares the Workers' Health Bureau Advisory Council in a statement just issued in support of the efforts of the Federal Employees' Unions to liberalize the present Retirement Law. The Advisory Council representing 17 trades in 23 states has just held its annual meeting in New York.

"The present law allows \$720 a year," the statement continues, "to a government worker when he reaches the age of 70 and only after he has contributed 2½ per cent of his earnings to the Retirement Fund. After a lifetime of toil in government service, a federal employe retired at the age of 70 may find it necessary to get some additional work to supplement this income. Furthermore, taking the average length of life to be 62 years, only a few live to the ripe old retirement age to be able to take advantage of this annuity to which they have regularly given a portion of their earnings. The federal government should set the example to every state in the Union by providing a standard old age pension that will grant the maximum protection to work-

ers who have given a lifetime to the service. Those who have risked life and limb in dangerous branches of government work should receive special consideration and be retired at an earlier age. A Bill was pending before the Senate which provided an increased pension of \$1,200, and retirement at the age of 65, and to workers in specially hazardous occupations the possibility of retiring at the age of 60 or 62 years.

"However, the administration ordered this Bill amended in favor of a Bill reducing the amount to \$1,000 yearly—increasing the worker's contribution to 3½ per cent and retaining the same retirement age of 70 years. Obviously this falls far short of an adequate federal retirement measure. The substitute Bill has just passed both Houses." "The Advisory Council," announces the Workers' Health Bureau, "has endorsed the principle of the present liberalization of the federal retirement law giving age preference to workers in hazardous occupations and will give its fullest assistance to the Federal Employees' Union in gaining increased retirement benefits for federal workers."

SESQUI EXHIBIT SHOWS A. F. OF L. ACTIVITIES

By International Labor News Service

Philadelphia.—Thousands of visitors to the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition are flocking to see the educational exhibit of the American Federation of Labor in the Educational Building. The exhibit describes and typifies the progress and growth of the labor movement in the United States in the last half-century.

Charts showing the various activities of the Federation of Labor, and outlining its various activities at this time for the advancement of the working people, are among the principal features of interest of the exhibit.

Beginning with the labor movement when the late Samuel Gompers first assumed the

helm as president of the Federation, its growth and spread in influence is traced to the present moment. In a material degree the exhibit is a monument to the life work of Mr. Gompers in that it traces the growth of the labor movement under his leadership, and the great heritage that has come to his successor, William Green, as a result of his efforts.

Moving pictures which show buildings, banks and institutions owned by labor organizations, and indicate the far-reaching scope of their work in behalf of their members, and the service which they are rendering, are being shown daily in connection with the exhibit.

CONVICT LEASE PLAN RECALLS "HELL SHIPS."

Birmingham, Ala.—Tales that equal the convict vessels to Australia and the prison "hell ships" of long ago, were told the grand jury that is investigating conditions at the Flat Top convict mines.

Prisoners were forced to stand in water while mining coal. Their feet would swell and crack and infection set in. Numerous stories have been told of men forced to dig coal when they were hardly able to stand.

In a few cases these unfortunates implored keepers to put them out of their misery by killing them.

Broken jaws and bruised bodies of convicts were discovered by the jurors. The prison authorities assigned this work to Cecil Houston, a trusty serving a life term for murder. He is the leading "straw boss" at the mines and is known as the "strong man" and "killer."

The grand jury will investigate the Ban-

ner mines, where a mutiny occurred two years ago when prisoners barricaded themselves and hurled sticks of dynamite at overseers.

Charges will also be investigated that large sums of money have been embezzled from the state through the leasing of convicts. Opponents of the plan are hopeful that before the probe is concluded Alabama citizens will be convinced that this system is not only morally and socially wrong, but it is bad business.

Compilation of Labor News

PEACEFUL PICKETING HELD UNLAWFUL BY BRITISH COLUMBIA SUPREME COURT

Montreal.—The supreme court of British Columbia has given labor another blow by rendering a judgment which, in effect, declares that an act of the legislature of that province supposed to legalize peaceful picketing and boycotting does not do so. The court has put a very fine interpretation on words in the interests of reaction.

As a result of a strike in a Vancouver theater, the union of theatrical employees placed men at the entrance to the theater, who distributed hand bills stating in large type that "The Empress Theater is unfair to organized labor." The union also caused motor cars and sandwich men, displaying signs and banners bearing the same statement, to parade before the entrance to the theater, "watching and besetting the theater," according to one of the complaints of the theater owner in asking for damages and an injunction restraining the union from picketing.

What Act Says.

The provincial act relating to trade unions states that no union or member or any other person shall be enjoined or be liable to damages, for communicating "facts" respecting a strike or for endeavoring to persuade any person by fair or reasonable arguments not to seek employment or not to purchase products produced or distributed by an employer of labor party to a strike, lockout, labor grievance or trouble."

The provincial supreme court in granting the injunction and assessing damages, declared: "The statement that the theater was unfair to organized labor is not a statement of fact but one of opinion merely—about which people may and do differ—an attribute which does not belong to a statement of fact. The statements on the handbills, banners and sandwich boards were not 'fair or reasonable argument'—they were not argument at all, and in addition they were accompanied by the unlawful act of watching and besetting. * * *

Aimed to Injure Business.

"As a fact, all these acts were done with the intention of injuring the plaintiff's business and in the hope that to save himself

from such injury he would return to the employment of the stage hands as desired by the union."

The plaintiff claimed that his losses amounted to \$700 per week for a period of five weeks. The issue involved was about \$70 per week. In addition to enjoining picketing, the court gave judgment against the union for \$1,700 and costs of action.

Labor Faces Crisis.

This decision brings Canadian labor up against a grave situation. About 40 years ago the Dominion Parliament adopted an act intended to legalize peaceful picketing, but when the statutes were consolidated this act was dropped rather surreptitiously. In British Columbia organized labor induced the Provincial Legislature to adopt an act intended to guarantee the right of picketing and freedom from actions for damages for asking fellow workers not to patronize the products or services of an unfair employer. But recently the supreme court of Canada, in a case carefully selected by the employers to make a test, declared peaceful picketing illegal. And in the province which has the most advanced labor legislation in Canada the provincial supreme court adds that picketing directed against the patronage of an employer is liable to heavy damages. This court further says, in effect, that organized labor doesn't know a fact even when it butts its head against one and that workers who try to persuade their fellow workers to refrain from actions which may assist an employer to degrade the conditions of labor are not using fair or reasonable arguments from their point of view, or arguments at all.

Reaction May Lose.

But the spirit of reaction which has been trying to enthrone itself in Canada may get a jolt. It is significant that political events have so shaped themselves that in the forthcoming Dominion elections a leading issue will be whether constitutional government will continue in Canada. It is likewise significant that though the Vancouver theater won in the courts, it was obliged to close its doors through lack of patronage.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR GENERAL STRIKE; WAR PARTY OPENED HOSTILITIES

London, Eng.—Prominent members of the Conservative party agree with trade union officials in fixing responsibility for the recent general strike on the government instead of on the Trades Union Congress.

This opinion is voiced in an article on the strike by "Curio," a well known "tory-democrat," in the Fortnightly Review.

"Curio" claims the cabinet was split into a peace party led by Mr. Baldwin and Lord Birkenhead, and a war party led by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain, and insists that the Baldwin-Birkenhead group was defeated by Churchill and Chamberlain "at a critical stage of the negotiations—just at the moment when peace or war trembled in the balance."

Declaring that a committee of the cabinet representing the peace party had secured from the Trades Union Congress an agreement for continued negotiation on a basis which required the consent of the officials of the miners' union, "Curio" gives the following account of how the industrial war was forced by the Churchill-Chamberlain combination.

"The miners' representatives could not be found immediately, and while the T. U. C. search for them was taking place the party in the cabinet which was for an immediate fight seized control of the government and precipitated hostilities. They said (1) that notices for a general strike for Monday night had been issued and that this was tantamount to war. (2) That strikers had interfered with the publication of the Daily

Mail on Sunday evening previous and that hostilities had thus begun.

"On the first argument it is clear that advance notices of a strike meant no more or less than advance notices of a lock-out given by the mine owners a fortnight before May 1. Such notices are merely a formality which in no way preclude the continuance of negotiations up to zero hour.

"Secondly, the strike on the Daily Mail was an isolated and unauthorized incident organized in the office. It had nothing to do with the T. U. C., who repudiated it.

"When two great military powers are in negotiation over very grave matters and the issue of peace or war hangs in the balance, the most manifest danger is that some zealous subordinate will precipitate a frontier incident and that an exchange of shots will take place. Is that a reason for great statesmen to declare a war which otherwise might have been avoided? The answer may be left to the reason and conscience of humanity.

"The fact remains that whether it was a good or bad thing for the cabinet to accept the challenge of the T. U. C. over the general strike so readily, they did declare war not when all negotiations had manifestly failed, but over a 'frontier incident.'

"Again, the final decision of the government for war was not in harmony with that of the ministers specially charged with the negotiation, and it overrode the opinion of the prime minister."

MUSSOLINI FEARS WRATH OF LABOR

Milan, Italy.—Alarmed at the ominous mutterings against a nine-hour day decree, Mussolini has ordered that the enforcement of this new rule be postponed.

The protest against an additional hour, without pay, was made by a committee representing the General Confederation of Labor. This is the legitimate Italian trade union movement that has been outlawed by Mussolini. In the industrial centers of northern Italy, and in the machinery trades especially, the Confederation maintains the skeleton of an organization. It dare not function as a militant trade union, and Mussolini fears to jail the brave souls who cling to their impotent unions, well knowing that

better days are in store for Italy.

These unionists, together with all other Italian workers, are compelled by law to join the Fascist unions, which are recognized by the government. Only those who accept the Fascist theory—that the state is supreme over the individual—are permitted to have a voice and vote in the Fascist unions. All others must pay dues but must remain silent.

When Mussolini issued his nine-hour order, it was the General Confederation of Labor that dared to protest. Weak as they were, the dictator feared that the courageous stand of the trade union committee would spread, so he ordered a retreat.

DISTRESSED FARMERS SHOULD TAKE A LESSON FROM ORGANIZED LABOR

By M. E. Tracy.

If there is anything more ridiculous than a politician trying to relieve the farmer, it is the farmer who thinks a politician can be depended on to do it.

Speaking as one who thinks the farmer is entitled to relief, who regards him as ignored, mistreated and flimflammed beyond

any class of people in this country, my advice is that he take a tip from labor.

Fifty years ago, the average laborer, even though following a skilled trade, was in much worse shape than the average farmer, didn't get such good pay, didn't live so well, didn't have so much spare change.

Today he is way ahead, and there's a reason.

Just before John L. Sullivan became our national hero, labor woke up to the poorly paid part it was playing.

Some thought labor should enter politics with a whoop, change the government if necessary and look to the law for relief, but wiser leadership prevailed.

Instead of going to Washington with a lot of half-baked schemes for Congress to mull over and then throw in the waste basket, labor organized, and it didn't organize as a class either, but according to its trade.

It developed control of its own affairs by starting with the things it knew.

The plumbers, for instance, didn't go out for general reform, but talked straight to the boss about wages, hours and working conditions.

This put the problem on a practical, intelligent basis right at the outset.

If labor had chased the idea of forming a party, had visualized itself as a clique, without reference to trade, or trade interest, had demanded a remedy before it knew what ailed it, or whether the remedy would work, it would have gotten nowhere.

Labor developed its program from the ground up, began with the problem in the workshop, educated itself, learned through experience what it could do on its own motion, or the Nation for assistance, it went with an intelligent understanding of what was needed.

I don't think the farmers can hope for effective relief until they adopt a similar method.

I think their first move should be to organize on the ground just as labor did in the shop, and according to product just as labor did according to trade.

STRIKERS DEPORTED BY GREEK DICTATOR

Athens, Greece.—General Pangalos, Greek dictator, makes short work of strikers. As in Italy, under Mussolini, all strikes are outlawed. When a strike is called, Pangalos simply deports the strike directors to an island in the Aegean sea. Practically alone,

they are forgotten, until the dictator is given a promise by them that henceforth they will shun all forms of agitation.

The dictator treats political opponents the same way.

CANADA RAIL WORKERS PERSIST IN FIGHT FOR WAGE INCREASES

Montreal.—In a report on the present status of negotiations with Canadian railways for wage increases, President Tallon of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L., says:

"We have been successful in presenting a case which could not be refuted as to the justice of our contentions, but have not succeeded in gaining the consent of the various railways to increase wages. We are of the belief that under all the circumstances we could not expect to secure the best results by laying down a short time

ultimatum, but that we must play the game as others play it; that is, by tenaciously hanging on until we secure that we set out to accomplish."

Net operating revenues of Canadian railways last year were 37 per cent greater than in 1924, while there was practically no change in the cost of maintaining equipment. The fact that the Canadian National is not able to pay interest on all its inflated political capitalization is used as an argument to resist legitimate demands for wage increases.

UNIONISTS ASSAIL INJUNCTION JUDGE

Fairmont, W. Va.—Trade unionists in this state join with the United Mine Workers in a demand on Governor Gore to convene the West Virginia legislature in extraordinary session to consider the impeachment of Judge Lazelle of the Monongalia county circuit court.

The accused is charged with maladministration, corruption, incompetency and neglect of duty, and with being "interested in the results" of litigation, which is prohibited by the state code. The miners claim that while Judge Lazelle was considering injunction proceedings he and his family received large royalties from operators interested in pending cases.

He has issued injunctions on petition of non-union coal companies without notice

"enjoining and restraining legally elected peace officers from discharging the duties of their office." He has also restrained members of the State Department of Public Safety from carrying out their legal duties."

The miners charge that he is temperamentally unfit to administer the duties of his high and important office, and that because of violent prejudices members of the union cannot receive a fair and impartial trial in his court.

"An example of his frame of mind, and his attitude toward litigants in his court," it is stated, "is clearly disclosed in his tirade of abuse against officers of the United Mine Workers of America, when they were tried for contempt therein."

LONGER WORKING DAY ENFORCED ON MINERS

London, England.—In disorder and tumultuous scenes unequalled in the ancient House of Lords, that body jammed through the miners' eight-hour bill by a ten-to-one vote. The bill has passed the House of Commons, where it met the same opposition at the hands of labor members.

The law amends for five years the present miners' seven-hour law, and makes it optional for employers and employed to enter into eight-hour agreements. The coal owners will attempt to enter into district and individual mine agreements with the strik-

ers. By this method they hope to divide them.

The miners are supported by the trade union movement in their demand for a national agreement. They show that any other system means playing one group against other groups and that if successful the miners and their plan for reorganization of the industry will be defeated.

The recent Royal Coal Commission opposed the extension of hours, and the new law strengthens the position of those who claim the government has abandoned its professed neutrality and is lined up with the coal owners.

SHIP OWNERS FAVOR CHEAP COOLIE LABOR

Washington.—The determination of certain shipping interests to employ cheap and docile coolie labor was definitely reaffirmed by Walter J. Petersen, general manager of the employment service of the Pacific American Steamship Association and the Ship Owners' Association of the Pacific Coast, in testifying before a Senate committee. Mr. Petersen said:

"No law forbids us hiring these men (Chinese); and if you take away the right from the Robert Dollar Company of handling those Chinamen, all he would have to do would be to put those vessels under the British flag and carry them anyhow."

San Francisco, Calif., June 26.—"Mr. Peterson knows very well that the Dollar Company could not, under the contract of purchase, transfer its newly acquired Shipping Board tonnage to British register," declares

the Seamen's Journal, the official paper of the International Seamen's Union of America, in commenting on the testimony of Walter J. Petersen.

"This is merely the same stale old threat that has been hurled at legislators over and over again—long before Mr. Petersen left the Oakland police force and long before he ever dreamed of becoming 'general manager' for the scab shipping office.

"It requires a strange mentality," continues the Seamen's Journal, "to pose before a committee of United States Senators as a dyed-in-the-wool patriot and yet insist upon the alleged 'right' to man American ships with cheap coolie labor and to threaten by implication that American tonnage will be transferred to British registry if the privilege of manning American ships with Chinese should be revoked."

Smiles

Fishin' Time

Get out your fishing tackle

That you laid away last fall.

The days are growing longer

And the trout and muskies call.

So get your patent minnows

And you spinners and your flies,

And, ah! my honest fisherman,

Do not forget your lies.

Free Ride

For two hours he had trolled in vain. In desperation he turned to the shore for the last time. Scarcely had he started to pull in his line, when—tug, a huge fish swallowed the hook. The whole boat lurched.

For two hours they fought, the fish and the man. He pulled this way and that; the fish ran to the north, south, east, and underneath. It was terrific. The man's arms tired rapidly, when he looked up and perceived an island close by. "Ha!" said he

triumphantly, managing to get on shore, where he tied the fish to a huge oak tree, "I shall come back in the morning after him."

The next morning he went back. The fish had pulled the island a mile to the northwest.—Lampoon.

His I O U

A man named John Klumpp went fishing for the first time in his fifty-seven years. About one minute after throwing out his line the bobber disappeared. Turning around to his friend, he inquired: "Tom, how much did that blamed red and white contraption cost that you tied on my line?" "Oh, about 15 cents, I guess." "Well," said John, "I owe you 15 cents, for the thing's sunk."—Luke Hoos Ier.

Guessed Right

Two elderly men, both extremely deaf, met on a country road. Dave had a fish-

ing pole in his wagon. When he saw his friend, Jim, he stopped the horse. "Goin' fishin'?" shouted Jim.

"No," Dave replied. "I'm goin' fishin'."

"Oh," said Jim. "I thought mebbe you was goin' fishin'."—Country Gentleman.

What a Big 'Un!

After a few hours with the rod and line, Troutner was enjoying a quiet smoke and drink at the Angler's Arms when Bateman, an old acquaintance, entered.

"Had any luck?" he inquired anxiously.

"Just one," answered Troutner.

"Of good weight?" ventured Bateman.

"Well," replied Troutner, "to tell you the truth, I haven't weighed it yet, but when I pulled it out the river went down three inches."

Merely Curious

The couple were spending their holiday on a fishing trip. At the end of a trying,

fishless day, hubby brought things to a climax by falling into the water.

Just as he crawled out, his wife appeared on the scene.

"Why, did you fall in?" she inquired, in surprise.

"No, no! Just crawled in to see which fish it was got away from me."

Sounded Like a "Slam"

He is still wondering what the young lady meant, if anything. When she happened along he was at one end of a line, the other end being far out in the lake.

"Fishing, I see," said the girl.

"Yes," responded the young man. And then he added, in a jocular vein: "Fish feeds the brain."

Strolling along, the girl pleasantly called back over her shoulder: "I hope you have a large catch."

Poetical Selections

Goin' Fishin'

When ole summer rolls aroun',
Then, I'm goin' fishin';
Dig some bait out o' the groun'—
Then I'm goin' fishin'.
Ted will bring some jelly an' jam,
I will slip some bread an' ham,
We'll have the jolliest time what am!
Gee! we're goin' fishin'!

Jim will furnish some hooks an' bait,
Then we're goin' fishin';
Roun' the corner for him we'll wait,
Then we're goin' fishin'
What if it should happen to rain!
Bet, by gosh, we'll go just the same,
'Cause we mean with might an' main
Jest to go a-fishin'.—Ex.

Out Fishin'

A feller isn't thinkin' mean
Out fishin';
His thoughts are mostly good and clean,
Out fishin'.
He does not knock his fellow-men,
Or harbor any grudges then;
A feller's at his finest when
Out fishin'.

A feller's glad to be a friend,
Out fishin';
A helpin' hand he'll always lend
Out fishin'.
The brotherhood of rod and line
An' sky and stream is always fine;
Men come real close to God's design
Out fishin'.

A feller isn't plotting schemes,
Out fishin'.
He's only busy with his dreams
Out fishin'.

His livery is a coat of tan,
His creed—to do the best he can;
A feller's always mostly man,
Out fishin'.—Ex.

Lodge Notices

Vogel—His Wife.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Brother Clarence Vogel, Reg. No. 27127, will do a great favor by writing his wife, whose address is Mrs. C. E. Vogel, 917 Lewisohn St., Butte, Mont. Fred L. Shetzle, L. 605.

LIST OF MEMBERS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED.

Wilson—Lodge 11.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Archie Wilson, formerly a boiler maker, register number 113,660, please communicate with the undersigned, as he left here owing L. 11 money.—W. J. Klein, Cor. Secy., L. 11, 1919 E. 25½ St., Minneapolis, Minn.

It Cured His Piles

Without Operation or Pain

FREE TRIAL TO PROVE IT HEALS

Relieves and Prevents



J. H. Mueller

"I suffered for years with piles and am cured, thanks to the Page Internal Pile Remedy. They cured me when all else failed," says J. H. Mueller, Glendale, Ohio.

Costly, painful, dangerous operations are unnecessary—Piles can be healed if treated internally. The Tablets, the combination method, stop piles. Ointments and salves alone will never cure your piles—you must treat the cause, treat internally. Write for Free test package—to prove its worth. Send no money—it is free.

E. R. PAGE COMPANY, 214-A Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich

THE BOILERMAKERS' and IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

—OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE—

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS
IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA**

VOL. XXXVIII

KANSAS CITY, MO., SEPTEMBER, 1926

NUMBER 9

Office of Editor-Manager, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kas.
Published monthly at 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Price, \$1.00 per year.

MERRIE ENGLAND BECOMES MERRIE HELL

How a Two-Centuries Old Law Is Invoked in the Coal Mines in Shakespeare's One Time Country.

By Heber Blankenhorn

To break the British coal strike in its critical thirteenth week (for 13 weeks was the limit of previous coal strikes) the government and coal owners concentrated on, the little district of Warwickshire, as the weakest spot on the "western front." The old, old machinery of cajolery and coercion, resorted to by desperate mine owners to drive men back to work, has been capped here with a police law two hundred years old, which makes it illegal even to look at scabs.

I call it the western front because all western Europe is striving to lengthen hours. Coming through Italy and France I found their papers' only news of England was "miners break away in Warwickshire." I got there the same day as did A. J. Cook, the miners' leader, also come to see what were the facts.

Warwickshire is as lovely a county as exists in England; Shakespeare's land, and Lady Godiva's, and where Scott laid Kenilworth and Marmion; where miners meet in the shadow of 1000-year old Tamworth castle; where the road I took was the "Watling Street" laid out by the Romans—but what a place for free men in the crisis of a mine strike! Its mine villages are scattered, some better looking than the best in America, others like Atherstone, a wretched slummary, where men kowtow to the owner. They pointed out this "hall," a castle with a flag up, signifying that "he" is "in residence." County squires and military folk are the magistrates. They filled the villages with police, and snowed them with leaflets and posters, chiefly the one, "What the Trades Union Congress thinks of the Miners' Leaders,"—that Baldwin says Bromley says Cook admits miners earn 13 pounds a week.

Out of all the districts of Britain they had picked Warwickshire's 28,000 (there are 1,000,000 miners on strike) and to them alone they offered a wage increase and an

agreement running to next spring. And to get the first colliery started, when the men refused the 8-hour law, they gave them their usual 7 hours, and the wage increase. Everywhere else in Britain was offered longer hours and lower wages.

Cook had come from the solid fields, where he had unheard-of meetings, 40,000, 80,000, 100,000—hoarse and bronzed from speaking in all weathers. He has a frame built up from 21 years in the mines, and the coolness of a man who has lost a lot of battles. In his advertised capacity as "red" and "emperor," he made precisely the kind of speech I've heard from a hundred miner leaders in America: hours, wages, national agreements, and reorganizing the industry to end the worldwide sickness of competition in coal.

At Bedworth they met him two miles out; at Nuneaton they stood 55 minutes in a drowning rain and wouldn't let him stop. But he asked to be lead away from the solid cheering Warwickshire to the isolated collieries where things were crumbling. I never heard straighter talk; no abuse though he told them they "were looked on as blacklegs of the worst sort"; mostly an explanation of the whole position, and straight questions as to whether they were starved out and did they want a compromise. At colliery after colliery they voted to quit again and stick it.

He told them he would negotiate wages, always, but would resign before he would sign an 8-hour agreement, "and negotiating wages did not mean saying they'd take any reduction." He went on up the Trent valley and I stayed to rummage out what had hit the men.

First, starvation. Simply lack of food, for many weeks. Then, isolation; in their little villages they had begun to take "everybody's" word that it was all ending. Then selfishness of men, who under the contract system which survives here, hoped by get-

ting in first, to get good "stalls" or work-places. Then they were being told that the Russian unions were ceasing to send relief, (which was not true) and that American labor's appeal would yield nothing. On top of this came the concentrated propaganda of the coal owners, and intimidation. Some of this has gone lengths I never saw in our own coal fields.

It operates under "E. P. A." the Emergency Powers Act, put on during the general strike, and now renewed from month to month by the Tory Parliament. Police order the Warwickshire villagers inside their own houses as scabs go by. A miner was stopped from clapping his hands derisively in his own doorway. If you say good-day to scabs, plainclothesmen rush up to them asking, "What did he say, what did he say?" One striker refused to answer a scab's good-day and the scab cursed him. The striker asked the police officer what about it. "Our orders are that if you say it, we take you up, but if they say it, our orders don't cover." E. P. A. is for one side only.

As decent and respectable a miner as I ever chatted with had just been fined and put under bonds to keep peace for refusing to take a scab's challenge to a fight. Having in mind American fields (where even the women, referring to their girlhood, say, "Since I was old enough to lie out behind

a fence with a pan of rocks for scabs,") I asked how the men were taking it. But the Warwickshire men seemed dazed. "You can't do a thing. You spit, like that, when they go by, and you're taken up."

But E. P. A. is not stiff enough. Miners near Tanworth found themselves charged with intimidation, which failed, then with "watching and besetting." Even the bench was surprised, but the police produced a law of 1725 about "watching and besetting." The miners had taken children for a stroll along a path, which scabs happened to use sneaking to a colliery. No word was spoken. One of the miners had a 12 months babe in arms. They were fined under "watching and besetting."

Watching and bedamned means standing and looking. It's a Lady Godiva of a scabbery which the police were trying to protect in Warwickshire. Free buses were being run to the mines from a score of miles away, and as they passed, you were supposed to look the other way. It was unbelievable, but there's plenty of feudalism left in England for the masters' use in a pinch. Merrie England lies close to merrie hell.

The backsliding mines began shutting up in the next few days. Warwickshire with the rest of the solid million settled down again to the long struggle.

WHEN THE DEVIL QUOTES SCRIPTURE

William Gibbs McAdoo Says Monopoly Is Raising the Issue of "States' Rights" in Order to Economically Enslave the American People—Where Thomas Jefferson Would Have Stood.

By Eliot Harris

The Reactionaries have suddenly seized on the issue of "States' Rights." They are using it to prevent the enactment of child labor legislation by the federal government, and to prevent the effective control of great combinations of capital.

A few months ago, President Coolidge journeyed into Virginia and delivered a long speech bristling with arguments against federal "interference" with "States' Rights."

Curiously enough, the first public man of prominence to take the other side of the issue is a Southerner and a Democrat—William Gibbs McAdoo former Secretary of the Treasury, and Director General of the Railroads.

Mr. McAdoo contends that it was Jefferson's idea that the states should safeguard the people's political rights; but that, under modern conditions, their economic rights can only be protected by the power of the federal government.

Whoever doubts that the devil can quote Scripture for his purpose need only study the tactics of privilege and monopoly to be convinced.

For a long time, the first defense of privilege against reform was an injunction issued by a Federal court. Whenever a state legislature tried to curb corporation extortions, some Federal court would hold up its hand, peer over its spectacles, quote John Marshall and the Fourteenth amendment; and swat that state law into the bleachers while the corporation made a home run.

Seeing this, and noting that nearly all the dangerous and oppressive corporations are interstate in character, reformers changed their tactics, and began appealing to the Federal power themselves.

Immediately, monopolies raised the cry of "State Rights!" Instead of quoting John Marshall, they recited the maxims of Thomas Jefferson, and declared that the republic would fall if the Federal power crossed state lines to protect children or secure decent working conditions for women, or fair play for workers of any sort.

A good example is furnished by the recent Pennsylvania coal strike. When Con-

gress proposed to investigate that strike—or rather, lockout—the coal barons cried loudly that theirs was a local industry, subject only to state authority, and that the Washington government must not interfere.

But when the state of Pennsylvania tried to take a hand, the same coal barons protested that they were engaged in interstate commerce, and that the state government mustn't meddle.

This kind of whipsawing goes on all the time, and is peculiarly offensive. Also the spectacle of mill owners invoking Jefferson as a protection for their "rights" to exploit children is calculated to make the angels weep—or swear.

Any assertion made audaciously enough startles the opposition into momentary silence. The sheer gall of the new corporation trick has carried it quite a distance. In fact, the best answer to this misuse of Jefferson's name and the theory of state rights by privilege and monopoly is that made recently in a great speech by William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury in Woodrow Wilson's Cabinet and Director General of Railroads during the period of Federal control.

Mr. McAdoo points out that Jefferson's central idea was that government exists for the welfare of all the people, not of any particular group or class. *It exists to protect life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness.* The means taken to achieve these ends will vary with varying conditions. The end itself remains constant, Mr. McAdoo says:

"To argue that Thomas Jefferson, if he were alive today, would insist upon a policy of governmental inaction in matters where governmental action is needed to protect those rights and interests which he made the sole objective of all government is not conceivable.

"It amounts to arguing that he would sacrifice the end to the means; that he thought more of the devices, which are transitory, than of the objective, which is permanent."

Mr. McAdoo goes on to say that Jefferson, taking conditions as he found them was chiefly concerned with protecting *political rights*; while the problem before the world now is largely how to protect *economic rights*. He says:

"The maintenance of economic rights is a very different task from the maintenance of such civil and political rights as freedom of speech and freedom of thought. *The maintenance of the economic rights of all frequently requires an interference with the economic activities of some.*

"There can be no such thing as an absolutely unrestricted economic activity on the part of everyone in an orderly community, because economic activities bring men into relations where the unrestricted activity of some leads inevitably in a de-

veloped industrial society to the servitude of others.

"If a regime of co-operation is to exist instead of one of exploitation, government must interfere. The degree of interference is purely relative to the needs of each special situation.

"In Jefferson's time, the great danger was that the economic rights of the mass of the people would be impaired by special privileges granted by government to favored monopolies, as the first bank of the United States. Against these monopolies, Jefferson fought with whole-souled vigor.

"His entire philosophy is proof that today he would fight with equal energy to restrain the great aggregations of capital which, with or without favoritism from the government, threaten the economic interests of the masses of the people."

The doctrine of state rights was invoked by Jefferson, says Mr. McAdoo, to protect civil and political liberties against such misuse of Federal power as the Alien and Sedition laws. But as a protection against economic tyranny, the Federal government offers the only hope, in Mr. McAdoo's opinion. On that point he comments as follows:

"Today, the economic life of the nation is a unit. Every state depends upon every other for some of its prime necessities. The network of production and consumption, buying and selling and transportation and advertising, runs crisscross in an intricate and ever changing pattern over the face of the entire country.

"So far as commerce is concerned, state boundaries are obliterated. If the people are to exert any control over some of the most vital parts of their economic life, they can do it only through the nation and not through the separate states.

"The state governments are no match for the great combinations which in almost every line, except agriculture, are bidding for unregulated license.

"In their effort to escape from responsibility and Federal regulation, they seek refuge behind state boundaries in the guise of state rights.

"Are the people to be denied the right of protecting their own interests and redressing the balance of a lopsided national economy through political action?"

"If they are not, the political agency through which they must act must cover at least as wide an area with its jurisdiction and must wield a power greater than the interests which need to be controlled; and no political agency is available for that use except the Federal government."

"The framers of the Federal Constitution foresaw the inability of the individual states to deal effectively with national economic problems. It was for this reason that the commerce clause was inserted in the Constitution, in order that the power of the Federal government to regulate the flow of

commerce between the states could not be questioned.

"Jefferson did not object to this provision. He recognized that the political liberties of the people were made secure through the autonomy of the states, with local self-government, and that the economic liberties of the people were protected against industrial tyranny through the commerce clause of the Constitution, which created a federal power co-extensive with the limits of

the Union, and at all times superior to the industrial forces which it was designed to control.

"Here we have the very essence of the Jeffersonian theory of government; the protection of individual liberty and the control of local concerns through the states on the one hand, and the protection of economic liberty through the only agency competent to deal therewith—the Federal government—on the other hand."

LABOR DAY, 1926

By Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor

With another page added to the history of organized labor, the workers can look forward with enthusiasm and hope.

Year by year our movement records that slow, substantial progress that is based on an intelligence of the workers and a public opinion that is accepting our purposes for a fuller and larger life.

During the past year our movement has made substantial gains. Wages were increased, hours reduced, working conditions improved and the general social and economic advance that marks the history of the American Federation of Labor has been maintained.

Neither has the past year been an exception to previous years in the securement of spiritual values that are inseparable from man's development. These values include a higher intelligence, a stronger determination, a greater capacity and a consciousness of social worth.

These equip wage workers for various duties every believer in a democracy must perform. Wage workers are equipped to join with fellow-citizens in other walks of life in a solution of new social problems.

Organized labor has changed the tide of events for wage workers. The trade unions have implanted a discontent in the breast of laborers and have urged that the ideals of that discontent can only be realized through organization and education.

The trade unions have been unceasing in their plea that progress is only possible through a slow intellectual development that collectively increases the workers' intellectual capacity and trains them for enlarged civic and industrial duties and responsibilities, while their living standards are ever increased.

The trade unions accept the charge that they are a "step-at-a-time" movement. This is the law of social development, as against the proposal of "short cuts" that invariably bring bitter disillusion to those who accept the alluring doctrine.

Our trade unions are not narrow. Within the American Federation of Labor are found men and women wage workers of every race, creed, nationality and political view. The only test is: "Do you work for wages?"

Our unions are born of the necessities of

wage workers. There is no attempt to standardize any view other than that those who work for wages must unite to increase living standards, decrease hours and improve working conditions.

From this economic base comes all other progress that develops as the wage workers develop.

The value of high wages, that business men and publicists generally accept is the most recent illustration of the organized worker's power of agitation. From its inception, the American Federation of Labor has insisted that high wages create markets and increase living standards. This theory has often been engulfed in the demand for low wages and the philosophy of economists who defended that doctrine. The present public attitude, that is being indorsed by European students of economic conditions, is the best proof that again labor's position is correct.

New times bring new problems, and the present is no exception to an age-long rule. While opinions may differ as to the importance of present-day problems, I submit these three:

On the industrial field, the company "union." Those employer-controlled institutions would assume the form, but not the spirit, of the trade unions. They are paternal in intent and deny an independence and vigor that marks the legitimate trade unions.

On the political field, a growing disbelief in the value of our law-making branch of government. This sentiment is encouraged by those who favor the Mussolini idea. They consider the people's representatives as a barrier to their will, and at every opportunity they attempt to bring Congress into popular contempt.

On the judicial field, the injunction judge. The practice of issuing orders, unsupported by law, in times of industrial disputes, is an evil that strikes at our system of government, just as do those secret adherents of the dictator theory.

The workers are not discouraged by these and other problems. They realize that life is a battle, that every gain is another step on the road to greater freedom, to the day when men shall brothers be.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' JOURNAL

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

JOHN J. BARRY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Sent in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. J. Barry, Editor, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kans.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co.  Kansas City, Missouri.

BRITISH PREMIER ASSISTING COAL OPERATORS THROUGH FALSE PROPAGANDA

Premier Baldwin gave out a statement in London declaring that tales of suffering among striking British miners were greatly exaggerated and insisting that the miners children were being cared for. This statement was made in order to mislead the workers of other countries and interfere with the raising of funds and by so doing force the striking miners back to work through starvation. Baldwin's Minister of Health has fixed a maximum of six dollars a week for a miner and his family, however large that family may be. How could any family exist on such a meager allowance?

Representatives of the English labor movement headed by Ben Tillette and Miss Ellen Wilkinson have arrived in this country to solicit funds for the 1,000,000 striking coal miners and their families. Every union man should contribute as much as possible to those gallant fighters, because the outcome of their struggle will affect every working man in the entire world. Does any one doubt that there is an understanding between the coal operators of Great Britain and the coal operators of this country, and that this is the beginning of an attempt to destroy the miners' union in both nations.

The agreement between the operators and the miners of the bituminous coal fields in this country expires next April, by then the outcome of the British controversy will be history, but it will be a great factor in determining the attitude of the bituminous operators. If the British miners win the chances are the coal miners of this country will get an honorable settlement next April. If they lose an attack will be made upon one of the main pillars of the American Labor Movement.

The miners' organization has always extended a helping hand to any organization that was in distress, and we hope that every member of our International Brotherhood will come to the rescue of these worthy Brothers by contributing as liberally as possible in order to protect the miners in their struggle against an inhuman reduction of wages and lengthening of the work day.

ANOTHER FEDERAL JUDGE PROTECTS THE COMPANY UNION

The street railway employes in Indianapolis, Ind., who had been members of a company union for a number of years, and as a result are the poorest paid of any men performing similar work in the country. Realizing they could derive no benefits out of an organization dominated by the company officials, they decided to join the bona fide labor movement. John M. Parker and Robert B. Armstrong, General Vice Presidents of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America were sent to Indianapolis to assist them in any way possible. They were successful in getting most all of the men to denounce the company union and become members of the bona fide organization. Then a committee was elected to meet the Street Railway officials to settle some grievances and negotiate an agreement. The Street Railway officials refused to meet the Committee. After using every honorable means to no avail, the men voted to strike.

The company officials went to Federal Judge Baltzell and asked for an in-

junction restraining the officers of the union from calling a strike, which was granted. Realizing the restraining order deprived them of their constitutional rights, the employees defied the judge and suspended work.

The strike was in progress some fourteen days when the two organizers were arrested on a federal warrant charging criminal violation of the injunction. The arrest took place at an hour when bonds could not be secured, and a night in jail was assured. Later the criminal charge was abandoned and a charge of contempt substituted. This proceeding raised the question of defendant's right to a jury trial, under the Clayton Act. A jury trial was asked for by defendants' counsel and denied, which left the case in the hands of the court. The hearing was held, the defendants found guilty, their bonds cancelled and they were immediately committed to Marion county jail.

Three days later the defendants were each sentenced to 90 days' imprisonment in Marion county jail, Indianapolis. Nine days thereafter the court consented to their release on \$10,000 bonds each, pending appeal.

This is only another instance where a Federal judge has assisted the big employers in their attempt to place the workers of this country at the mercy of the company owned and controlled unions.

WILL THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION PERMIT THE COST OF LIVING TO BE INCREASED FIFTEEN BILLION DOLLARS?

The Interstate Commerce Commission in the near future will hand down their decision in the fifteen billion dollar valuation case, counsel for both sides having presented their arguments.

Railroad owners contend that the valuation should be based on the reconstruction cost at present high prices. The National Conference on valuation of railroads insists that the valuation should be based on the money prudently invested in the railroads. If the railroad owners win—fifteen billion dollars will be added to the present valuation used by the Interstate Commerce Commission in fixing railroad rates and future rates will be fixed to yield a fair return on thirty-five billion dollars instead of twenty billions as at present.

Every citizen of this country should be interested. It will mean that the cost of living will be increased fifteen billion dollars, as we all know that the shippers will put the increase of freight rates onto the cost of the articles manufactured or produced, and the consuming public will pay the bill. Furthermore, the railroad workers should be interested as to what the decision will be, because every attempt they make to establish an adequate living wage will be met with a mass of statistics showing the inability of all railroads to pay living wages to their employees, because they are not earning a fair return upon their fictitious valuation.

ORGANIZED CAPITAL SEEKING TO ABOLISH THE PRIMARY LAW

Organized capital with the assistance of the National Manufacturers Association and the large portion of the daily press is spreading propaganda for the purpose of destroying the primary system. One of their principal objections to it is that it is too expensive and they refer to the enormous campaign expenditures of the recent primaries held in Pennsylvania and Illinois.

We will all admit that it costs more to those candidates who have to buy their way into office through the primary system than it did through the conventions, because it costs more to buy the citizenship of the entire state than it does a few hand picked delegates, but so far as the matter of expenses is concerned what took place in the above two states might be contrasted with what occurred in Iowa where the successful candidate Brookhart had a campaign fund of about seven thousand dollars. If the National Manufacturers Association was in sympathy with good government they would be advocating the direct primary system for the selection of candidates for every office in the country including the President of the United States.

The peoples choice of either old parties never receives the nomination for president, because the conventions are dominated and controlled by big business. The federal judiciary is continuously depriving the workers of their constitutional rights. They are not elected, but appointed for life, the only way we can stop this usurpation of power is to make them accountable to the people, which only can be done by changing the constitution and that can never be accomplished if the direct primary law is repealed.

YOU AND YOUR UNION

What is the union? Some seem to think that it is a separate sort of super-structure apart from mortal man. The fact is that the union is simply you and I. All of us make the union. We are the union and make it just what it is and what it stands for. We can either make or break it; we can make it grow and function in the right direction, if we apply the right principles; we must shape our actions to fit existing conditions; we must each of us derive some real benefit from the bitter lessons of the past. Then we must endeavor to master the present and try to apprehend the future. We must do these things ourselves, if we expect to receive justice. Employers won't do them for us, we as individuals may hold and are entitled to our individual ideas, but in the union we must pool our ideas to fix existing conditions and then submerge them to the will of the majority.

The union is not a separate thing from its membership. It is just what we, the members, collectively, make it. When you find fault with and criticize the union you are finding fault with and criticizing yourself. Perhaps you are right, but put the blame where it rightfully belongs, upon your own shoulders, not on the union. Go to your union meetings, don't say you are too tired, the weather is bad, or there is too much quibbling and hot air to interest me. Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization. Your views on specially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting. You are responsible for the good and welfare of our organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed.

It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your organization. Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of this old but true slogan: "United We Stand, Divided We Fall."

CANADIAN WORKERS DEPRIVED OF THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

The decision of the Supreme Court of Canada declaring peaceful picketing illegal, deprives the workers of that country of their most effective weapon, which should prove to them that they must put the reigns of government in the hands of their friends instead of their enemies.

In this country through the pressure of organized labor, the right to peacefully picket was defined, and made legal by Section 12, Chapter 173, of the Consolidated Statutes of 1886; but when the Criminal Code 1892, Chapter 29 was compiled, the provision legalizing peaceful picketing was omitted so quietly that few were aware at the time that a statutory right of the workers was being repealed.

Since then the courts have been divided as to the interpretation of the law on this important matter, but now since the Supreme Court has declared picketing illegal, the workers can only get redress through the lawmaking body of that country.

Organized labor reverts to a strike only after every honorable means to adjust their grievances have failed. It is its most effective weapon and can only be brought to a successful conclusion by picketing the industry where the strike is in effect. There is no other way for the workers to let the majority of the public know after they have suspended work their side of the controversy, because the public press is controlled by capital which will use any means, foul or fair, in order to defeat the workers.

The Supreme Court declares picketing a violation of the law; the workers cannot eliminate it, but they can by their ballot elect men to office that will not make laws that will deprive them of their most effective weapon—picketing.

SHIPPING BOARD OUSTS CROWLEY

Recently the U. S. Shipping Board by a vote of four to two, has removed Captain Elmer E. Crowley as head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and replaced him with Brigadier General A. C. Dalton. By their action they have discharged a practical, experienced ship operator and put in his place an army officer, whose only experience with ships is limited to his twelve months direction of the army transport service during the war.

Why? Because Captain Crowley has brought the government operated ships of

the United States Lines almost to a paying basis and at all times has fought to secure fair prices for every ship sold to private owners. His fight raised the price paid by the Dollar Steamship Company for the American and Oriental Line ships from \$500,000 to \$900,000 a vessel.

General Dalton, a hardboiled bureaucrat, is ready to sell the ships at any price; furthermore, he is also an advocate of a ship subsidy for private owners.

We will leave it to our readers to form their own opinion, why the personnel of this board was changed in this particular case.

CALL FOR THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

The official call for the Forty-Sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor to assemble in Graystone Hall, Detroit, Mich., on October 4, has been issued. It urges upon all affiliated organizations the importance of being represented by the full quota of representatives allowed each. The Credentials Committee will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the Convention so as to be ready to report at the opening of the convention.

Headquarters of the Executive Council will be at the Fuller Hotel. A list of the hotels and their rates will be mailed to delegates at a later date. This will no doubt be a very important meeting where much of interest to our organization and the general labor movement will be acted upon.

The delegates selected to represent our organization are International President Franklin, International Representative, Charles Scott, of Lodg No. 573, Lansford, Pa.; John Dohney, Business Agent of Lodge No. 1, Chicago, Ill.; Charles McGowan, Lodge No. 60, Peoria, Ill. There is no doubt but what there will be other members of our organization present as delegates from central labor bodies and state Federations of Labor.

QUOTATIONS

To guard the mind against the temptation of thinking that there are no good people, say to them: "Be such as you would like to see others, and you will find those who resemble you."—Bossuet.

There are some people as obtuse in recognizing an argument as they are in appreciating wit. You couldn't drive it into their heads with a hammer.—Douglas Jerrold.

There is no sorrow I have thought more about than that—to love what is great, and try to reach it, and yet to fail.—George Elliot.

Because men believe not in Providence, therefore they do so greedily scrape and hoard. They do not believe in any reward for charity, therefore they will part with nothing.—Barrow.

How quickly a truly benevolent act is repaid by the consciousness of having done it!—Hosea Ballou.

Nothing will make us so charitable and tender to the faults of others as by self-examination thoroughly to know your own.—Fenelon.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE

McGowen Boiler Shop, Minneapolis, Minn. (Unfair.)
W. K. Henderson Machine Foundry & Boiler Works, Shreveport, La. (Unfair.)
Wilson Bros., Hoboken, N. J. (Unfair.)
McIlvain & Speigel, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Unfair.)
McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.)
Georgia Car & Locomotive Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Unfair.)

American Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Indianapolis, Ind. (Unfair.)
W. D. Briscoe, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
Higgins Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
John Thomas Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
Warren City Tank & Boiler Works, East Boston, Mass. (Unfair.)
Stacey Brothers Gas Construction, Buffalo, N. Y. (Unfair.)

RAILROAD STRIKES STILL IN EFFECT

Long Island Railroad.

Pennsylvania.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF ASSISTANT INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT WM. ATKINSON

On July 16 I left headquarters for New Orleans, La., for the purpose of making an investigation of the financial affairs of Local No. 37. On my arrival in New Orleans I was met by Brother Joseph T. Shea, Corresponding Secretary of Lodge No. 442, and Brother E. H. Mills, Acting Corresponding, Financial Secretary and Business Agent of Lodge No. 37, who informed me, owing to ill health, Brother Winters, the regular elected Corresponding, Financial Secretary and Business Agent of Lodge No. 37, was compelled to take a leave of absence. A few days after my arrival in New Orleans I visited Brother Winters at his home, and he informed me after being examined by several doctors they told him he had contracted tuberculosis, and, no doubt, it would be a long time before he would be able to go to work.

I found the financial condition of Local 37 to be in very bad shape, due to the system which had been adopted by this local, and recommended that a more up-to-date system be put into effect, in order to keep a closer check on the finances of the local, also the standing of the members.

During my stay in New Orleans I attended a regular meeting of Lodge No. 442, and I must say I never attended a meeting where the officers and members were more active than they were in Lodge 442. This local has been running for more than twenty-two years, and in all that time there has never been a five cent shortage reported by the trustees. I find that this is one local that is complying strictly with the provisions of Article 2, Section 8, Subordinate Lodge Constitution.

I also had an open meeting with the officers and members of Local No. 37. All members who attended this meeting are very active, and they have assured me they are ready and willing to co-operate in every way possible with the officers of the local, to maintain, as nearly as possible, a hundred percent membership. I also visited the contract shops and shipyards, also all railroad shops that I could visit during my stay in New Orleans. Business is picking up a little in New Orleans, and, in view of this fact, I look for a large increase in membership. I find Brother Mills is doing all he possibly can to protect the best interests of the members, and am sure whenever an opportunity presents itself it is his intention to do what he can to secure an increase and improve the working conditions of the members working under the jurisdiction of Local 37. The shop stewards in most of the shops and shipyards are co-operating with Brother Mills. There is one shop steward that is well known to the members of Local 37, but I do not believe it advisable to mention his name, who, I am sure, if the other shop stewards would adopt the same tactics he is using, it would not be long until every man eligible to membership working in any shop or shipyard in New Orleans would be an active member of Local 37.

In closing I desire to thank the officers and members of Local 37 and Local 442 for the courtesies shown me during my stay in New Orleans.

Trusting this report will be satisfactory, I am yours fraternally, Wm. Atkinson, Assistant International President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER JOE FLYNN

We are submitting our regular Journal Monthly report for the information of our membership, the total number of claims paid, the total amount received by the beneficiaries of our deceased members and the benefits paid the members direct for partial and total disability.

Lodge	Member	Cause	Beneficiary	Amount
401	John F. Fitzgerald.....	Cerebral Hemorrhage.....	Rose Fitzgerald, wife.....	\$1,000
392	Daniel Angus	Bronchial Pneumonia.....	Hannah E. Angus, wife.....	1,000
83	W. J. Haynes	Acute Cardiac Dilation.....	Mrs. Gussie Haynes, wife.....	1,000
597	Ivan Sundberg	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	Helma Sundberg, mother.....	1,000
444	George Covach	Scalded	Mrs. Anna Covach, mother.....	2,000
249	James Gallagher	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	Elizabeth V. Gallagher, wife.....	1,000
16	Robert Holland, Sr.....	Peritonitis Gastric Ulcer.....	Mrs. Bertha Holland, wife.....	1,000
413	J. O'Brien	Cancer of Bladder.....	Helen O'Brien, sister.....	1,000
2	A. S. Buice	Loss of Left Eye.....		500
Total.....				\$9,500
Benefit paid as per August Journal.....				\$129,500
Total benefits paid to date, August 21, 1926.....				\$139,000
Natural Death Claims.....101.....				\$101,000
Accidental Death Claims.....12.....				24,000
Partial Disability Claims.....16.....				8,000
Total Disability Claims.....4.....				4,000

Total paid under uniform plan of insurance.....	\$137,000
Natural Death Claims paid under Voluntary Plan	2,000
Total.....	\$139,000

The total amount paid as shown in this report proves to our membership and their families they are receiving a substantial protection for a very low premium cost they could not secure in any other form of group insurance. From information received we find the group plan of insurance that is issued to employees of non-union corporations and non-union railroads who have adopted group plan of insurance covering their employees do not permit the families of their employees to enroll and when an employee of a corporation or railroad that is unorganized severs his connection with that company, his insurance is automatically cancelled immediately. Under our very attractive group plan of insurance, a member or his family can maintain the substantial protection indefinitely. The only requirement necessary is the maintenance of their membership in our International Brotherhood. Another very attractive feature of our Brotherhood Insurance is the very liberal laws that provide that every member of our International Brotherhood who, by accident or serious illness and who are confined in their homes or a hospital over an indefinite period and who are not financially able to make payment of their regular monthly dues and insurance premium, his continuous membership, that safeguards his benefits, is fully protected by the payment of our disabled members regular monthly dues and insurance premium included, by the International Brotherhood. The splendid working conditions and the rates of wages our members receive who are employed in union shops and railroads who have signed agreements with the Shop Crafts Organization has been accomplished only through their membership in our International Brotherhood and the Trade Union Movement. These facts are clearly demonstrated by the working conditions prevailing and wages received in industries where the so-called American Plan or non-union shops are operated by unorganized workers. Just compare the difference of employment and the wage rate received by the men employed on the railroads that have signed agreements with the Shop Craft Organizations and in all other shops that are fair to organized labor and see who enjoys the benefits of the right of representation and collective bargaining that provides safe and sanitary conditions surrounding their labor and a

wage rate in keeping with the high standard of living that every American wage earner is justly entitled to. Every member of our International Brotherhood should take an active interest in the organization and reorganization of every man employed in our industry as the many beneficial features provided in the laws of our International Brotherhood particularly the substantial insurance protection now in effect, should be very attractive to all men who are employed at our trade and when explained to men who are eligible to our International Brotherhood they will realize the necessity of becoming affiliated with the only organization that will secure for them decent working conditions, a wage in keeping with the high standard paid in all organized shops and a substantial insurance benefit for their families in case of death or total disability.

All claims submitted to the International Secretary-Treasurer's office covering the death or disability insurance of our members are approved or disapproved according to the record of the member upon the card index system maintained in the International Secretary-Treasurer's office and this record under the provisions of our laws, must show the member who is entitled to benefits must be recorded in the International office as paying his monthly dues and insurance premium within the sixty (60) days grace period provided, therefore, to accurately secure our substantial insurance protection covering our membership, all Subordinate Lodge Secretaries should comply with the laws in forwarding their monthly reports and duplicate receipts promptly each month, within the time limit provided, not later than the 15th of each month, and by the compliance with this important section of our constitution, we can accurately protect every member of our International Brotherhood and prevent jeopardizing their insurance by failure to record their payment within the sixty (60) days period.

We trust that all of our Subordinate Lodge Secretaries will co-operate with the International Secretary-Treasurer's office in this very important requirement of our laws to guarantee to our entire membership they will be given the assurance that their insurance benefits will be positively protected in case of their death or total disability.—Fraternally yours, Joe Flynn.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. A. MAHER

For Months of June and July.

Since my last report I have been in Green Bay, Wis., in conference with Mr. Smith, general manager Green Bay & Western R. R., with Bros. Patterson of the Carmen and Bro. Huybrecht of the Machinists and a committee representing the Federated Shop Crafts Green Bay & Western, after considerable delay we were able to reach an agreement which provides for an increase in wages of two cents per hour for all mechanics and all helpers of the federated

shop crafts, and a very good working agreement—time and one-half time for all overtime.

I also visited Indianapolis, Ind., Anderson, Ind., Mattoon, Ill., Urbana, Ill., and Sharonville and Riverside Roundhouses at Cincinnati, O., Big Four R. R. We are still increasing our membership at the Beech Grove Shop, Indianapolis, Ind. Reinstated nine more delinquent members, making a total reinstatement of 37 members at the

Beech Grove shop. At Urbana, Ill., I secured one helper's application and the promise of two more to become members. We have a very good local at Urbana. At Mattoon, Ill., I reorganized Lodge No. 224 with 16 members, and have four more signed up to pay reinstatement fee when I return to install lodge, which will make a total of seven boiler makers, three apprentices and ten helpers. Anderson, Ind., is all O. K., all organized, Sharonville and Riverside not so good. Quite a number of delinquents at both roundhouses, but expect to get them all reinstated in the very near future.

I also visited St. Louis, Mo., and with a committee representing Lodge No. 27 and

Org. Bro. LaBlanch, met the shop owners relative to signing a new agreement. After considerable discussion the shop owners agreed to sign the old agreement, the proposition of the shop owners will be submitted to the members of Lodge No. 27 at next regular meeting, August 4.

While in St. Louis I visited Bro. Walters, Lodge No. 363, relative to matters pertaining to District Lodge No. 21 Big Four R. R. We visited the Big Four roundhouse in East St. Louis and found all boilermakers members, Lodge No. 363. Trusting that this report will meet with your approval and with best wishes to all, I remain, fraternally, M. A. Maher, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. McDONALD

(Period of July 15 to August 15, 1926, Inclusive).

Hornell, N. Y., August 17, 1926.

The following is a brief report of the work performed by me, with the assistance and co-operation of the active members of different local lodges in which I visited.

On July 16th, attended regular meeting of Lodge 64, Jackson, Mich. Also attended open special meeting on July 25th, and as result of the earnest efforts of several of our locals' members, five more reinstatements were secured, with the prospects of several more in the near future. With Lodge 64 holding their meetings regularly and a greater amount of interest being displayed, I am inclined to believe that they will continue to increase their membership until they will have perfected a good strong local organization.

In conjunction with Grand Lodge representatives of the Machinists and Carmen, I attended a meeting of the Executive Board of Grand Trunk System Federation No. 92, at Battle Creek, Mich., and assisted in straightening out matters that vitally effects the interest of the membership of all crafts on this railroad. Brother J. W. Thompson, of the Blacksmiths' organization, was selected general chairman of all crafts and will take up his new duties effective October 1st. The by-laws of the System Federation were revised. With the proper support and co-operation of the membership of all crafts on the Grand Trunk Lines in U. S., I am satisfied that Brother Thompson will build up the organization and improve the working conditions of the men. I also attended a mass meeting in Battle Creek, which was addressed by Brother O. S. Beyer, Consulting Engineer of the Railway Employes Department, and Mr. John Roberts, General Supervisor of shop methods on the Canadian National; the purpose of this meeting was to explain to the membership the co-operative plan that will no doubt be put into effect on the Grand Trunk Lines in U. S. in the very near future.

On August 4th visited Durand, Mich., and attended mass meeting of all shop crafts, said meeting being addressed by Brother Barney, Vice President of the Carmen, Brother Gauthier Grand Lodge representative

of the Machinists and myself. One Boilermaker reinstated and the men present promised to talk to other men at this point who do not belong.

On August 5th, visited Owosso and had a talk with the officers of Lodge 274 and Brother Wing. Secretary informed me that the local now has 86 members in good standing as compared with 29 on March 1st this year. From Owosso I went to Detroit and visited the members of Lodge 719 at their regular meeting and gave the members present a brief outline of the progress made at several other points in the State of Michigan. While in Detroit received a telegram to report to Railway Employee's Department Headquarters in Chicago for the purpose of visiting several points on the Erie Railroad between Chicago and Jersey City, N. J., between now and the 25th of August at which time Erie System Federation No. 100 will hold their convention. To date Brother Gauthier of the Machinists and myself have visited the Erie men at Hammond, Huntington and Kent and urged the men to appoint local organizing committees of at least one man from each craft for the purpose of making their points 100 per cent organized. At each point visited to date the men have shown a willingness to do every thing in their power to build up the organization, realizing that unless a good strong organization of all crafts is maintained that it may result in the railroad trying to establish less favorable working conditions. In addition to the above report I spent several days in Grand Rapids, Mich., on the Pere Marquette Railroad and on account of the Local management threatening to discharge men for joining the Union I will refrain from going into details in this report, other than to say I have made a detailed written report to international President and am satisfied that time is not far distant when the men on the Pere Marquette will be back into the organization, as they now fully realize the value of organization.

The conditions existing in the Pere Marquette shops at Grand Rapids are any thing but good and while there is no "Company

Union" in effect on this railroad the working conditions are just as bad as they are on roads where "Company Union" is in existence. There is no such a thing as a seniority list and when the foreman wants to get rid of a man he comes to him and lays him off without any advance notice, even though there is younger men in the service. There is no restriction on Helpers doing mechanics work for helpers rate of pay and it is estimated that there is five helper apprentices to every one full paid mechanic in the Grand Rapids shops. Many other things I could mention, but these are

two of the most important matters. If the men on the railroads that has an agreement with our organization hope to maintain and improve their working conditions and wages they must not only maintain a 100 per cent organization, but they must assist in rebuilding the organizations on all railroads where the men are working under "Company Union" agreements.

Trusting that the above report meets with your approval and with best wishes and kindest regards to all, I remain, Sincerely and Fraternally yours, C. A. McDonald, International Vice President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH. P. RYAN

Period, July 16 to August 15, 1926, inclusive.

Chicago, Ill., August 15, 1926.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

July 16 to August 3, attended smoker of Lodge 318, July 17, regular meetings Lodge 154, 22nd, and Lodge 747, 23rd. Special meeting Lodge 154, 28th. Board of Business Agents meetings July 16, 21, 23, 26 and 28. Conference U. S. Casualty and Guaranty Co. July 15, and Pennsylvania State Compensation Board 19th and St. Francis Hospital 20th. Re—Bro. Andrew Gillespie boiler maker Reg. No. 93022 of Lodge 154, also visited Bro. Gillespie 26 and 28th. His many friends will be pleased to learn of a successful surgical operation on his injured arm. Conference Bessemer Building 27th: Re: Heinie boilers St. Francis Hospital. Conferences Iron City Sand Co. July 23, 24 and 29. Construction jobs visited July 15, Hulton, Pa., July 20 St. Francis Hospital and Webster Hall apartment building, July 31. Gerstners and Pearson boiler shops and Rodgers Sand Co.

Iron City Sand Co.

July 12th, members of Lodge 154 left the service of the Iron City Sand Co. as a result of some controversy over the overtime conditions. Matters drifted until July 23rd, when Commissioner of Conciliation Department of Labor, Fred Keightley brought about a conference with the management. Business Agent, Bro. James G. Sause, Bro. Joseph Schneider and the writer accompanied the Conciliator at this meeting. Tentative plans were agreed to as a means of settling the trouble. Finally at a special meeting, July 28th, Lodge 154 ratified the proposition. July 29th, Commissioner Keightley, Business Agent "Sause" and the writer signed an agreement with Mr. George Vang, President of the Iron City Sand Co., providing for a union shop, nine-hour day, time and one-half for all overtime, and a flat rate of 85c per hour for boilermakers, recognitions of the business agent and the restoration of all but one member involved. This unauthorized strike, coupled with the fact that other members of the "Brotherhood" were employed by the management during the trouble made the case rather difficult to handle. We are fortunate in having Bro. Fred Keightley (member of the Amalgamated Steel Work-

ers) as our Conciliator. Prior to his entry into the difficulty, we were unable to secure a meeting with any of the officials of the company.

Executive Council, 1902.

On page 367, August Journal, the writer, stated in connection with the death of former Vice-President S. K. Rodgers, the personnel of the "Council," 1902. This statement corresponds with photo of the "Council" in August, 1902, Journal and as the records of the "Brotherhood" for 1902 are incomplete, the writer, designated Brothers P. J. Brady, J. A. Dearing, Edward Fox, Sam K. Rodgers, W. J. Gilthorpe, John McNeil and Frank P. Shaney, as those are the officers who appear in the council group. Subsequently, I have been reminded that Brothers J. J. Gallivan and Dominic Kane, were also members of the Council at that time, not wishing to forget anyone this correction is made at this time. Using the group photograph as a guide, only those appearing in the picture were mentioned.

Construction News.

This month I am pleased to submit various items of interest to the traveling membership in particular pertaining to construction in various sections of the country. The items listed are authentic and interesting.

Vicksburg, Miss. The Gulf Refining Co. of Louisiana, is planning a subsidiary plant at Vicksburg, Miss., to cost \$500,000 and same will occupy a 15-acre plot.

Burlington, N. C. The Stacy Manufacturing Co. of Cincinnati, O., is reported to have the contracts to erect gas holders and storage tanks for the North Carolina Public Service Co., on North Main Street.

Brunswick, Ga. The American Forest Products Co., will build a creosoting plant, to include steel building boilers, tanks, etc. Owners handling the erection.

Vicksburg, Miss. The Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railway has acquired 35 acres of land and will build a new repair shop.

Clairton, Penna. The Koppers Co. has the contract to erect six batteries of coke ovens at the Clairton, Pa., By-Products Co. of the Carnegie Steel Corporation. When completed the Clairton plant will have a

total of 1,500 ovens, the largest plant in the world.

The U. S. Government has let contract to the Dravo Contracting Co., Neville Island, Pittsburgh, Pa., for five steel hulls for use at St. Louis, Mo. Cost involved \$38,300.00.

The Ann Arbor and Wabash Rys. are in the market for four car floats and inquiry is being made for three 15,000-ton, lake ore freighters. Fifty thousand tons of steel for marine work is in sight and 2,500 to 3,000 tons will go to the Lima Locomotive Works for new locomotives for the Illinois Central R. R.

Oakland, Cal. One hundred tons of steel for dredge pipe line to Pacific Coast Engineering Co.

Western Pipe and Steel has the contract for 100 tons steel for Penstock for the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. Melone's dam project in California.

Chicago Bridge & Iron Works will build at Sorel, Quebec, Canada, for the Quebec Industrial Alcohol, Ltd. Two 1,500,000 gallon storage tanks which will be fabricated by the Horton Tank Co., a Canadian subsidiary of the Chicago Bridge & Iron Works.

Contracts are pending for 3,500 to 5,000 tons of steel for barges for the Inland Waterways Co., upper Mississippi River. Barges and towboats:

San Francisco, Cal. Southern Pacific Ry., 400 tons steel for tanks.

Los Angeles, Cal. One hundred and thirty tons steel tank. Contract to Western Pipe and Steel Co.

Boettcher, Colo. Colorado Portland Cement Co., One hundred and ten tons boiler room and bins. Contract to E. Burkhart & Sons Steel & Iron Works.

St. Louis, Mo. The Terminal Ry. will build car repair shop for which equipment will be needed.

Fernie, B. C., Canada. East Kootenay Power Co. will start work immediately on a large auxilliary power (steam) plant at either Fernie or Elko, B. C., to develop 5,000 horse power.

Waterford, Ont., Canada. The Michigan Central Ry. will install coal handling plant near here. Cost \$20,000. A. Leslie, St. Thomas, Ont., Canada, is superintendent of building.

Mauston, Wis. Lemonweir River hydro-electric plant to be erected by day labor. \$40,000 including a flume 30-feet high. L. A. Deguerre, Meadwinter Block, Wisconsin Rapids, engineers.

Milwaukee, Wis. Power house. Milwaukee Electric Ry. Public service building, three-story brick and steel power house addition to plant. Costing \$40,000. Contract to the Dahlman Construction Co., 456 Broadway.

Hot Springs, Ark. Government work, \$76,350 Army and Navy Hospital, power plant, etc. Contract to T. A. Rosmond, Hot Springs, Ark.

Palo Alto, Cal. Government work, hospital. Heating contract to Latourrette-Fiscal Co., Berkeley, Cal. \$48,565 general contract to R. E. Campbell, Los Angeles, Cal.

Chattanooga, Tenn. The Southern Ry. will erect brick and steel and reinforced concrete locomotive railroad terminal. Contract to Dwight P. Robinson, 124 46th St., New York City.

U. S. Government, for use at Memphis, Tenn., has let contract to the Dravo Contracting Co., Neville Island, Pittsburgh, Pa., for 14 steel barges costing \$164,990.00.

St. Louis, Mo. U. S. Government for S. S. Mississippi has let contract for the boilers to the John O'Brien Boiler Works. \$14,600.00.

Nevada, Mo. Missouri Pacific Ry. will build roundhouse and machine shop, \$125,000. Bids will be received up to August 15th.

Evansville, Ind. The C. & E. I. Ry., has let contract to S. A. Johnson, 1335 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill., to build railroad terminal at Evansville costing \$500,000.00.

RAILROAD INFORMATION.

Class I roads placed into service during the first five months of 1926, 933 new locomotives and 42,300 freight cars. On June 1st, 1926, said railroads had, on order, 44,623 cars and 612 new locomotives.

Garret, Indiana.

It is reported that the Baltimore & Ohio Ry. has indefinitely closed down the back shop department, at Garret, Ind. Traveling members will bear this in mind and communicate with Lodge 79 for further information.

Phoenixville, Pennsylvania.

It is reported that the Heine Boiler Works has indefinitely closed its plant at Phoenixville and is now confining its fabrication to several contracts at the St. Louis shop. This firm is also building at this time a sectional water tube boiler similar to the B. & W. and Springfield type. Contracts now being filled for Des Moines and Wier-ton, West Virginia.

Conclusion.

Leaving home June 13th, the writer is at home at this writing August 15th. Mail will best reach me at home address, 7533 Vernor Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Trusting that the foregoing information will be of interest to the membership, and with best wishes, I am, fraternally yours, Joseph P. Ryan, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN J. DOWD

Jersey City, N. J.,
August 12, 1926.

At the conclusion of my last report January 12, 1926, I was awaiting the arrival in New York of Mr. Osborne, Field Superin-

tendent of Erection, Stacey Bros. Gas and Construction Co. January 14, B. A. Nacey, Lodge 21, and myself opened negotiations with Mr. Osborne for an agreement which after several conferences was consummated.

We also negotiated a similar agreement with Mr. Kavanagh of the Graver Corporation for the work these companies had to erect at Procter and Gamble Soap Works, Staten Island, N. Y., copies of which were published in March Journal of our Brotherhood.

Visited T. A. Gillespie Co. pipe line job, Garfield, N. J. Found this work being done by our members, also visited other jobs in Port of New York District where our members were erecting work. Went to Edgewater, N. J., where Pittsburgh-Des Moines Iron Works had some tanks to erect and made every effort to secure this work for our members but was unsuccessful. Attended meetings of Advisory Board and we discussed many matters pertaining to the welfare of our members and decided to continue our efforts to gain a seat in the Hudson County Building Trades' Council. On instruction from Asst. Pres. Atkinson I went to Geneva, N. Y., for the purpose of re-organizing the men of our craft. I met some of our former members and I also held an open meeting, and very few attended. This was explained to me that it was due to the fact that there was very little work at that time in this city.

From Geneva, N. Y., I went to Boston, Mass., and in company with International Representative Bro. Robert Henderson, I attended meetings of Lodges No. 250, No. 304, and No. 585 and explained to the members present several matters they desired information upon. We also visited Charleston Navy Yard and interviewed many delinquent members of our brotherhood and some had promised to become re-instated again in our organization. Upon receiving instructions from International President Franklin, I left Boston, Mass., for New York and met Mr. Osborne, Superintendent Stacey Bros. Gas and Construction Co., and B. A. Nacey, Lodge 21, to adjust, if possible the controversy which arose regarding two boilermakers operating pneumatic hammers when driving three-eight rivets on Stacey job, Procter and Gamble Company Soap Works. Mr. Osborne refused to work two boilermakers on hammers when driving three-eight rivets and Lodge 21 was insisting two boilermakers should work on hammers when driving three-eight rivets.

I had meetings with Lodge 21 and also the Executive Board of Lodge No. 21 and there was considerable correspondence in connection with this case, but however, the matter was finally adjusted.

Effective March 1st, all our members in the Port of New York District who are employed in the Building Trades and Field Work enjoyed an increase in wages of \$1.50 per day, bringing their wages to \$11.00 for helper and \$12.00 for mechanics, eight-hour day, 44-hour week and double time for overtime.

We had a jurisdictional dispute with the structural ironworkers over work that U. G. I. Co. had to erect as Gas Works, Harrison, N. J. Several conference were held

with ironworkers' representatives and Building Trades' Business Agents and myself, but the work was completed by the ironworkers.

I also attended meetings of Lodges No. 16, 21, 163 and 607 and explained to the members in attendance at these meetings the work under erection in this district at that time. I visited the officers of several of the companies that employ our members to ascertain from them what work they had contracts for so that I could keep our members advised of the various jobs that were due to start at later dates.

Attended conference with representatives N. Y. Central Trades and Labor Council and officials New York City Docks and Ferries Department regarding increase in wages for our members employed in this department.

Made investigation for Mrs. John O'Neil, the widow of late Brother O'Neil of Lodge No. 176, in regard to settlement of her case with the Compensation Commissioners of New York.

Negotiated agreement with Mr. Baumgartner, Steers' Engineering Co., Detroit, Mich., to erect all his work at Public Service Gas Works, Harrison, N. J. This is a 100 per cent union job.

Bro. D. J. McGuinness B. A. and Secretary of Lodge 163, and the undersigned were conducting a quiet and conservative campaign amongst the men of our craft employed in the Marine Repair Shops and Dry Dock Co. in Port of New York, and were arranging for an open mass meeting to be held in High School Hoboken, N. J. This meeting was to be addressed by President Green of American Federation of Labor. When the Employers' Association learned of this movement they immediately granted an increase in wages of 15 per cent to all their employees. This of course, satisfied the ship yard repair men and they lost interest in our organizing campaign and we decided to continue meeting the men and talking to them individually and to postpone our open mass meeting until the fall of this year.

The rates of wages for our craft in the Ship Yards and Marine Repair Shop and Dry Dock companies in Port of New York are as follows: mechanics, 83c per hour; holders on 71c per hour; helpers and rivet heaters 67c per hour.

Adjusted jurisdictional dispute with structural ironworkers at Gulf Oil Refinery, Bayonne, N. J.

Addressed a joint meeting of Lodges 23 and 43, which was also an open meeting and I explained the new insurance features of our Brotherhood and the many benefits derived from being a member of our organization.

I also advised those present at the meeting of the various conditions throughout my district.

Visited Paterson, N. J., regarding a tank job which was reported to me but it was impossible to locate this work.

I made several visits to Newark, N. J. Building Trades' Council Headquarters to straighten out tank job Mr. Growney of Hoboken, N. J., had sub-contracted to erect

from Pittsburgh-Des Moines Co., and this matter was straightened out satisfactorily and our members erected these tanks.

Attended meetings of Lodges No. 16 and 607, also attended conferences with representatives of organizations having members employed in the Institutions of Hudson County, N. J., and in the City Departments of Jersey City regarding increase in wages for these members and we placed this request before Mayor Hague who had promised to give this matter his personal attention.

Our members were prevented by the Newark Building Trades from erecting two tanks for Koppers Co., Harrison, N. J. and the work was tied up as ironworkers made claim to same inasmuch as they started this job by unloading all the iron and I made every effort to secure this work for our members but was unsuccessful. Had conferences with International President Franklin at Washington, D. C., with regard to many matters pertaining to the interest and welfare of our membership.

Organizer Bro. Hugh Frayne, New York Representative of the A. F. of L. and the undersigned did everything possible to adjust jurisdictional dispute at the Brooklyn Edison Power House where structural ironworkers are erecting work for the Buckingham Steel Co. This work come under our jurisdiction. We had this matter up with International Representatives of Ironworkers' organization and also with Mr. Ainsworth, General Manager Combusting Engineering Co., who gave us all the assistance he could and other officials of these companies involved. Bro. Frayne and myself are going to place this matter and also the question of the installation of all work coming under our jurisdiction in the Power Houses controlled by the Edison Co. in Greater New York before Mr. Sloan, President of the New York Edison Co., at a conference which Mr. Frayne is arranging, that this work will be done by none but members of our organization. It may be possible for us to negotiate an agreement with this company. If we do it will mean considerable work for our members in all power houses in Port of New York District.

Had meeting with our members employed in New York City Docks and Ferries Department shops, Staten Island. I have been handling the wage increase and retroactive pay for these members.

Had talk with Mr. Bohn, Youngstown Boiler Co., regarding two tanks to be erected First Street, Bayonne, N. J. He agreed to erect them in accordance with our understanding we had last year when we erected other tanks for him with members of our organization only, these two tanks will be erected on the same basis.

Had conference with Mr. Patitz, General Manager, Fleishman Co., pertaining to the awarding of contracts by his company. For work under our jurisdiction and I requested him to have inserted in the contracts that the work shall be done by boilermakers

and helpers who are members of our Brotherhood, and I am pleased to report that Mr. Patitz agreed to do this. This understanding will eliminate any further jurisdictional disputes with other organizations.

Upon instructions from President Franklin, I went to Boston, Mass., and assisted International Representative Henderson in conference with Mr. Freeman, Superintendent of Boston Elevated Co., and we made arrangements with Mr. Freeman for our members to erect two thousand 800-horse power Babcock and Wilcox boilers at their Power House. We also visited Graver Tank job at Chelsea, Mass., and we had a long talk with Mr. James Kavanagh, foreman for Graves Co., and he informed us that his company had contracts for a large amount of work to be erected in the New England States.

On my return to New York, I arranged with Mr. Erwin of Coatesville Co. for our members to install four thousand water tubes in condenser for him at Harrison, N. J. I also visited several of the jobs and shops where our members are employed.

On instructions from President Franklin, I went to Philadelphia, Pa., and met B. A. Devlin of Local No. 13, who gave me full particulars regarding members of Local No. 13 not being permitted to work on job for Mr. Pennewell at Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., by Building Trades' Council and ironworkers' representative. I went to Atlantic City and took this complaint up with Building Trades' Representatives and ironworkers' B. A., and not being able to accomplish a settlement of this dispute I sent a full report to President Franklin who has this case up with President Morrin, Structural Ironworkers.

William Culligan Co., of Bayonne, has started an eight-foot pipe line job in Jersey City, our members are laying the pipe and will do everything in connection with this job. It will take from four to five months to complete this work.

I have negotiated an agreement with Mr. McNamee of C. B. Roberts Co. of New York, to furnish him with members of our organization for erection of all work coming under our jurisdiction on a new \$1,000,000 Power House plant, his company has contracted for in Brooklyn. This work will start within the next month. Visited several plants—13—at Perth Amboy, N. J., endeavoring to locate a tank job but was unable to locate same.

I had visited some of the officers of the companies that employ our members and from what the officials of this company have told me of the work they have contracts for and from all the information I have gathered we will have considerable work for our members in the Port of New York District this fall.

This concludes my report to August 12, and trust it will be satisfactory. With best wishes and kindest personal regards, I remain, yours fraternally, John J. Dowd, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. F. GLENN

July 15th to August 15th.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

I have visited the following cities since my last report: Buffalo, N. Y., Wayland, N. Y., Syracuse, N. Y., Dresden, N. Y., Rochester, N. Y., Batavia, N. Y., Cleveland and Youngstown, Ohio.

My time in Buffalo was spent with B. A. Newton of Lodge 7 in trying to bring about a settlement with Stacey Bros. Gas and Construction Co. After using every influence with the Iroquois Gas Company and the Stacey Gas and Construction Company to secure a conference, the Mayor who has been very friendly, suggested that we present a resolution to the City Council and he would see that the resolution was acted upon. The resolution was presented at the Council meeting and Brother Newton, Business Agent of Lodge 7, ably explained the situation and Brother Doyle, representative of the Painters, also spoke of the conditions in Buffalo and pointed out how men from Canada flock to Buffalo and are employed on public works and work being done by public utilities under open shop conditions, and thousands of Buffalo taxpayers are walking the streets looking for employment. The police department has been ordered to investigate and report back to the council the number of aliens employed on public works in the City of Buffalo; the Corporation Counsel has been instructed by the City Council to look up the laws regarding work on public utilities, to see if there is any way City Council can take action. In company with Brother Newton, I called on Corporation Counsel and we were informed there is nothing in the Charter where he can bring any action against the public utility. Buffalo citizens will soon vote on a new charter, and it was brought out on council floor, under the new charter, a clause should not be overlooked dealing with public utilities, giving the city council the right to revoke contract unless Buffalo citizens are given preference of work at the prevailing rate of wages as established in the industries.

Work in the shops in Buffalo has been good this summer and Lodge 7 has increased their membership by 18 members during the month of July.

I visited Wayland, N. Y., where a tank was being erected, I found a number of ex-members on the job; I got several reinstatements and took a number of other cases of reinstatement up with the Grand Lodge and

they have been satisfactorily acted upon and I am now in communication with these men for reinstatements.

I visited Syracuse for the purpose of reorganizing Lodge 615, these men are ready to reorganize and as soon as the general chairman can arrange to get in there for the purpose of holding a meeting, we expect to put in a Local.

The Warren City Tank Co., is erecting tanks in Dresden, N. Y. I visited this job and found that the job was being done under piece work conditions, they had no objection to employing our members but would insist on them working piece work.

I visited Rochester and took up several matters of reinstatement of ex-members, also visited contractor, who has work in the City of Buffalo coming under our jurisdiction which will come up in the near future, I found him very friendly, he told me that he has been operating under Union conditions for twenty years.

A new boiler shop is being started up in Batavia, I visited this company and he told me that he had no objection to running a Union shop and employing Union men and as soon as he is in a position to have steady work for men he will get in touch with the Business Agent of Lodge 7. I have been trying to organize the men in the Ferguson and Allen Plant in Batavia, where a number of ex-members from Canada are employed, these men were to get together, having not received any word from them, on my last trip to Batavia I called on the General Manager of the Ferguson and Allen Company, a Mr. Laird, and discussed the matter with him of employing members of our organization, he informed me that he had no objections to employing Union men. I gave him the Business Agent's address in Buffalo and he said that we would hear from him.

Lodge 744 of Cleveland is trying to build up its membership among the ex-members in the railroad shops and is meeting with some success.

I attended a meeting of Lodge 49 in Youngstown Friday night and the officers of the Local intend to put on a campaign in the fall of the year to organize the contract shops as they feel that the men employed in these shops want organization and need it. Fraternally yours, M. F. Glenn, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT H. J. NORTON

(Period July 16, 1926, to August 15, 1926, inclusive)

The annual wage negotiations conducted under the supervision of the Federal Oil Board (Government Conciliators), between officials of the Shell Oil Company of California and their employees of the field pipe line and refining departments was held at Santa Barbara, California, July 19th to

July 24th, inclusive. In order to make the situation clear, it may be well to mention that in lieu of a direct agreement between the employees and the Shell Company, the wages and working conditions governing employees of the above mentioned departments are regulated by

what is known as a Memorandum of Terms. This memorandum of terms dates back to the war period at which time it was established through the efforts of the Federal Oil Board in adjustment of a controversy between the oil workers and various oil companies operating in California. While the memorandum made no provisions for union recognition, International Representatives of the Oil Workers and other crafts involved were allowed to participate in all annual conferences to and including that of 1921, and one or more of the International Representatives acted as spokesmen for the employees at these conferences. Failure to reach an agreement at the 1921 conference resulted in a strike of the oil workers and the withdrawal from the memorandum of terms of all oil companies, except the Shell Company who continued under the memorandum until date of the 1923 conference. At the 1923 conference, the Shell officials agreed to participate in the conference and negotiate a new memorandum of terms, providing representation of the employees was limited to Shell employees of the three departments involved. The Federal Oil Board supported the Shell officials on this question, and circumstances compelled the employees committee to yield this point, with the result that the activities of the International Representatives at that, and all succeeding conferences has been confined to conferring and advising with the employees committee before and between sessions of the wage conference. However, the new Memorandum of Terms negotiated at this conference provides for additional representation which will in a great measure favor craft organizations, and certain other clauses adopted provide a method whereby, if the employees so will, future conferences may be conducted in accordance with the Trade Union principles.

While the committee's request for a horizontal increase of fifty cents per day was denied, some concessions were granted in the way of changes from a lower to a higher classification, and increases were granted to several classes of employees. In granting these concessions it is very evident that the company officials recognize the value of Trade Union Organization, as committeemen representing departments with a fair degree of Trade Union Organization received much more consideration than the committeemen representing departments with no organization. These facts were placed before the various groups of metal tradesmen employed by the Shell Company in the southern district, and should they realize the benefits of organization, as much as the company officials do, the prospects of negotiating a Metal Trades Agreement at the 1927 conference will be greatly advanced.

August 2nd, we left Los Angeles for the San Francisco Bay district where several days were spent assisting the local business agents in connection with our organizing campaign. Attention was given to shops, shipyards and field jobs with gratifying

results, and regular meetings of Lodges 6, 9, 39, 317 and 666 were attended, also a meeting of the San Francisco Bay District Iron Trades Council. While general trade conditions in this district are still rather dull, prospects for betterment in the near future look bright. Meantime, the organizing campaign is going forward and additional members are being added to the roster of the various local lodges. During the past six weeks the following clearance cards, withdrawal cards, initiations and reinstatements have been secured: 16 Clearance cards, 16 Withdrawal cards, 16 Initiations, 30 Reinstatements and 33 part payments on Initiations and Reinstatements. Total, 111.

With International Representative Robins of the Electrical Workers, and International Vice-President Thorpe of the Machinists, the past week was spent assisting the conference committee of System Federation No. 117, who are endeavoring to negotiate wage increases and revisions of certain agreement rules with the Western Pacific management. In presenting our case to Mr. E. W. Mason, Vice-President and General Manager, and Mr. M. B. McPartland Superintendent of Motive Power, the committee submitted the following facts and arguments in justification of their demands for wage increases and restoration of the overtime rules: Rates of pay for mechanics and helpers employed in similar occupation in other industries surrounding the territory served by the Western Pacific; Hourly rates of pay and overtime rules in effect on a number of railroads in both Eastern and Western territory; Increased cost of living, and items taken from Financial Report of the Western Pacific Railroad Company on file with the California State Railroad Commission showing a substantial increase in operating revenue and net income for the years of 1923-24-25 and 1926. In addition to the above, many other supporting arguments were submitted orally.

In reply, Mr. Mason admitted the accuracy of the data and oral arguments submitted by the committees but took the position that in comparing rates of pay, only railroad shopmen's rates should be considered, and that these should be confined to rates in effect on railroads surrounding the Western Pacific. Further stating that the weighted average rate paid by the Western Pacific is still equal to that paid by the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, D. & R. G. W. and the A. T. & S. F., and that on account of their graduated scale, these railroads are doing work at a lower unit cost than that of the Western Pacific. While agreeing that the shopmen were justified in their request for wage increases and restoration of the overtime rules, Mr. Mason claimed that the company was not in a position to grant any of their requests due to recent increases in railroad taxes and the necessity of large expenditures for rail renewal and ballasting of their entire main line.

The committee having exhausted all

means of persuasion and having received a definite answer from the management, the conference recessed and the case was prepared and forwarded to the Railway Depart-

ment for further action in accordance with the policy adopted at the recent convention—Yours fraternally, H. J. Norton, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE W. J. COYLE

At the conclusion of my last report, I was engaged in assisting Local 297. Since then, my time has been taken up in assisting the following Locals: 548, 724, 745, 379, 601, 741 and 641, as well as visiting outside points under jurisdiction of these Locals. While in Toronto, an effort was made to interest men of our trade employed in the contract shops due to the slackness of work in this city, we could not make very much headway; however, I am convinced that should the time come when our men can secure steady employment, it will not be difficult to organize them, for it is only through organization that the wage-earner can hope to improve his condition.

All points visited by the writer on both trunk lines report an increased membership and, if every man, who carries a card, would take a personal interest in the non-union man and go after him hard instead of pursuing a policy of let George do it, a 100 per cent organization would be reached without difficulty.

Generally speaking, all men are susceptible to organization and, in many cases, a non-member can be won by a clear explanation of our constitution. Surely, it is not necessary for any man in this day and age to be told that organization is an absolute necessity, for the benefits derived through the standard organizations are to be seen all over the country.

Now brothers, let's go to it, every member an organizer, with 100 per cent for a goal.

Schedule Negotiations, Division 4.

I desire to convey to our membership in Canada a few facts relative to the activities of your negotiating committee at Montreal. First of all, your division officers are keeping the membership fully informed as to what is taking place through the medium of circulars sent to the different

Locals of all crafts, also through the columns of the Federated Railwayman.

In travelling about from place to place, I very often come in contact with men who complain about lack of news. In questioning some of these men, they invariably admit that it is very seldom that they attend a meeting of their Local. Therefore, they are not in a position to receive first-hand information. Surely, a man can give one or two evenings a month in looking after his own welfare, and if this was done, it would go far towards building up a spirit of true Unionism.

The above is not intended as unfair criticism but, on the contrary, intended to bring about a real co-operation from the rank and file.

While industrial conditions in Eastern Canada are not as brisk as might be, still no one can deny that there is a slow but sure revival and, as industry picks up, so should organization. This is necessary so that men of our trade will be in a position to have some say as to wages and conditions that shall be paid. A policy of waiting can be carried too far and will, surely end in disaster.

Our journal reading members will have noted a report of the death of Bro. Wm. Doxey, Local 413. Bro. Doxey was one of the real old-timers in our movement, a man, who, on many occasions, was discriminated against because he always insisted that every man should carry a card in the different shops wherein he worked. All members should take pride in the fact that, due to our liberal insurance plan, we are in a position to assist men of Brother Doxey's type.

With best wishes to the officers and members of our brotherhood, I am, fraternally yours, W. J. Coyle, International Representative.

REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE THOS. NOLAN

I desire to submit a short report in the columns of the official Journal of the International Brotherhood, and knowing that the Journal is the principal medium of general information in connection with the workings of our organization, namely: our Brotherhood Bank and its progress; our uniform and voluntary insurance in the interest of our members and their families, as well as reports of system federations; and district and local lodges of our Brotherhood, all of which is eagerly read by our members when the Journal shows up and generally does in the first week of each month.

Local conditions in Tidewater, Virginia, are about the same as in last report and

am sorry to say it's a good place to keep away from, as dull conditions continue in all shops and yards in the vicinity of Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va. That's why I say it's a good place to keep away from; and take this opportunity to notify any traveling Brothers who might intend coming this way.

However, our local lodges regardless of dull conditions are in pretty good shape as well as the trades and labor council of Portsmouth, Va., that is going to stage a Labor Day celebration in one of the parks of this city and according to the report of the Labor Day committee it will be one of the best ever.

I stated in one of my reports some little while ago that we had here in this city a

local Metal Trades' Council that wasn't doing business in accordance with the constitution of the Metal Trades' Department, and that I would give the real facts in a future issue of our Journal. Would make my report in this issue but hope to make a favorable report in the next issue otherwise. Will give names and facts in connection with a long standing grievance against the principle of organized labor at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

In looking over the various reports in the August Journal. I noticed Vice-President Ryan's report in connection with local business of the Pittsbury district and among many matters was the sad passing and burial of our late Brother Samuel K. Rodgers at one time Vice-President of our International Brotherhood. I had known Brother Rodgers for many years and had met him in convention at Baltimore in 1902, and afterwards on several occasions, he was a Union man of high character, generous impulses, carrying the esteem and confidence of every member of our Brotherhood he came in contact with. MAY HE REST IN PEACE.

When the writer's mind wanders back to the Baltimore convention of our International Brotherhood in 1902, and looking over the list of International officers of our Brotherhood on that date, I notice the following officers: President John McNeil, Secretary-Treasurer W. J. Gilthroe, Vice-Presidents Brady, Dearing, Fox, Shaney and Rodgers, all now passed away with the possible exception of Brother Dearing, who still lives at Birmingham, Ala. We haven't heard from him in some time. Have of late lost track of many of the old-timers in the Southeast whom I have known for several years, as the old members are passing away and new ones taking their places. So it is in all walks of activity, either labor, social or business, the natural order of events is bound to happen and come to pass, no matter how hard we try to prevent it. Nevertheless, while here below it's our bounden duty to use every legitimate effort in the interest of the organization we took an obligation to uphold and defend, as all the old-timers know from experience that life at its very best is one great and gigantic struggle from the cradle to the grave, at least all those that have to toil for a living to maintain human life have found that out by experience at some time during life's struggle.

But organization and close application by the members of our Brotherhood to the underlying principle of it has brought about a decided change for the better—improving conditions in many cases, and the only reason we haven't improved still more is because we lack the numerical strength in many place to make good, impossible to deny it; nevertheless, we are increasing in membership and will continue to increase unless our unorganized craftsmen prefer a condition that American manhood will revolt at, and made possible for want of

thought of what is required to prevent a condition that never exists when organization and co-operation is in evidence.

For organization is a question when viewed from any standpoint becomes interesting to everyone regardless of their occupation, be it labor, business or professional it is absolutely necessary in any activity and more especially in the interest and protection of the workers, in order to block competition and force recognition, and in doing so make a humane effort with one purpose in view, to raise up the unfortunates who cannot alone help themselves, this is the keynote of the organization of labor, and it is the one that our old time leaders saw years ago, that one worker carried no force or influence whatever, as collective bargaining helped to destroy individualism and every member was benefited when same was established.

With increased membership as the result of a determined effort on the part of each and every member of the International Brotherhood to have every eligible craftsman a member of our organization as this is one of the duties of every organized labor man to act his part as an organizer when necessary, also in his lodge room, and by his presence show that he has some interest in himself as well as his brother members and their families.

When that principle of co-operation is firmly established between our members in the lodge room and in shop, we can have no fear for the future success of our Brotherhood, as that necessary spirit of co-operation will make our **Constitution** as near perfect as possible for human minds to frame, when obedience to law of our Brotherhood will be a pleasure to conform to with discipline the keystone that makes defeat almost impossible, when our unorganized craftsmen understand what organization means and the necessity of it for the present industrial situation demands the workers to organize in order to meet an issue never before known in the history of the country, nevertheless we have the remedy to solve the present complex industrial combination, if we only apply it in the proper and progressive way. Namely, organization means education, and by education it brings co-operation, and as a general proposition co-operation means success in every legitimate activity and will in our Brotherhood if carried out as intended.

With best wishes and kindest regards to all, I am, fraternally yours, Thomas Nolan, Special Representative.

George Ade gave a talk that was really full of laughs. The chairman of the meeting, a lawyer, rose, stuck his hands into his pockets, and said, "Doesn't it strike you, gentlemen, as unusual to find a professional humorist funny?"

Ade waited till the laugh was over then said, "Doesn't it strike you, gentlemen, as unusual to see a lawyer with his hands in his own pockets?"—Ex.

Agreements

AGREEMENT BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA WITH CONTRACT SHOPS

The purpose being to protect the best interest of the interested trades and to maintain a satisfactory condition of employment of those engaged in them, to also bring about and maintain a harmonious relation between employer and employe, thereby insuring co-operation.

Rule 1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, except Saturday, when Four hours shall be worked, making a 44-hour week.

Rule 2. All overtime will be paid for at the rate of double time, this to include Sundays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day. When any of the said days fall on Sunday, the following day to be observed.

Rule 3. The present rate of pay for all Mechanics, establishing a minimum rate of 85 cents per hour, for all Mechanics. The starting rate for Apprentices shall be 31 cents per hour, and will be increased 5 cents per hour every six (6) months until completion of Apprenticeship.

Rule 4. When Mechanics are sent away from the shop or out on the road, they will be paid straight time while traveling or waiting, and for all time worked other than regular shop hours, double time will be paid, and the Company will defray all expenses.

Rule 5. Work which is generally recognized as belonging to a craft will be performed by members of that craft who are in good standing with their respective International Organizations. Each craft will perform its work with any of the several improved processes. If the Shop Committee can not furnish men needed within Twenty-four Hours and a Non-union man is employed he will be in the service of the Company and his membership is acceptable to the Locals of the different Internationals covered by this Agreement.

Rule 6. In case of grievances arising the Company will make every effort to adjust same with the Shop Committee. If no satisfactory settlement is reached by them the matter will be referred to the Officials of the Company and Representatives of the different Internationals parties to this Agreement. It is agreed that no strike or lockout will occur until the above procedure is carried out and a strike sanction is obtained from headquarters of crafts affected.

Rule 7. No Mechanics will be discrimi-

nated against for serving on a committee. Ice water for drinking, fires for heating purposes, lockers for clothes and first aid kits for injured employes will be furnished by the Company. Employes covered by this Agreement will not be required to work on castings made by firms known to be unfair to the International parties to this Agreement.

Rule 8. One Apprentice may be employed for the shop and not to exceed one additional for every five Mechanics employed. This ratio will be maintained at all times. No Handy Man will be employed at any time.

Rule 9. Apprentices will be required to serve an Apprenticeship of Four Years, to consist of 302 days a year. Apprentices when employed will be between the ages of Sixteen (16) and Twenty-one (21).

Rule 10. Apprentices will be given every opportunity to learn the trade. If within one year he shows no aptitude to learn the trade he will be dismissed from the service of the Company. Apprentices will not be allowed to complete work started by Mechanics when overtime is required.

Rule 11. Should it become necessary at any time to establish a second or third shift the same shall be established for a period of not less than thirty days, and all employes working on such shifts shall receive compensation of 10 cents per hour in advance of same class of employes working on the first or Day shift.

Rule 12. These rules and rates will apply to all Repair and Manufacturing Shops of Savannah and vicinity who employ Mechanics who are members of their respective Internationals, the same to be effective Dec. 17, 1925, and remain in force until revised, either party desiring a change, written notice will be given the other party and a conference held within thirty days.

Representing:

Forest City Machine & Foundry Co.,
W. L. Wingliff, Mgr.

Representing Boilermakers:

W. H. Smith, Sr.
J. C. Puder,
Wm. J. Stoughton.

(Seal)

NOTE: The above agreement was also signed by E. W. Robinson, General Manager of the Georgia Port Machine Works, and William H. Smith, Sr., J. C. Puder and William J. Stoughton, of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

Correspondence

PRINCIPLES OF TRADES UNIONS

Long Beach, Calif.

Mr. Editor:

The trades union movement is one that is easily understood and vital to the interests of more Americans than any other movement in the country; yet outside of the ranks of organized labor, how few know its real objects or value towards mankind.

How few of the Christian ministry know of its charity; how few of the professed reformers know of its reforms; yet it has done more to bring about reforms, legal and otherwise, in the interests of the helpless and unorganized masses, than any, and perhaps all, of the other reform movements combined.

Without speaking of the question of wages, leaving that in the background, the existence of the trades union movement is absolutely essential, if for no other reason than that it is a barrier at once impregnable and unmovable against the onslaughts of the vested interests at Washington and the various state capitals, who in their blind rush for power and greed of gold, would nullify the Constitution and Bill of Rights with as little compunction as was done in Europe with the signed treaties during the war.

Without the labor movement to direct, watch and fight when necessary, the crooked moves made by the manufacturers, railroads, and the shipping interests at the capitals, the Constitution would indeed be but a scrap of paper, especially insofar as the rights of the common people are concerned.

The rule by injunction from corporation judges would be used here instead of the mailed fist as used in Europe, with as much and perhaps more effectiveness until the working people would be reduced to the level of the Mexican peon or Russian serf that was.

My last paragraph on the law by injunction, might appear rather far fetched to the younger members of the movement, but to those of us who remember the Danbury hatters strike in 1908 and the dastardly action of the employers, in demanding and getting an injunction with damages against their employes for going on strike, under an old forgotten blue law of the Puritan days in New England, it would hardly appear strong enough.

That action resulted in hundreds of poor workmen losing their homes and their savings of a lifetime, despite the fact that organized labor fought it through all the courts until it finally reached the U. S. Supreme Court in 1914, who not only sustained the lower courts in their findings of damages amounting to \$252,000 against the hatters' union, but sustained a law made in

the old witchcraft days, as being the law that was then governing labor in Connecticut, although its very existence had been forgotten for generations.

It appeared that a young law student while delving into ancient history had come across a copy of this old law, moth eaten with age, and those great corporation lawyers saw in it a grand opportunity, whereby they could take away the homes and savings of those impudent union hatters, who had the audacity to strike against an employer's injustice.

It would learn them a lesson, and at the same time add luster to their own reputations as astute and wonderful lawyers. So they brought suit in the name of Justice, proving beyond question that "Justice is blind." Very often at least when it is the common people's interests that are at stake.

The law was finally nullified, but even in that supposed to be enlightened age the corporation lawyers fought its nullification every inch of the way. Finally the wise politician came to our aid for fear of the consequences at the coming election, and fear alone got it through.

The labor movement's very existence was at stake, and the membership, realizing that we must win or perish, contributed liberally towards the fight, and also towards the support of the hatters and their families left destitute by this great injustice, named then and classified ever since as government by injunction.

This explanation will, I hope, show to the younger members why the American Federation of Labor as a general council must be on guard at all times in Washington. It brings to memory that famous quotation of John Philpot Curran, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," which about covers the exact position of our working people today, although we might add to it another quotation by our own illustrious Andrew Jackson: "The federal union, it must be preserved." If he was living today we feel that he would have made it read: "The labor movement, it must be preserved," he having the preservation of our republican form of government always in mind. Dominic Kane, President, Lodge 285.

Hoboken, N. J.

I have often wondered if the rank and file of our organization have given enough thought as to why most trades enjoy conditions that they have.

From my observation, success can only be attained by commanding the respect of those who employ our brothers, and this, in my mind, is most essential for a successful organization.

I have always considered it a downright shame to think that, owing to the fact a

brother happens to be a member of some lodge that is looked down upon, not because those in this particular lodge are not good, true union men, and capable mechanics, but because they just happen to secure employment on a job that some think they should not work on.

Do the bosses know that conditions such as these exist? I'll say they do, and this is exactly why our organization will not accomplish what other organizations are enjoying—"Brotherhood, love, and respect of the bosses."

Since I became an active member of our organization, I have realized that the man that I must look to for advice is none other than International Vice-President John J. Dowd. He has done all that I have ever asked of him in the interests of our brothers, and to show my appreciation for the many things he has done, I have always done all that was in my power to repay him for his efforts. He has yet to see the day that I have turned on him, as many others have, after he assisted them.

I have seen some that he assisted do things that I would never dream of doing. But in time they have to pull in their horns and come to him, and, good fellow that he is, forgets the past and starts right over again.

Jack Dowd has, through his friendship with the many delegates representing the many trades, secured what our organization would have never enjoyed, only to have his efforts criticized through the actions of some of our so-called worthy brothers.

The cause of present conditions is brought about through "GREED" for the almighty dollar and not caring whether the other fellow lives or dies, and until some people realize that in unity their is strength, the bosses will be in a position to tell the world that some of our members are exactly what I have often thought they were—CARDMEN—meaning one that carries a card, not because he wants to, but because he can satisfy his own personal selfishness.

In closing let me say this: Jack Dowd has same phone number, lives in same place, and will willingly assist those that ask his aid and will appreciate same. I know some that cannot take advantage of this and do it with a clear conscience.

In closing I wish International Officers and our membership in general the best of luck, and to my dear friend, International Representative Thomas Nolan, I send my warmest personal regards. Fraternally, D. J. McGuinness, representing Lodge 163.

Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Forest City Lodge met in regular session August 18 and we had a very welcome guest, his talks were enjoyed by all. Int. Vice President J. A. Davis is well known in Savannah, and Lodge No. 26 wishes to thank Brother Davis for his visit and wishes him much success. It was a great surprise to all

his many friends, for he is one of the best men Savannah ever had, always ready and willing to serve for the interest of a brother and the International Brotherhood. Yours fraternally, O. H. Douberly, S. T., L. 26.

Joliet, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty Father to remove from this life the beloved wife of our worthy Brother and President Carl Erne. Lodge No. 93 offers to Brother Carl Erne and his family, our heartfelt condolence and pray that infinite goodness may bring speedy relief to the burdened hearts and inspire them with the faith of God given even in the shadow of the tomb.—Joseph Eicher, Wm. Farrell, Ed McHught, Com. L. 93.

Victoria, B. C., Can.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with deep regret that Victoria Local No. 191, reports the death of Brother Thomas A. McDowell, who passed away at St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria, B. C., on July 10th, after an illness of one week.

Brother McDowell was well known here and in Seattle, and well liked by all he came in contact with, and the members of Local No. 191, as well as a host of friends, greatly regret his death and extend to his family their most sincere sympathy in their recent sad bereavement. Yours fraternally, P. W. Wilson, F. S., L. 191.

Terre Haute, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We, as members of Local No. 246, wish to express our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Jacob M. Krockenberger and family, whose husband, a boilermaker at the Big Four Round House, was accidentally killed, June 8th, while working.

We pray our Heavenly Father may comfort Mrs. Krockenberger and family, for it is God's will that not one be lost. He cares for all who serves Him and sent His only begotten son that all that believeth on Him shall be saved. (John 2-16).

Jesus says (John 14-2 and 3): "In my Father's House are many mansions. If it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. I will come again and receive you unto Myself; that where I am, there ye may also be."—O. C. Massey, M. H. Showalter, James S. Ferguson, committee.

Terre Haute, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We, as members of Local No. 246, wish to express our deepest sympathy to Brother Homer Hardy, whose wife died May 30.

We pray our Heavenly Father may comfort Brother Hardy in his bereavement for his loving companion, which God has taken from him, for it is God's will that not one be lost. He cares for all who serves Him, and sent His only begotten son that all that

believeth on Him shall be saved. (John 3-16).

Jesus says (John 14-2 and 3): "In My Father's House are many Mansions. If it were not so, I would have told you. I will come again and receive you unto Myself; that where I am, there ye may be also."—O. C. Massey, M. H. Showalter, James S. Ferguson, committee.

Boone, Iowa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty God to call to eternal rest the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Mike Carver, and mother of Brother Leo Carver.

We, the members of Lodge No. 161, extend our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Carver and family in their sad affliction.—Yours fraternally, Hugo Samuelson, F. & R. Secy., L. 161.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Mrs. Flora B. Conard, aged 47 years, the mother of Brother Harry N. Conard, died July 13, 1926.

The members of Local 19 extend their heartfelt sympathy to Brother Conard and the members of his family in their sad affliction.—Yours fraternally, David L. Keay, Cor. Sec.-Treas., L. 19.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with regret we announce the death of Mr. Chas. A. Lundstrom, father of Brother Clarence Lundstrom.

With a character such as the best, his passing away no doubt brought a touch of sorrow to the hearts of the many friends made while in his earthly life.

He peaceably passed into the Great Beyond for eternal rest on the 15th day of July, from cancer, at the age of 55 years.

We, the members of Local 161, Boone City Lodge, wish to extend our most heartfelt sympathy to Brother Lundstrom, his mother, sisters and brothers, also other relatives, in their bereavement.

God gave him peace, so may he rest in peace.—Yours fraternally, Hugo Samuelson, Cor. Secy., L. 161.

Portsmouth, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased our Almighty God to call to eternal rest the beloved mother of our esteemed Brother W. E. Wood, therefore the officers and members of Lodge 57 extend to Brother Wood our heartfelt sympathy, also his family, in their sad affliction, and request that this be published in our official Journal.—Brothers Thomas, Farrell and Nolan, Com. L. 57.

In Memoriam

Notice of the following deaths of members and relatives of members have been received with suitable resolution of sympathy:

Members.

Brother Jacob M. Krockenberger, member of Lodge 246, Terre Haute, Ind., was accidentally killed June 8.

Brother Thomas A. McDowell, member of Lodge 191, Victoria, B. C., Can., died July 10.

Relatives of Members.

Wife of Brother Carl Erne, member of Lodge No. 93, Joliet, Ill., died recently.

Bessie Hedges, sister of Brother John

Hedges, member of Lodge No. 93, Joliet, Ill., died Aug. 2.

Mrs. Flora B. Conard, mother of Brother Harry N. Conard, member of Lodge No. 19, Philadelphia, Pa., died July 13.

Wife of Brother Homer Hardy, member of Lodge 246, Terre Haute, Ind., died May 30.

Wife of Brother Mike Carver and mother of Brother Leo Carver, members of Lodge No. 161, Boone, Ia., died recently.

Mr. Charles A. Lundstrom, father of Brother Clarence Lundstrom, member of Lodge 161, Boone, Ia., died July 15th.

Father of Brother J. L. Scarborough, member of Lodge No. 433, Tampa, Fla., died recently.

Technical Articles

LOCOMOTIVE BOILER WELDING

By O. W. Kothe.

Finally we come to some work that is of special interest to the boilermaker's own profession. Up to now we had to deal with principles and processes, which is a thing that has to be understood first. General

procedure and custom require a welder should have at least six months' experience in the particular welding required in a shop before he should be allowed to work on boilers, fire boxes, etc. In addition, welders

who have longer experience but are not generally competent, should not be allowed to work on high pressured work.

This may seem an injustice to some folks; but when we remember there are many men who never will make good boilermakers. Because they are not of a temperament or possess a mental aptitude for such; but just follow it since they know more about it than anything else. All such folks seldom become more than just good helpers. With welders it is the same, many have entered it as a quick way of breaking into a craft; but temperamentally and physically as well as their channel of "thoughts" run in altogether different avenues. Others do not realize that this work is not for them until they have spent five to ten years at it. Then they feel, because they know more about this pet line of work than anything else—they just hang on whether they are fully competent or are a poor helper.

I suppose many readers will resent this deduction; but do not let us forget that the poorest scrub farmer mechanic—always thinks he is a "world beater." The fact is, to his own realm of mental activity and his scope of operations he is—but to others of larger training and experience fully know that such personal belief does not make them so. After all, it is not what you or I pose ourselves to be—but what others think of us—the confidence they repose in us—the responsibility they place on us that counts. As workers, we must deliver a "service" but it is for others whom we serve that are qualified to place the stamp of approval. We cannot do this on ourselves—that would be imitating the bullfrog who blows himself up and up and up, until he busts.

In Boiler Shop Welding there is a grave responsibility with each weld made. If but a few inches of a welded seam are burned, or not properly fused or is filled with slag—it may be the forerunner of an explosion that kills numerous people as well as ruins tens, if not hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property. That is why only competent operators should be employed. In nearly all boiler shops both the oxy-acetylene and the electric arc processes should be employed. Railroad shops are generally so equipped, but many contract shops still only have one process, or maybe none.

But in a well equipped shop the electric arc and the oxy-acetylene process is used interchangeably—just which ever serves best for the work to be done. Thus in all boiler shops boiler tubes are removed from boilers, and those that are found pitted used to be relegated to the scrap heap. Now these tubes thus effected are reclaimed by welding the pitted places and building up the surface. In our sketch of Fig. 55 we show this, which enables all sorts of sizes to be reclaimed and I suppose in many cases flues are retipped for the lower pressures as well as on some of the higher pressures.

The main point here is that tubes in too strong a tension or a full tension should be made new, while the retipped tubes be placed in secondary positions where tension is not so pronounced.

Old flues, ranging from 4 to 5½ inches in diameter that are pitted too severely for reclaiming; they are often split open lengthwise as in Fig. 56. This enables rolling the tube flat and using the metal thus reclaimed for numerous secondary jobs. In fact, several of these plates can be welded together and so aid in the making of certain tanks, stacks, hoods, and numerous other instances.

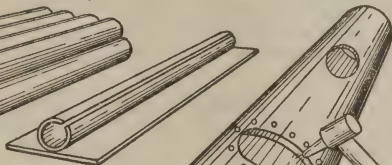
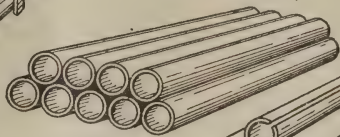
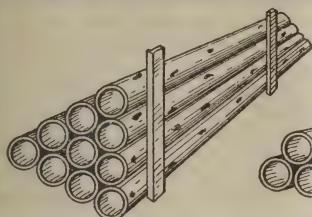
The cutting torch is very serviceable for cutting out openings for steam nozzles, manholes where a separate flange is riveted underneath, the cutting of rivet holes, pipe connection holes, etc. This is shown in Fig. 57 where the torch is used for cutting the rivet holes. With this process the holes are not cut full size but left to extend about ¼ inch from the required diameter line. Then with a reamer and electric hand power machine, the holes are reamed full size for riveting purposes. This is much more serviceable than when first drilling the holes, and possibly ream afterwards also. A cutting torch is also handy in removing staybolts as in Fig. 58. Here at a, the torch is played directly over the center of the bolt until a hole is melted about three-fourths through the thickness of the plate as at b. After this the torch is caused to tilt to about a 45 degree or 60 degree angle, which is according to the diameter of the bolt and the thickness of the plate, and by moving the torch in a circle at this angle; the bolt is burned out as at c.

Staybolts are only burned out on one side, either in the firebox or the outside shell. After all are loosened, the firebox is removed and by means of a pipe wrench the other ends can be easily screwed through the plate. Some folks use a length of pipe on these bolt ends and break them out or off, and then burn out the holes, after which they are reamed and tapped again. If the holes are made larger, a larger size staybolt is used in reassembling. Where bolts are broken, here or there and do not require the entire firebox removal, then both ends can be burned out and the holes reamed, tapped and the new bolt screwed in and riveted over. In cutting rivets from boiler shells, drums, etc., the torch is also handy as shown at Fig. 59. Here the heads can be burned out and the rivet driven out, or the rivet can be partly burned out similar to the staybolt. But care must be taken not to enlarge the hole, and where countersunk rivets that are flush on top are met with, they are burned out similar to the staybolts of Fig. 58.

Boiler work develops an extensive field for both oxy-acetylene and arc welding process. When the inside firebox or any other part must be removed, instead of cutting it out with the aid of drills, hammers, chisels, etc., the oxy-acetylene process is

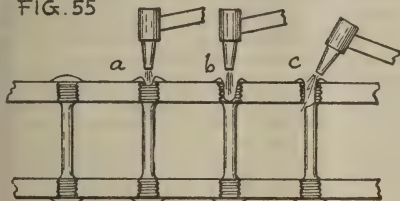
SLITTING OLD BOILER FLUES
FOR OTHER WORK

FIG. 56



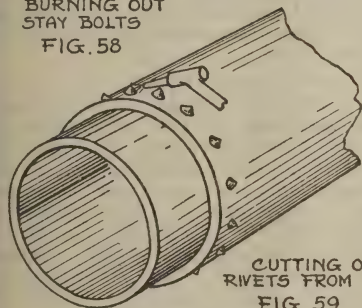
WELDING PITTINGS IN BOILER TUBES

FIG. 55



BURNING OUT
STAY BOLTS

FIG. 58

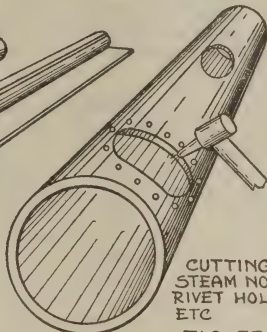


CUTTING OFF
RIVETS FROM SHELLS

FIG. 59

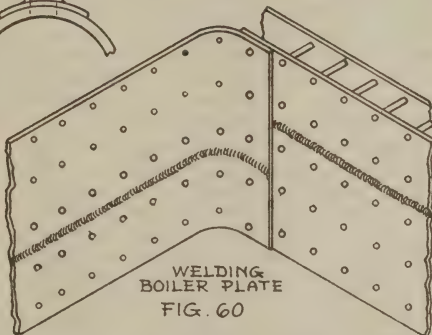


STEAM NOZZLE



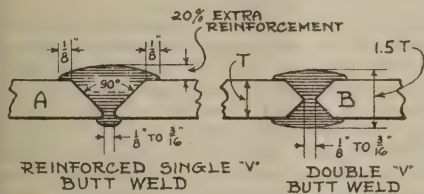
CUTTING OUT
STEAM NOZZLES
RIVET HOLES
ETC

FIG. 57



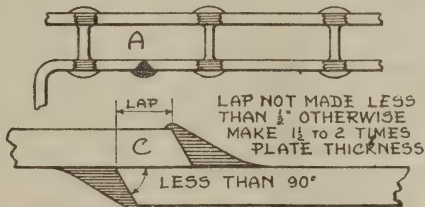
WELDING
BOILER PLATE

FIG. 60



REINFORCED SINGLE "V"
BUTT WELD

DOUBLE "V"
BUTT WELD



LAP NOT MADE LESS
THAN 1/2" OTHERWISE
MAKE 1 1/2 TO 2 TIMES
PLATE THICKNESS

LESS THAN 90°

ELECTRIC ARC OR OXY-ACETYLENE

FIG. 61



FOR ELECTRIC ARC
PROCESS

ADD 20% EXTRA ON
TOP FOR REINFORCEMENT

GOUGE OUT BOTTOM
WITH AIR TOOL

REINFORCE BOTTOM

PROPER METHOD FOR MAKING BUTT WELDS

FIG. 62



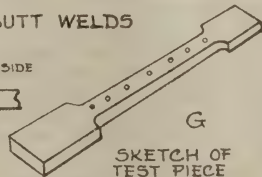
PLATES BUTTED
TOGETHER

NO FUSION

THICK PLATE
WATER SIDE
THIN PLATE

FAULTS TO AVOID

FIG. 63



SKETCH OF
TEST PIECE

now employed. The work is performed not only quicker and cheaper but with much less hard labor and with more satisfactory results.

In fabricating the new firebox to replace the old one removed, we find that in laying out the sheets that form it that numerous irregular shapes develop. Formerly the trimming of these sheets was performed under the power punch, but now the oxy-acetylene torch is used.

The question of welding together all the sheets in the firebox is better than the riveted process is now under consideration. Fireboxes have been partly welded and after a period of service their performance seems to be all that could be expected. It is however felt that to use long flanges on sheets so the weld comes between the first two rows of staybolts, almost perfect results can be obtained. This is shown by Fig. 60 and especially detail A, which can be either ox-welded or arc welded. In this drawing we also show the usual practice of welding in patches in either the rear tube sheet bottom or the firebox sides. In each case the seam is made between the two rows of staybolts. By following this procedure, patches of any size can be filled in.

Possibly we should show some of the more approved welded joints made in boiler shells. So above Fig. 61 we show the generally accepted seams. Thus at A we show the general V-shaped weld, and we should say that the electric arc process is more preferable on long straight welds as when patches are filled in. The arc weld fuses the metal at the weld and the heat does not spread to considerable distances from the seam, as is the case with gas. Hence with the electric process the metal remains more uniform and does not stretch or compress so pronouncedly on cooling. With gas welding, irregular shapes, which is to break long seams, and so overcome somewhat the inequality of expansion and contraction. These shapes are often called "serpentine patches."

But our details here have special reference to arc welding, where at A the plates should be prepared with a $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ open space. This is better shown at I of Fig. 62. Where a heavy plate is double V and butt welded as at B the same procedure is followed, as is apparent from the drawing of Fig. 63. Here the arc is immediately drawn to the sides of the V groove, and so does not fuse at the bottom as at E Fig. 63. For this reason the butt welds should stand apart about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch and so allow the metal to fuse properly to the very bottom. Another type of lap is shown at C Fig. 61, which is often used in welding the flanged heads of fireboxes. Here the weld is made both inside and outside, since these boxes are assembled before inserting in the boiler shell. The lap portion should be at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, but preferably $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 times the thickness of the metal.

About the best way to make the usual

welds is shown by Fig. 62, where at I the plates are beveled, and left apart $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, while the plates are rigidly clamped in place. Then at diagram II the groove is filled with welding rod to add about 20 per cent to the top reinforcement. This finishes the one side, and to make sure the bottom is well fused, a small groove should be gouged out of the bottom as at III. This is then filled and fused to reinforce the bottom as in detail IV. If the arc is properly controlled and the fusion is correctly made, this joint should be as secure as any other portion of the plate.

In diagrams of Fig. 63 we have some of the things to avoid, where the bottom edges are butted together as at D and thus leaving a part of the plate unwelded as at E. Another example is at F where two different thicknesses are welded together. The point where welding can only be done on one side the gap or pocket on the water side quickly provides a place for rust and corrosion to set in. It is therefore best to keep all plates even on the water side. Or where a plate can be welded on both side, the abrupt gap should be leveled somewhat as the inclined dotted lines show.

Tensile Tests.

Various tests have been made on specimens of plate cut in the usual form for testing, and which is shown in illustrated form at G. In the cases we cite, a report on recommended practice and standards composed by Leonard C. Ruber, chairman for a committee in behalf of the Master Boilermakers' Association is used. Twenty plates were prepared from boiler plate of 55,000 pounds minimum tensile strength per square inch and tested as follows:

Butt Welds.

Four plates of this type were prepared for tensile tests. All broke entirely outside the welded zone in the untouched section of plate about two inches from the weld. The elongation varied from 20 to 25 per cent and the breaking strength averaged close to 56,000 pounds per square inch of original plate section. The weld itself did not visibly stretch and the above elongation is due to the stretch of the original plate metal.

Lap Welds

Four of this type were prepared and welded for tensile tests. Two of these broke outside the weld in the original metal. The other two broke at the edge of the weld at loads of 54,000 and 56,000 pounds per square inch of plate section, respectively, or practically the full strength of the plate.

Bending Tests.

Eight plates were prepared and welded, four by the butt weld and four with the lap welds. These were bent 180 degrees and flattened more or less completely. One of the butt welds stood complete flattening without failure. The other butt welds stood bending 180 degrees on a curve whose radius was one inch without failure but parted on

the edge of the weld on complete flattening. The lap welds due to the thickness of the joint at the weld, could not be bent to any small radius. But they stood bending 180 degrees to a radius of two inches, but broke at the edge of the weld below this.

Plates Welded on One Side Only.

In fire door holes formed by flanging of the outer and the inner plates of the fire-box, it is only possible to weld the joint on one side, due to the inaccessibility of the water space. This is also true of many repairs to stayed fireboxes of the locomotive type, where patches are often applied to the firebox while in place. To determine whether butt or lap welds were the most suitable for this work some test plates were prepared and welded on one side only. Here we should say the welds were identical to the type II of Fig. 62 for the butt weld, and similar to C of Fig. 61, but only welded on the bottom side.

On testing these plates, the butt weld II, broke in the welds, but at loads of 55,300 and 53,600 pounds respectively per square inch of the original plate thickness, which closely equaled the strength of the plate. The lap welded plates on the other hand pulled very eccentrically and parted at about 26,000 and 17,300 pounds per square inch of plate section. Before parting the lap on the side not welded opened nearly to 30 degrees from the side strain.

Welding Rod Tests.

The recommendations given in the proposed code of rules for boiler welding, are the results of 17 different brands of welding rod. The cold drawn wires were the best. Generally a cold or hard drawn wire, or a wire with any finish or surface, which increases the electrical resistivity of the surface as compared with the core, gives better results than wire with the soft finish seen on a wire nail. The latter burns all around the edges and scatters too much to insure a good weld. As a consequence the molten drops fall on the surfaces ill prepared to receive it and a poor weld is made.

At the time of this writing the proposed code rules for welding boiler plate is not definitely decided and may be settled at a convention by the time this is published. If so, readers can secure code copies no doubt, from your Editor or from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers of New York City.

Additional Examples of Welding

Additional examples of welding can be multiplied in great numbers, and so we shall cite a number of repairs, which will no doubt, be well understood even though no drawing is given to illustrate it. Take for instance the mud ring, in removing it from the boiler the bottom of the ring is often in poor condition due to corrosion. The sharp corner of the mud ring in many instances is eaten away. Hence, by the aid of the electric arc, all corners and flat surfaces where corrosion has taken place, are built up and

so put the mud ring back into its original shape.

In locomotive boilers a great many flexible staybolts are used; the sleeves were formerly screwed into the outside wrapper sheet, which is rather slow and expensive at times. So a new style of sleeve is used which is well seated and is welded to the wrapper sheet by the electric arc. The oxy-acetylene process could not be used on this class of work on account of the diffused heat; the sleeve and sheet would have a tendency to warp. The great advantage of electric arc welding is, it affords a concentration of intense heat in a small area, and this also enables it to be applied just where it is needed without heating up so much of the adjacent material.

In welding fire door seams the practice of some railroad shops is to prepare the door hole seam as ordinarily done for plugs or rivets and then lap weld the flange to the back head. But the method followed by others, notably the Southern Pacific is to butt the flanges of the back head and the door sheet and weld with either electric or gas process.

When the bottom of the tube sheet is badly corroded and cracked it can be repaired. If the welding process was not available, we would find it necessary to remove the entire sheet, which would cause considerable delay and greatly augment the expense bill. So the repairs are made by cutting out the lower section of the sheet leaving the dry piper and header in place and weld in a new section. Here the advantage is only as large a patch as is needed is filled in thus saves larger areas.

We should say that before attempting to weld be sure to clean the surface well of all scale, rust, grease, etc. This can be done by chipping, sand-blasting or grinding. Where sleeves or patches are attached to an old boiler the surface must be well cleaned of dirt and scale before attempting to weld.

In meeting with hair line cracks in circumferential seams, where the plate is cracked from the edge of plate to the rivet—the rivet is first removed. Next, V out the crack equal to the thickness of the plate, and then weld by either process, after which ream out the rivet hole and replace the rivet. But where a considerable number of cracks appear hand running; it would no doubt be safest to cut out for a patch, since this metal may be brittle and cracks would appear elsewhere. This procedure would also be on the side of safety. However, in no case though should a patch be welded over a crack by merely lap welding the patch. The affected piece should be cut out and removed.

In removing the mud ring from a fire box boiler the heads used to be chiseled off and the shank drifted out; but those rivets that come out hard were drilled out. Now the heads are burned off and then the rivet is backed out in the usual way. The hard ones

are either drilled out or burned out of the ring. Sometimes it is found advantageous to heat the mud ring just above or below the rivets which are hard to back out. This expands the hole and in many cases makes the rivet easier to back out.

The cost of removing mud-ring rivets depends on such things as "cost of gas and labor," whether gas is purchased or manufactured; kind of labor used, etc. However, it has been estimated a fair estimate is say, six cents per rivet plus the cost of gas would be a fair price. Other shops use a long stroke hammer which starts the rivet where a sledge hammer would not affect it. Still others follow the practice of burning off the heads, and then with a special hammer which is used in conjunction with a side set chisel. This has claimed to give splendid service especially when all rivets are tight. But when a rivet is loose; the chisel is changed, using a shorter one and knock it off in six sections, two men working. An air pressure of about 90 lbs. is used. Often it is good to observe which way the rivets have been put in, either inside or outside,

and then cut off the heads accordingly. Other folks cut off the heads only on the outside.

The most careful applications of welding undoubtedly have been in places where thorough supervision and training of welders have been carried on. No matter what kind of material is to be welded or what the type of the weld is; the reliability of the weld rests in a large degree with the operator.

All this requires careful examination and inspection of the welded joint. It is a good practice to always examine the weld by visual means. Next chip off the edges of the deposited metal with a cold chisel or calking tool and determine the degree of adhesion of the deposited metal in the joint. Next, try pulling apart welded sections cut from the finished product. Also try the bending test to observe what defects develop, and then study ways and means for correcting them. Such tests should be made frequently to check up on your own work and so not permit carelessness to creep in or to let shoddy practices continue until some accident has developed.

Educational Department

CHILD MANAGEMENT*

By Dr. D. A. Thom.

12. Overcoming Children's Fears.

Children quickly adopt the attitude of their parents, be it one of bravery or fear. Many mothers wonder where their children get their fear of lightning or animals, forgetting that they themselves have shown fear when they thought the children were not noticing.

Such was the case with little Ellen. Her mother thought the child inherited from her a fear of the dark and everything strange. Ellen would awake screaming at night, saying some one was climbing in at the window. Her mother compared this in the child's hearing to her own fear of being left alone of an evening when she thought every sound meant a lurking marauder. The mother had heard many ghost stories in childhood, and though she denied that she had ever told them to Ellen, she talked quite freely about them in her presence. It is not hard to see where this child's "inherited" fears originated.

If the child develops a fear of loud noises and flashes of light, such as thunder and lightning and firing of guns, he can overcome it only with the help of intelligent suggestion from the parents. He must see from their attitude that there is no occasion for fear. The mother who is terrified by these situations and whose fear is openly demonstrated before the child can be of no

assistance to him. Imitation clearly plays an important part in the development and control of fear. This may be seen, for instance if things go wrong at sea and a ship is in danger. One panic-stricken person may start a stampede for the lifeboats, whereas one calm and fearless officer can quell the impending panic and control the situation.

Vague and poorly formulated ideas about death are the basis of more mental anxiety in children than is generally supposed. To one child death meant being buried in a hole, another child had a fear of being buried alive, and many children are disturbed by the line in the evening prayer which is familiar to most children, "If I should die before I wake." It would be impossible to state all the vague fantasies of childhood about this ever-present problem of death, but it should not be difficult to give the average child a conception of death and the hereafter which will do much to allay the common fears surrounding this mystery.

Things said in jest may cause great anxiety to a little child. A man now a

*This article is part of Publication No. 143 of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. The entire bulletin may be secured free by writing to the bureau.

college professor, relates how he suffered for weeks in boyhood because some one told him that if he ate bread and molasses horns would grow on his head. He at once gave up eating that delicacy without explaining to anyone through fear that he would be laughed at. Then he imagined that he had lumps on his forehead. In a frenzy of anxiety he asked his mother if she could feel horns, and she, thinking it was part of some game, said, "Yes, I be-

lieve I do." The grown man still feels the pain of that experience. Fear is a driving force in human conduct. It makes us do things; it keeps us from doing them. It protects from danger, and without a reasonable amount of fear mankind could not live. It is useless to talk about eradicating fear, but in training the child every effort should be made to see that fear does not become a curse instead of a means of protection.

SHORT STORIES OF WEALTH

By Irving Fisher,
Professor of Economics, Yale University.

(No. 7) Credit Currency.

Last month we discussed the meaning of money. We saw, among other things that some money, like banknotes, is dependent on other money, gold. A banknote for ten dollars is worth ten gold dollars because the bank is always ready to give ten dollars in gold for it.

In almost the same way the bank is ready to give gold (or other) money for checks of its depositors drawn against their deposits in the bank.

These two are the chief liabilities of an ordinary bank. It is liable for its notes and for its deposits. It keeps a reserve in gold (or other money permitted by law) with which to meet these liabilities. But the bank does not keep the full reserve which would be needed if all the notes and deposits had to be paid at one and the same time.

This brings us to the so-called "mystery of banking." How is it possible, and is it right and proper, for a bank to keep in its vaults only part of what it owes its note-holders and depositors?

But the "mystery" is not really any more mysterious than the fact that if you lent Smith \$50, Smith would not keep that \$50 all the time in his pocket or in a safe. He would be a fool if he did. In fact he wouldn't have borrowed the \$50 of your unless he were free to spend it as he saw fit—provided only he stands ready to pay you back an equal sum, as agreed.

In exactly the same way, the bank need only stand ready to pay its creditors as agreed. Since the banknotes and deposits are payable on demand, the bank must always keep some cash reserve on hand, and a certain minimum is usually prescribed by law.

Probably the word "deposits" is what misleads people most. A "deposit" does not suggest simply a debt; it suggests a bag of gold or roll of bills specially "deposited" in the safety vaults of the bank. The reason the word "deposits" is used is that originally a bank was little more than a safety deposit building. We can best understand modern banking by tracing the steps by which it grew up out of this safety deposit business.

The Bank of Amsterdam, three centuries ago was practically a safety deposit bank.

Funds were left there for safekeeping, and sometimes transferred from one depositor to another. Suppose that such a simple bank starts with a deposit of \$100,000 in actual gold. The bank's balance sheet would be:

Assets.	
Gold	\$100,000
Liabilities.	
Due depositors	\$100,000
The liabilities of the statement are, of course, made up of smaller amounts owed to individual depositors. Assuming that there is owed to Smith \$10,000, to Jones \$10,000, and to all others \$80,000 we may write the bank statement as follows:	
Assets.	
Gold	\$100,000
Liabilities.	
Due depositor Smith	\$ 10,000
Due depositor Jones	10,000
Due other depositors	80,000
	<hr/>
	\$100,000

Now assume that Smith wishes to pay Jones \$1,000. Smith could go to the bank with Jones, present certificates or checks for \$1,000, obtain the gold, and hand it over to Jones, who might then redeposit it in the same bank, merely handing it back through the cashier's window and taking a new certificate in his own name.

Instead, however of both Smith and Jones visiting the bank and handling the money, Smith might simply give Jones a check for \$1,000. Jones would then send the check to the bank and the bank would simply reduce Smith's credit on its books by \$1,000 and increase Jones by the same amount. The transfer in either case would mean that Smith's holding in the bank's gold was reduced from \$10,000 to \$9,000, and that Jones' was increased from \$10,000 to \$11,000. But the gold itself need not be disturbed. The statement would then read:

Assets.	
Gold	\$100,000
Liabilities.	
Due depositor Smith	\$ 9,000
Due depositor Jones	11,000
Due other depositors	80,000
	<hr/>
	\$100,000

But such a hypothetical bank would soon find—much as did the Bank of Amsterdam—that it could make profits by lending at interest some of the gold on deposit. This could not offend the depositors; for they do not expect or desire to get back the identical gold they deposited. What they want is simply to be able at any time to obtain the same amount of money. So the bank finds itself free to lend out part of the gold that otherwise would lie idle in its vaults. Let us suppose that the bank decides to lend out half the gold which it has in its vaults. Let us suppose that the borrowers of this \$50,000 actually draw it out of the bank in gold. The bank hands this gold to the borrowers in exchange for their promissory notes. Its books will then read:

Assets.	
Gold	\$ 50,000
Promissory notes	50,000
	<hr/> \$100,000
Liabilities.	
Due depositor Smith	\$ 9,000
Due depositor Jones	11,000
Due other depositors	80,000
	<hr/> \$100,000

It will be noted that now the gold in the bank is only \$50,000, while the total deposits are still \$100,000. In other words, the depositors now have more "money on deposit" than the bank has in its vaults—twice as much! Is there any mystery about this?

Next, suppose the borrowers redeposit the \$50,000 of gold which they just borrowed. The bank's assets will thus be enlarged by \$50,000, and its obligations will be equally enlarged. The balance sheet will become:

Assets.	
Gold	\$100,000
Promissory notes	50,000
	<hr/> \$150,000
Liabilities.	
Due depositor Smith	\$ 9,000
Due depositor Jones	11,000
Due other (old) depositors.....	80,000
Due new depositors, i. e., the borrowers	50,000
	<hr/> \$150,000

The bank's gold is still fifty thousand dollars short of its liabilities. It is \$100,000 while the liabilities are \$150,000.

Evidently the same balance sheet would have resulted if each borrower had merely handed in his promissory note and received, in exchange, a right to draw. As this operation most frequently puzzles the beginner in the study of banking, we repeat, in summary, the figures representing the conditions before and after these loans.

BEFORE THE LOANS.

Assets.	
Gold	\$100,000

Liabilities.

Due depositors	\$100,000
AFTER THE LOANS.	
Gold	\$100,000
Promissory notes	50,000
	<hr/> \$150,000

Liabilities.

Due depositors	\$150,000
----------------------	-----------

We thus see that the bank may receive not only deposits of gold but also "deposits" of promissory notes. In exchange for these promises it gives a right to draw checks. But, even when the borrower has "deposited" only a promise to pay money, by fiction he is still held to have deposited money.

The above tables give the most essential facts about banking operations except that a fully fledged bank has some of its assets from stockholders. The stockholders of course own what is left of the assets after subtracting what is due its depositors and other creditors. The stockholders put in the original money. Let us suppose that they put in \$10,000 in gold and that then all the other transactions happen exactly as above described. Then \$10,000 will need to be added on both sides of the last balance sheet. It will therefore read:

Assets.	
Gold	\$110,000
Promissory notes	50,000
	<hr/> \$160,000
Liabilities.	
Due depositors	\$150,000
Due stockholders	10,000
	<hr/> \$160,000

This brings us pretty close to an actual modern bank. We need only suppose bank-notes to be issued and other miscellaneous assets and liabilities to be included. A well managed bank will also be earning interest and profits to be added from time to time (as surplus or undivided profits) to its capital, due the stockholders. The following summarizes a recent balance sheet of a typical modern bank:

Balance Sheet of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Co-operative National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, January 23, 1926.

Assets.	
Gold and other cash or due from other banks	\$ 4,125,234.22
Promissory notes	9,138,517.54
Securities	13,979,754.20
Miscellaneous assets	1,322,324.08
	<hr/> \$28,565,830.04
Liabilities.	
Due depositors	\$26,414,496.02
Due noteholders	769,000.00
Miscellaneous liabilities	86,948.11
Balance left as due to the stockholders	1,295,385.91
	<hr/> \$28,565,830.04

Co-Operation

CO-OP STORES DO RECORD BUSINESS IN MINNESOTA

Steady encouraging progress is reported by the Northern States Co-operative League in a financial study of 66 Minnesota co-op stores. 1925 showed a 7.7 per cent increase in business over the previous year, the turnover being \$5,117,000. Another signpost pointing toward the growth of these societies was the increase in stores with sales between \$50,000 and \$100,000, now numbering 56 per cent of the total. The smaller stores, 35 per cent of the total in 1924, have been graduating into the \$50,000-\$100,000 class so rapidly that last year they constituted but 27 per cent.

These facts indicate their own moral, namely that the co-operative stores allied with the League enjoyed a 15 per cent increase in sales last year, while non-affiliated stores raised their business but 5.8 per cent. The same tendency was seen in increase of membership.

Despite the \$350,000 increase in business during the year in these 66 stores, four less employes were required, indicating greater efficiency and stability. The largest store, at Cloquet, did a business of nearly a half million dollars, representing an increase of 17 per cent.

BOAT MEN IN CO-OPERATION 700 YEARS

Modern consumers' co-operation dates from 1844, when the Rochdale Pioneers organized their tiny store in England, but the river boat men of Germany have practiced mutual aid through their own societies since the 12th century. These medieval co-ops were in reality guilds, owning and operating their own craft, and still retain their original nature, enrolling 80 per cent of Germany's inland waterway men. These societies bargain with merchants and shippers to transport goods along Germany's elaborate network of rivers and canals. The Berlin society, for example, numbers 3,500

workers and controls the traffic along the Spree river.

Does co-operation work and pay? Well, just ask these boatmen and they will tell you that they even have co-ops for boat repair and building for the joint purchase of ropes, anchors, tar, hemp, etc., for their savings and small loans and for insurance.

While these co-operative boating societies do not have a formal national organization, they are united by an unwritten agreement under which wandering boatmen can drift from one place to another and enjoy the fruits of co-operative protection.

BRITISH CO-OPS SPEND MILLIONS HERE

One of America's strongest co-operative enterprises isn't American at all, but British. That is the New York office of the Co-operative Wholesale Society established 50 years ago to facilitate the export of cheese. Later we Americans began to appreciate and consume our Wisconsin dairy products, so the C. W. S. depot shifted to other commodities until now it handles 37 per cent of the rice, 19 per cent of the lard and 7 per cent of the sugar shipped from the United States!

In the past 50 years this co-operative depot has sent goods valued at \$300,000,000 to England, while another branch at Montreal handles an ever-increasing export business from the Dominion. Other great shipping ports for the Co-operative Wholesale Society are located at Copenhagen, Aarhus, Odense, Herning, and Ebbjerg, Denmark; Freetown, Sierra Leone; Accra, Gold Coast; Lagos and Port Harcourt, Nigeria; Colombo, Ceylon; Nawalapitaya, India, and a score of other important commercial centers.

TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS

BRAZIL: Immigrants.—According to Brazilian newspaper reports, 32,218 immigrants entered the state of Sao Paulo during the first five months of 1926. It is also indicated that the Japanese Bureau of Emigration expects to send five thousand adult emigrants to Sao Paulo during the fiscal year 1926-1927. Meanwhile, the Japanese Parliament is reported to have voted an extraordinary credit of 850,000 yens for the aid of Japanese colonists holding lands in Sao Paulo, whose crops were damaged by recent droughts.

BRITISH GUIANA: Immigration.—It has been announced by the Colonial Government that the S. S. "Chenab" has been chartered for the purpose of transporting from British Guiana to India, East Indians at present living in the colony, who have registered their names with the Immigration Department this year, and are entitled to be provided by the Colony with a passage back to the port whence they sailed from India.

CANADA: Employment. — According to

the official monthly survey of the Canadian government, the employment situation at the beginning of May, 1926, showed a marked improvement over the preceding month and over May for previous years. The 5,866 firms submitting reports employed in the aggregate 773,471 persons, 23,418 more than during April, 1926.

CHINA: Hongkong Rent Ordinance.—The Hongkong Tenants' Protective Association, claiming a membership of 7,000, and representing more than 100,000 residents of Hongkong, recently presented a petition to the government asking that the rent ordinance be extended for a further term of one year and until normal trade is re-established.

FRANCE: Eight-Hour Law.—The Senate Committee on Commerce met June 18, and passed resolutions favorable to the Chamber approving the Washington Convention on the eight-hour law, provided that it be ratified by Germany.

GERMANY: Woolen Cloth Industry.—After a whole year of deepest depression symptoms of recovery in Germany's woolen cloth industry are evident since the beginning of May.

NEW SOUTH WALES: Workmen's Compensation Act.—The bill amending the New South Wales Compensation Act, having passed both Houses of Parliament, became a law July 1, 1926.

WASTE IN INDUSTRY IS COSTLY TAX

It is not uncommon these days to read of workers' demands for elimination of waste and the reorganization of their especial industry. When they strike, they emphasize this preventable loss.

The new attitude has been gradual. It is often unnoticed.

With the worker's development comes a knowledge that his interests are linked with every social activity. He points to the price that he—and every other citizen—pays for industrial disorder and chaos.

The unionists' new attitude is not based on theory. It is based on life's experiences and necessities.

It is a natural sequence of labor's protests against ignorance, unsanitation, preventable sickness and fatalities in industry.

The workers have a mine of information and the machinery to exploit same. But

this is often ignored by those who insist on the autocratic ideal; who believe that the theory of management is to "give orders."

The autocrat strives to develop a spirit, a morale, among employees, but he cannot realize that this is a growth, rather than a creation.

The mere mechanics of good will is futile. Company "unions" and welfare plans will not suffice.

Workers must be accorded, in full measure, the right to unite and to develop their own selves by their own method.

Their demand for a voice in industry, for the correction of evils that tax all, must be granted.

The demand to eliminate all forms of waste in industry indicates the expansion of trade unionism.

TERRIFIC TOLL IN INDUSTRY IS TAX ON NATION'S POWER

Washington.—How to lessen—if not end—fatalities in industry was discussed at a conference called by Secretary of Labor Davis. He said that "a conservative estimate indicates that the fatal industrial accidents in this country probably exceed 23,000 a year and that non-fatal injuries total 28,500,000 a year," and that experts advised him "fully 85 per cent of these accidents are preventable."

In a letter to the conference through his cabinet member, the President expressed hearty approval of the purpose of the gathering.

The labor secretary suggested that there be created in the Department of Labor a bureau equipped to gather statistics on accidents and to disseminate information on the prevention of accidents. This plan has been indorsed by A. F. of L. conventions as has a government-maintained museum, wherein could be placed the latest devices and methods to conserve life and limb.

Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L. cited the way the coal industry ignores recommendations of the bureau of mines for the prevention of explosions. He said the employer pays into compensation funds and charges the cost to industry, while the worker suffers to a degree that compensation laws do not compensate. His family also suffers, being reduced to a lower standard of living and loses its educational rights because of the father's reduced earning capacity.

"An indispensable auxiliary to these checks on human wastage in industry is a sound public opinion.

"This development, in truth, is the foundation for the successful application of remedial legislation. If our democracy is to function we must not assign changes of such sweeping character to our legislative representatives. They must be supported by a united people, who must insist that not only the letter of the law, but likewise the spirit, shall be complied with."

News of General Interest

SAMUEL GOMPER'S FIRST LABOR DAY EDITORIAL

(The following was the first editorial on Labor Day written by Samuel Gompers after Congress made the day a legal holiday, on June 28, 1894. The editorial appeared in the American Federationist of September, 1894)

In the cycle of time we are again on the dawn of our most important national holiday—Labor Day. Most important, since it for the first time in the history of the world devotes a day to the recognition of the fact that the wage earners must hereafter be regarded as the important factor in the economy of life. In this day, when so many look upon the dark side of the progress of the labor movement and predict worse things in store for the laborer, it is not amiss to direct attention to the fact that the life of the human family is one vast struggle, and that though the progress is not as swift as we, as well as our impatient brothers and sisters of labor, would like it to be, yet the fact that in our decade we can see the rights of labor more clearly defined, the vantage ground obtained, and obtaining a clearer insight into existing wrongs, the more intelligent perception and determination to achieve labor's rights.

The past year has witnessed several contests, some of them defeats, but though defeated in the immediate object sought, they have awakened a new conscience in the American people, and will contribute more to the thorough organization of the wage workers of our country than hundreds of meetings, speeches or pamphlets. The greatest conquering armies in the history of the world have had their reverses, and the labor movement can not expect to be an exception to that rule. Each defeat acts as a trenchant warning to the toilers of America that

error must be avoided, that intelligence must prevail, and that no success can come to them unless it is through their own efforts and their own organization, and by their persistency manifested.

Pessimism results in indifference, lethargy and impotency, and this in turn simply permits the corporations and trusts and the entire capitalist class to filch from the toiler rights which have been dearly bought.

The organizations of labor must be thorough and complete, and above all must be permanent. Those organizations which arise like a flash in the pan only go to show how arduous is the struggle before the toiler, in order to overcome the antagonism of the wealth-producing classes of our country.

Today more than ever the toilers recognize how essentially they are thrown upon their own resources; that they have few, if any, outside their own ranks who sympathize with them in their effort for the emancipation of mankind.

Toilers, organize. Let us carry on the good work and in a few more revolutions of the earth upon its axis we shall have a better world—a better mankind. Waiting will not accomplish it; deferring till another time will not secure it. Now is the time for the workers of America to come to the standard of their unions and to organize as thoroughly, completely and compactly as is possible. Let each worker bear in mind the words of Longfellow:

In the world's broad field of battle,
— In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

WHAT PRESIDENT GREEN THINKS OF LABOR DAY

President William Green believes Labor Day ought to be observed as Labor's Day, and not just like any other holiday. He believes this day should be particularly a day for labor, that celebrations should have outstanding labor characteristics.

What President Green believes is that Labor Day is something greater and deeper and more sincere than a mere merry-making time. It is more serious than a roller-coaster day.

Says President Green:

Do the men and women of labor intend that Labor Day be observed as a mere holiday or used for personal convenience, or have they considered or are they considering how best they may make it enthusiastically demonstrative of labor's unity, labor's solidarity, labor's hopes, aims, purposes, achievements?

Labor Day belongs to the working people

of America. It is for the men and women of labor to demonstrate year after year its value and significance. Those outside the labor movement are prone to a considerable degree to test its strength and virility by the way in which Labor Day is observed. Labor Day was made a national institution by the workers who preceded you. You owe it to them and to the future to do your part in perpetuating this institution by appropriate celebration.

The first Monday of September of each year the factory whistles are silent, the mining shafts are closed down, the blacksmith's anvil is cold, the machinist's lathe is quiet—labor takes a holiday. And not only organized labor but all labor, for the beneficent laws the enactment of which is secured through the efforts of organized labor, affect alike the organized and the unorganized; those who stand shoulder to

shoulder with their fellows and those who travel their own road careless of whether it parallels the pathway of their fellow workers.

Some of the labor organizations have abandoned regular labor demonstrations, parades, meetings, addresses, in the belief that such expenditure of time, effort and money is wasteful. This is a serious mistake. Men and women marching shoulder to shoulder typify impressively the purposes and unity of the labor movement. Such parades are an educational avenue by which public thought and opinion may be more forcefully directed to the consideration of the aspirations, hopes and principles of the labor movement.

LABOR WINS FIGHT AGAINST LOW-WAGE THEORY

General agreement on the value of high wages is the latest justification of organized labor.

For years the trade union movement combatted the doctrine that low wages means cheaper production and cheaper production means "more business."

When the workers opposed wage reductions, when they insisted that a cheap wage system lessens their purchasing power, and that general retrenchment follows, the economic wise men were shocked. It contradicted their ancient dogma.

Labor's position was ridiculed. It "ignores economic law," the workers were told.

But labor was not deterred because it stood alone. This was not unusual for the workers. They stood alone when they first agitated against child labor, for the eight-hour day, for compensation laws, direct legislation, and other remedial measures.

They continued their agitation against wage reductions. They insisted that a low purchasing power brings every social evil that ill befits a democratic people; that it means low living standards, child labor and increasing cycles of business depression, each one more intense than its predecessor.

Finally, history again repeated. Now, no one defends low wages. Captains of indus-

try, editorial writers and economists believe they have discovered something and loudly proclaim the new theory.

It must not be forgotten that no human movement remains stationary. The labor movement must either go forward, or it must lag backward. The spirit of fellowship is the life of the labor movement. All life must be nourished, or it dies. The yearly gathering on Labor Day, the contact of worker with worker, the enthusiasm of all working together in a demonstration of the power and might of labor as a civic as well as an economic force, stimulates fellowship, brotherhood, good will; renews inspiration; gives a deeper insight into the meaning and scope of the labor movement.

It is my earnest hope that in every city, town and hamlet in our broad land, Labor Day, 1926, will be an epoch-making day, one long to be remembered.

Labor now supplements its opposition to low wages by a demand that the workers receive a share of greater production through the technical development in industry, elimination of waste, and labor-saving and labor-displacing devices.

At the last convention of the A. F. of L. this resolution was unanimously approved:

"Social inequality industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages—the purchasing power of their wages—coupled with a continued reduction in the number of hours making up the working day are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production."

This declaration will meet the same opposition as did other reforms urged by the workers. It is the law of life that changes are accepted just in proportion to the agitation for them.

That the new theory will eventually triumph is as certain as the acceptance of other remedies for social and industrial ills favored by workers, and which were as stoutly resisted.

MORE THAN TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS PAID IN RELIEF BY LABOR EACH YEAR, A. F. OF L. SURVEY DISCLOSES.

By International Labor News Service.

Washington, D. C.—More than twenty millions of dollars are paid out each year in the form of benefits by unions affiliated with or friendly to the American Federation of Labor, according to figures just compiled by the American Federation of Labor as the result of an inquiry covering the entire movement. The railroad brotherhoods are included in the survey.

Of this tremendous sum the largest amount is paid out for death benefits, with old age benefits running second and sick benefits third.

The tabulation summarizing the figures, as

prepared by the Federation, shows the following:

Sick Benefits	\$1,842,292.48
Death	11,020,652.55
Unemployment	1,658,327.05
Old age	2,823,145.45
Disability	950,963.25
Miscellaneous	2,220,932.05

Total benefits paid. \$20,516,312.93

The survey covered 111 national and international unions and is the first of its kind ever made. It helps to show the enormous financial resources of the American labor

movement and its great strength and power of resistance, as well as its huge power for constructive endeavor.

In addition to compiling the benefit statistics, the Federation at the same time compiled figures on the average wage and average length of workday in the affiliated trades.

Two organizations, Seamen and Fire-fighters, work as much as 12 hours a day. The Seamen report a day of from eight to 12

hours. The Textile Workers report a nine-hour day, as do the Hotel and Restaurant Employees. The Sleeping Car Conductors report a work day of eight and one-fourth hours. The Lithographers work eight and one-half hours, while the Amalgamated Weavers report eight and one-sixth hours.

The remaining trades report a work day of eight hours, or less, some having a day of seven and one-half hours. Several trades have a five and one-half day week, with 44 hours per week not uncommon.

STRIKING PASSAIC MILL WORKERS AGAIN INVITED TO JOIN UNION

New York.—Officers of the United Textile Workers of America assured representatives of the Passaic strikers that the latter would be welcomed into membership of the regular trade union. During the last 14 years the union has made seven attempts to organize these workers. Prior to the present strike, the union had a woman organizer in Passaic for more than a year.

The United Textile Workers issued this statement:

"The citizens' committee that was selected by the striking mill workers of Passaic, N. J., namely, W. Jett Lauck, chairman, Henry T. Hunt and Miss Helen Todd, met with the officers of the United Textile Workers of America, at their headquarters in New York today for the purpose of receiving the decision of the United Textile Workers of America as to whether or not they were willing to receive these workers as an affiliated union.

"President McMahon told the committee in behalf of the executive council that the Passaic workers would be so received and welcomed, and that they could become mem-

bers of the United Textile Workers of America by observing its constitution and by-laws, and that none but bona fide mill workers will be accepted into membership.

"It is specifically provided that if the workers decide to affiliate with the United Textile Workers of America there is one condition required of them, and that is the elimination of Albert Weisbord and his associates from any connection with the local union or unions of Passaic workers if the individual votes of the workers is sufficient to show desire of membership in our international union.

"The striking workers who have secured work elsewhere and are now paying dues to the organization in Passaic must continue to pay dues, as well as an initiation fee of \$1, with the understanding that this money is turned over to the relief committee of the striking mill workers. Those not working and still on strike are not required to pay either initiation fee or dues at this time, but will be held morally responsible when they return to work to meet this obligation."

MILLIONS ARE LOST TO KEEP WAGES DOWN

New York.—Refusal of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to raise wages of motormen and switchmen is an expensive policy.

Public officials checked subway traffic since the strike started and announce that approximately 1,000,000 fewer passengers are riding each day than before the walkout. This is a loss of \$50,000 a day, or more than \$300,000 a week.

The strikers broke away from a company "union" employees are forced to join. They rejected overtures to join the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees affiliated to the A. F. of L., and formed an independent union. Recently they declared their strike off and marched in a body to the company offices for former positions. The leaders of the strike were not employed and the strikers voted to continue the walkout.

BANKERS WANT PRIVATE COSSACKS; STATE ASKED TO LEGALIZE THUGS

Milwaukee, Wis.—President Ohl and Secretary-Treasurer Handley of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor have issued a warning against an effort by bankers to establish the Cossack system under the high-sounding name of "Vigilantes Committees." The cost would be met by private financial interests.

"To avoid repetition of past tragedies and to conserve our freedom, we must not ignore

this latest attempt to establish what would inevitably result in an armed dictatorship by private interests," it is stated.

The unionists point out that every effort to set up the Cossack system in Wisconsin has been defeated by organized labor and now wealthy interests plan to accomplish these ends "in evasion of the state's authority and give the conspiracy against the people a semblance of respectability and public

sanction by having each county sheriff appoint the gunmen."

"Such bodies of armed men, history shows the trade unionists say, "have invariably become a menace. While the proposal is ostensibly to prevent bank robberies, those vested with police powers can not be limited to a single activity. The experiment would sooner or later develop into a privately-controlled armed force.

"Governor Blaine, who has been a consistent supporter of labor's opposition to private and quasi-private authority, upon being advised of the intended procedure, took im-

mediate cognizance of its danger to society. In a most logical argument, the governor calls attention to the menacing possibilities of this irregular procedure of pretended order enforcement. The governor's message on that subject is addressed to every sheriff in the state.

"We recommend that the subject be discussed at all union meetings and that all central bodies ascertain what progress this vicious proposal of the money interests has made in the respective counties under their jurisdiction and to vigorously protest its adoption under any name."

YELLOW DOG CONTRACT BASED ON UNFAIRNESS

Akron, Ohio.—The yellow-dog contract is based on unfairness, said John P. Frey, president of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, in his report to the annual convention.

Under this contract a worker agrees not to join a trade union or take collective action to improve work conditions. To secure employment workers are forced to sign these waivers of their rights.

The yellow dog was upheld by the United States supreme court December 10, 1917, in the case of Hitchman Coal Company versus United Mine Workers. The company com-

pels employes to accept the yellow dog. When organizers of the miners' union discussed unionism with these workers, the former were enjoined. The injunction was upheld by the supreme court on the ground that the yellow dog is a contract.

Trade unionists insist that the law of contract is based on mutuality of interests, and that neither party must use force or coercion to have the other accept same.

This law is violated by yellow dog employers. They take advantage of a worker's needs and force him to agree not to do a thing he has a lawful right to do.

LABORS PRESS CONTENTS AGAINST HOSTS OF GREED AND CHICANERY

By John P. Frey

The labor press of America is second to none in quality and educational value. It contains many papers whose editorials receive nation-wide consideration.

The editors of these labor papers are giving a generous service to our movement which is not always appreciated as it should be. Many of them are compelled to labor under financial burdens which would discourage men who were not primarily devoted to the cause in which they had enlisted.

In this country, as in many others, much printed matter represents special interests. Their publications frequently warp and distort the facts to more successfully carry on the propaganda in which they are interested. In addition to the publications which represent the employer's trade interests, there are a number devoted to spreading the vicious un-American programs of those who seek to destroy our movement. The mails are filled with publications advocating company unions, and endeavoring to convince the wage earner that his welfare can be better protected through the organization created by his employers than by the trade union of his craft or industry. The organized opponents of trade unionism who endeavor to accomplish their end by advocating the so-called open shop or American plan, keep many printing presses busy.

It is most essential that our trade union

movement should have a press of its own through which the facts concerning labor's problems can be truthfully presented, and through whose columns the principles, the policies and the methods of our trade union movement can be continually expressed. We can not picture a successful trade union movement without a labor press. Sustaining this labor press, and giving encouragement to its editors, is as important a duty as the maintaining of our membership. That knowledge is power is as equally true as that in organization there is strength. We must look largely to our labor press to keep our membership informed upon all matters of current interest. The true effectiveness of our trade union movement in every state will be reflected by the quality and character of its labor press, and the support which this press receives from the trade union movement.

GOV. PINCHOT ASKED TO JOIN FIGHT FOR WILSON'S ELECTION

By International Labor News Service
Philadelphia.—Gov. Gifford Pinchot has been asked to join forces with William B. Wilson in Pennsylvania for the defeat of the Mellon-Grundy organization at the polls in November. Mr. Wilson is candidate for the United States Senate.

Forces behind Gov. Pinchot, particularly

union miners, have shown an unwillingness to line up with the "harmony" movement of the Mellon-Grundy interests, and forget the scandal of millions of dollars poured into the recent state primary. The boss rule of

Joseph R. Grundy in the state legislature is an especial target in the campaign fight. Grundy is head of the manufacturers' organization in the state, and a consistent fighter of all labor unions.

DAMAGE AWARD DENIED BY INJUNCTION JUDGE

Omaha, Neb.—Judge Charles A. Goss has enjoined an injured worker from starting legal proceedings against a public utility company for compensation. The worker received \$1,550 damages and signed a release against further claims.

Courts have held that such a waiver is illegal if the injured worker can show he signed under duress, or that payment is insufficient.

In a remarkable order, Judge Goss decrees that the worker be "perpetually barred and enjoined" from prosecuting any claim before the compensation commissioner "or any other tribunal."

If the injunction stands, the claim agent of a company can secure a settlement from

an injured worker at a time when he is not competent to act.

Judge Goss takes the word of the company, and in a ruling that should be made only after a fair hearing, ordered:

"The court further finds that said injuries to Anthony R. Bradley were sustained by him while an employee of plaintiff, and that the same was not an accident occurring in or about said employer's premises and was not sustained while in the course of his employment, and that the same was and is not an accident or injury within the meaning of the workmen's compensation act of the state of Nebraska, and that the said defendant, Anthony R. Bradley, is and was not entitled to compensation under the said compensation law."

NEW YORK MINIMUM WAGE LAW UPHELD

By International Labor News Service

New York City.—Justice Jeremiah T. Mahoney of the State Supreme Court in a recent decision upholding the minimum wage provision for the labor law has given labor another strong trump to play in its effort to make municipalities within the state pay the prevailing wage to its employees.

Considerable satisfaction was expressed in the Central Trades and Labor Council at Justice Mahoney's decision. The controversy lies with the comptroller of the city of New York in a suit brought by one Campbell, a painter employed by a city department, who won a judgment against the city for \$595 as the difference between the wages paid him by the city and the prevailing rate of wages.

Appeal was taken, the city's counsel holding that the minimum wage provision was nullified by a ruling of the United States Supreme Court overturning the Oklahoma minimum wage law on the ground it was not well drawn. Deciding on the appeal Justice Mahoney supported by Justice Genung's decision in favor of Campbell, saying that the New York statute as to "locality" and "prevailing wage" was specific and that the reason for invalidating the Oklahoma law could not apply to the New York law.

Nevertheless the city of New York is not expected to make up the difference. Complaint is also made as to the uniformly low wage paid to workers on the new subways being built for the city by non-union labor.

Labor's stand that all city work should be paid for at the standard rate, which is the union rate of wages in the building industry, is upheld by the labor law which states in part:

"The wages to be paid for a legal day's work to laborers, workmen or mechanics upon such public works shall not be less than the prevailing rate for a day's work in the same trade or occupation in the locality within the state where such public work, on, about or in connection with which such labor is performed . . . and shall be paid in cash. Such contracts shall contain a provision that each laborer, workman or mechanic employed by such contractor, subcontractor or other person about or upon such public work shall be paid the wages herein provided."

The bulk of the subway work is tunneling, rock blasting, shoring and cement work of which 90 per cent is dangerous work done by men classed as laborers. Their wage was put at \$2 below the union scale and the city awarded its contracts to the boss who could bid lowest by cutting down wages the most. Since most contracts have been let, labor has a difficult job to make the prevailing rate of wage law work through legal channels.

LABOR CHAMPION WINS; DEFEATS CORRUPT FOES

Streator, Ill.—Enemies of State Representative Soderstrom have been defeated in their attempt to steal the primary nomination from this spokesman of organized labor in the Illinois legislature. Mr. Soderstrom led the fight for an anti-injunction bill and other remedial legislation in the last legislature. His opponents asked Circuit Court Judge Eldridge at Ottawa to order a recount.

The judge threw the case out of court

and denounced the manner in which the primary was handled.

"It was gross negligence, inefficiency and

disregard of legal duty by the county clerk," said Judge Eldridge. "Ballots were strewn on the floor and treated as waste paper."

GREAT INSURANCE RECORD BY NEXT LABOR DAY, SAYS WOLL IN HAPPY MESSAGE

By Matthew Woll, President, Union Labor Life Insurance Company

As president of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, labor's greatest venture into the field of financial and commercial service, my Labor Day message to the workers of America is one of great cheer, one of enthusiasm, one of encouragement and promise.

Two years ago our company was scarcely a dream. A year ago it was a definite idea, but nothing more. Today it is so near its final plunge into actual business that it stands as a marvel of achievement, something of which all labor may be proud, something definite and solid for the future.

Through the years to come human life will be made freer from worry and want and suffering because this company has come into being. Through the years to come children will find a safer future, mothers a strong support in time of disaster, fathers a source of satisfaction and protection against the unknown.

As Labor Day comes this year we are nearing the goal set for the opening of our doors for business. We are proud of our record, proud of the confidence shown by our movement in our great enterprise, knowing that we have built well and for the good of the millions.

International unions, state and city central bodies, local unions and individual trade unionists have generously bought stock in the Union Labor Life Insurance Company. Each week they continue to send their subscriptions, each subscription a sound investment in itself and a solid stone in the masonry of our structure.

By next Labor Day we shall have written a great record of business progress. That is what we look forward to. Meanwhile, our greetings and salutations go out happily to the millions of organized workers in America. We are building a great enterprise, of, by and for the workers.

Compilation of Labor News

BRITISH LABOR DELEGATION COMES FOR HELP

Two million children under 14 years of age in the mining districts of Great Britain are starving. Three-fourths of a million women are passing through a most harrowing experience because their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons have been locked out. For it is a lockout and not a strike.

This is the pitiful message brought to America by the representatives of the English labor movement who came to this country to appeal for funds to protect the miners in their struggle against an inhuman reduction of wages and lengthening of the workday.

It is a pitiful story they tell. Many pieces of furniture in the homes of the miners have been sold to obtain food. Even the beds and bedding have been sold. It is estimated that 100,000 homes have been stripped of beds upon which to sleep. Thousands of baby carriages have gone for food.

Tens of thousands of children have been sent to other parts of the country to live in families who themselves have not sufficient for their own. It is a case of the poor helping the poor.

As the strike continues thousands of workmen in other occupations continue to be laid off because of a lack of coal. At the present time there are three million unemployed, counting the one million miners, and three million others work only part

time. For instance, fifty per cent of the 500,000 members of the dockers' union are idle and the others are limited to three days or less a week.

According to Ben Tillet, who has been active for 45 years in the labor movement of Great Britain, that country is suffering from a creeping paralysis while the government looks on unconcerned.

"Enacting a law requiring miners to work eight hours does not mean that they will be only eight hours in the mines" said Tillet. "It means that they must dig coal for eight hours. This would keep them in the mines for at least ten hours. Many thousands of miners must walk miles underground in tunnels three feet, nine inches high to reach the places where they will dig coal. Six men are killed and 500 maimed in the mines every day when in operation.

"The owners of the mines are also owners of the steel mills, the railroads, the ship building yards and the banks. The Duke of Northumberland, for instance, receives nine cents royalty on every ton of coal mined in his land while the coal miner gets 60 cents. But the miner is paid only for the actual coal in the ton. All dirt must be removed by the miner and sometimes this amounts to 50 per cent of the ton. The same coal is sold on the markets for 70 and 80 cents a hundred weight.

"The strike has lasted 14 weeks. There

are one million miners involved and these with their families represent 5 million people. The unions of Great Britain have sacrificed all their funds in aiding the miners. Millions of dollars in the various funds of organizations, such as death, superannuation, pensions and other benefits, have been used in the great battle of the labor movement of England to secure for the miners a living wage and for those dependent upon them sufficient food and clothing and a decent house in which to live.

"Forty million dollars have been expended from these various permanent funds. They are now bankrupt.

"The miners, however, are determined to fight to the last ditch for the right to work and live as other people work and live.

"When it is understood that a miner earns on the average of \$10 a week when he works full time it readily can be seen that this will not go very far to care for a family of five or more where the living expenses are practically as high as they are in the United States.

"The labor movement of the United States is just as much involved in the fight against wage smashing in England as are the English workers themselves. The labor movements on the Continent are shot to pieces. France is the most prosperous country in Europe. There has been no unemployment

whatever since the war. In fact, at least a million Italians, Poles and other nationalities have been imported into France to help in the great amount of work that is being done. Still there is no real labor movement in France. We could not look to the Continent for aid.

"The only place we could go was to America. If they succeed in England in smashing the labor movement it will have its reaction in America, as Wall Street, of which you hear so much here, has its influence in England against the miners and all other wage earners. It seems to be a world-wide scheme to crush the labor movements of all nations. Therefore the British labor movement has declared that it will stand by the miners to the bitter end. The miners themselves are just as determined. A remarkable feature of the situation among the miners is the fact that the women are just as solidly supporting the men who are locked out. They are just as fierce in their determination to fight until victory is gained."

Representatives of the English labor movement will visit the various industrial centers and tell their story of misery in the mining districts of England.

President Green has sent communications to all labor organizations urging them to contribute as liberally as possible for the relief of the miners.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MAKES FIRST APPLICATION OF NEW MEN'S MINIMUM WAGE ACT

By International Labor News Service.

Vancouver.—British Columbia having been the first province of Canada to adopt a male minimum wage act special interest attaches to its application. The first order under the act put its provisions in operation in the lumbering industry, and laid down a rule regarding "handicap men" which will probably be extended to other trades.

Each employer in the lumber industry is permitted to choose 10 per cent of his entire staff from the "handicap section."

The board alone will determine whether a

man is handicapped, and it is not the intention to place a man on the handicap list unless the man himself applies to be so placed.

The board will not set definite wages for handicapped men, but permit them to get all they can; but no man, whatever his handicap may be, will be permitted to work for less than 40 cents an hour, unless he has permission from the board to accept a lesser amount.

This arrangement applies to all handicap men, both ex-service and civilians.

REOPENING OF PRIMARY PROBE AS ILLINOIS WORKERS MEET PROMISES SENSATIONAL CLASH

By Joseph A. Wise

Chicago.—Announcement that the United States Senate committee investigating campaign expenditures will resume its hearings in Chicago during the latter half of September gives promise of a sensational situation, as the announced date for the resumption of the hearings synchronizes with the forty-fourth annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, which will be in session at Streator the entire week beginning September 13.

Senator James A. Reed (Dem., Mo.), chairman of the Senate committee, announced, while passing through Chicago on his way

from Detroit to his home in Kansas City, that the committee would meet here again during the latter half of September in order to receive testimony in reference to a \$2,500 contribution made by Senator William B. McKinley to the Better Government Association, a Chicago organization which dabbles in local politics.

Committee's Move Puzzle to Labor.

Members of organized labor here can't understand why Senators Reed and La Follette, who have had entire charge of these investigations, should take the trouble to call a special session of their committee to

probe an obscure organization such as the Better Government Association and at the same time totally ignore the outrageous charges hurled by Senator T. H. Caraway (Dem., Ark.) at officers of organized labor in this state on the floor of the Senate in June.

Caraway said that he wanted to know how much money had been paid to John H. Walker and Frank Farrington for "handling the labor vote" for Colonel Frank L. Smith, successful candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. Senators Reed and La Follette have positively refused to permit either Walker, Farrington or any one else to offer testimony in refutation of the Caraway charge.

Labor to Open Fire on Committee.

An extremely interesting situation is bound to occur if the Senate committee resumes its hearings here while the convention of the State Federation of Labor is in session at Streator. That will offer a splendid opportunity for some good shooting, and the convention will be certain to lay down a barrage that will make the natives sit up and take notice.

There seems to have been a studied attempt, carried out in accordance with well laid plans, to use the Caraway charges to discredit the present leadership of organized labor in this State and to break the morale of the rank and file.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor is a powerful political factor which its enemies long have plotted to disrupt and destroy. The Caraway charges have been the most dangerous weapon used against the powerful state labor body in recent years, but eventually those charges are certain to act as a terrible boomerang against those who have made use of them.

Discrimination By Committee.

Senator Reed is credited with the statement that his committee would give no consideration to notoriety seekers. He mentioned no names, and so it is not certain who he had in mind. The fact remains nevertheless that the committee gave more consideration to notorious Chicago ward heelers than it did to officers of the great Illinois State Federation of Labor and to the head of the organized mine workers of this state.

It is possible that the Streator convention may be able to force the hand of the Senate Committee, but it seems certain that President John H. Walker is to be denied one of his most cherished wishes, which is to face Senator Caraway before the committee.

Caraway Now in Europe.

Senator Caraway sailed for Europe immediately following the announcement by Senator Reed that the committee would resume its hearings in Chicago.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY HAS BIGGEST YEAR IN WORLD HISTORY; IT CAN AFFORD HIGHEST WAGES OF ALL TIME AS RESULT!

All production records for the United States were broken for the year ending June 30, the Federal Reserve Board reports officially. International Labor News Service has been furnishing and this newspaper has been publishing reports compiled by its own representatives on the industrial situation which the Federal Reserve Board now confirms. Production is overwhelmingly abundant!

Building, petroleum, iron and steel and automobiles led "the big parade" of industry—all basic things in our modern lives. Upon these foundations of necessity there arose an over-spilling cornucopia of luxuries and semi-luxuries.

What this situation proves beyond dispute, beyond semblance of question, beyond even the smallest quibble, is that during this past full year of record-breaking production, American industry has been able to pay the highest wages, give the best conditions and operate on the fewest working hours of any year in American history!

That is the other side of the picture. That is what it is important to know.

American workers produce more in the aggregate and more per worker than is produced in any other country on earth. They are consequently entitled to the highest wage and best conditions found anywhere.

If any effort is made to withhold any part of the wages due as a result of this tremendous super-production it can result only in an ultimate crash—a piling back upon itself of an accumulated, unmarketable surplus of commodities.

That is why it is an industrial necessity for high wages to accompany high production—for the highest wages in history to go hand in hand with the highest production in history.

This does not mean mad, crazy demands for impossible wages, but it does mean a proper balance between production and wages. It is either that or an industrial calamity caused by the very fertility and profligacy of our miraculous industry.

This is the answer to the idiotic "open shop" movements, to the ossified employers who refuse union cooperation and who seek always to hark back to the "good old days" when sun-up to sun-down was the work day and a hovel the worker's home.

America, in the year just ended, has set fresh records for humanity, armed with power and machines. If there is any going backward it will be because there is not a proper balance between production and wages.

Upon management rests the responsibility for what the next year shall bring forth.

CANADA LABOR HEAD TELLS GENEVA CONFERENCE WORKERS HAVE DECLARED WAR ON WASTE

By International Labor News Service

Montreal.—Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, discussing the development of scientific management at the recent International Labor Conference at Geneva, said the workers of Canada and the United States had realized for some considerable time that if prosperity, measured in the workers' terms (i.e., higher living conditions, greater purchasing power and reduced hours of labor) were to prevail, it could only come about by constantly improving the methods of production and distribution.

Mr. Moore stated that the greatest obstacle to these ideals was not so much on the workers' side as on the management side. The workers had, therefore, taken the matter into their own hands in many countries, and were determining for themselves how the great waste caused by inefficient management might be eliminated.

The director's report called attention to the developments that had taken place in this field. It was necessary to point out that these new developments had no connection whatever with the so-called "Taylor systems" of the past, which involved the destruction of human initiative. These new developments were along the lines of introducing a kind of democracy into industry, whereby all those interested, whether by the investment of capital, or by the contribution of manual labor, would take their just part in discussing the problems of the industry, and the results achieved would be equally distributed among those who participated in securing increased production.

One of the greatest experiments in this

direction had been undertaken by the state-owned railways of Canada, some 23,000 miles in length, and employing some 110,000 workers and, after a year's experience, it had been whole-heartedly approved by the workers concerned.

As regards vocational education and apprenticeship, legislation had been passed in Canada which was probably as advanced as that of any part of the world. Mr. Moore suggested that the International Labor Office should examine the Canadian systems of vocational education which correlated the work carried on by the apprentice in the workshop with the technical education in the school.

In closing, Mr. Moore said: "I just wish to say one word of warning in that particular regard, namely, that there should be no confusion between vocational training of apprentices and the so-called trade school. It is impossible to take a school and train anyone in the rudiments of industry, even as it is known today, merely through a school. It is essential that technical training of that kind shall be vocational; that it shall supplement the work, the manual labor, which the boy or young apprentice is called upon to perform in the industry in which he is training himself, by giving him the necessary technical knowledge. Where vocational training takes place, it should give him knowledge as to the remainder of the industry so that he may know not only the particular operation with which he is concerned, but also the operations before and the result of those operations in the completed articles."

ENGLISH LAND HELD BY FEW; LABOR URGES SMALL PLOTS

London, England.—Industrial and agricultural workers oppose the government's Small Holdings Bill, which Premier Baldwin insists will satisfy the demand of English workers to get back to the land.

The bill provides that after a fair rent has been paid for a small holding for 60 years, it may become the property of the tenant, with the provision that it must remain a small holding for another 40 years. "This proposal exceeds the wildest dreams of landlords and the bloodsuckers whom they employ," says the Daily Herald, organized labor's official paper.

"The bill is a fraud, and unless Mr. Baldwin is much stupider than we imagine him to be, knows this."

Sir Daniel Hall, chief scientific adviser to the government's Board of Agriculture, has declared that the only solution of the land question in England is for the state to become the ultimate landowner.

The Daily Herald quotes statistics on the evils of English landlordism. Land that is

equivalent to one-quarter of the total area of this country is owned by 256 peers and peeresses. In 1922-23 the British folk who died left land valued at £30,000,000. More than one-half of this land belonged to 363 rich men and women.

healthy and creditable hunger

"Nothing can be done to satisfy the healthy and creditable hunger for land on the part of those who cultivate it," says the Daily Herald, "until the people resume their ownership—or, at any rate, until the shameless profiteering which goes on at present is sternly brought to an end."

CANADIANS WILL CONFER

Montreal, Quebec.—The annual convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress will be held in this city, beginning Monday, September 20. The congress is composed of A. F. of L. affiliates.

Subjects to be considered by the convention include the decision by the Supreme Court of Canada against picketing; rejection

tion by the Senate of Canada of an old-age pension bill; amendments to the criminal code; the eight-hour day, immigration and unemployment.

WAGE LAW HAS "JOKER"

Vancouver, B. C. — Trade unionists discovered another "joker" in the provincial minimum wage law for women. The act says "an experienced female employee" shall be paid the minimum wage, but according to a court decision it is only necessary for a firm to pay one of its employees this wage in order to comply with the provisions of the act.

The employers are satisfied with the court's interpretation, but the trade unionists will demand a rehearing.

It has also been found that the Wednesday early closing act contains a "joker," and that firms are permitted to work employees for various periods on the day they are expected to close.

SEAMEN'S HEAD UPHELD

London, England. — The annual convention of the National Union of Seamen approved the course of J. Havelock Wilson, president, in insisting that these unionists ballot on whether they join the recent general strike.

During the strike President Wilson held that the seamen could not be called out until they complied with their constitution. He suspended several officers who took a contrary view. When the strike was called, he said, the union stood by its constitution and refused to act on the policy: "To blazes with the rules and down tools."

But one delegate opposed the resolution which expressed appreciation of the president "for his integrity in shouldering the heavy burden of the union in trying circumstances."

WORKERS VICTIMIZED

San Juan, Porto Rico.—Private employers and the railroad company are blacklisting trade unionists. At the last meeting of the Central Labor Union three railroad machinists appeared as delegates. The following day they were discharged.

In Guayama employing bakers locked out union employees and the latter are now considering the establishment of a co-operative bakery. The employers have trustified this industry, and the public is objecting to high prices and inferior goods.

JUDGES NOT SUPERMEN; JUST ORDINARY FOLK.

Washington.—Are our judges all pure-minded, disinterested men who should be above criticism?

Senator King of Utah evidently does not believe so, according to this statement in discussing a salary increase for the federal judiciary:

"We recently passed a law providing 24

additional federal judges. The scramble for these positions was not creditable to the bar and the political influences employed to fill some of the positions call for severe condemnation. Political factions held up appointments for months, and in some instances for more than a year.

"Lawyers of eminence and of the highest ability were, in many instances, passed by because they did not secure the indorsement of politicians and the support of certain political factions or organizations."

OPPOSE FORCED LABOR.

Washington.—Compulsory arbitration of mine disputes was opposed by Secretary of Commerce Hoover in urging the creation of a coal mediation board before a committee of the House of Representatives. He said that regulation of prices, profits and wages would not secure cheaper coal nor would it solve major questions in labor disputes, but would result in a score of worse evils.

"I do not believe that anything in the nature of compulsory arbitration is a remedy for failure of industrial relations," he said.

PRACTICE OF GIVING VACATIONS WITH PAY TO FACTORY WORKERS GROWING.

Washington, D. C.—The practice of giving vacations with pay to shop and factory workers has grown rapidly in the United States in the last few years, according to the May issue of the Monthly Labor Review, published by the United States Department of Labor.

Of 250 firms which have recently reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, more than one-third, with nearly 260,000 employees, have adopted the policy of an annual vacation with pay for their shop employees as well as for their office forces. The length of service required in order to be eligible for a vacation varies in the different establishments from a few months to not more than two years.

Although it is extremely difficult to estimate the results of paid vacations, the fact that the movement is extending would seem to be evidence that employers feel that the results justify the expenditure.

WANT SENATE ABOLISHED.

Ottawa, Ontario.—Canadian trade unionists favor abolition of the Dominion Senate as a non-elective body and urge legislation that would check the vetoing of laws passed by elected representatives of the people.

The workers also urge abolition of appeals to the Privy Council of Great Britain and favor the Supreme Court of Canada as the highest court of appeal.

These recommendations were included in labor's legislative program presented to the Prime Minister by officials of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Smiles

The Selfish Sex.

"Women are such selfish creatures! There was an extra chop at breakfast and my wife insisted upon my eating it. It was all because she wanted to revel in the satisfaction of self-denial. A case of pure selfishness."

"And what did you do?"

"Oh, I let her have her own way and I ate the chop. You won't find many husbands as indulgent as I am."—Boston Transcript.

The sweet young thing was being shown through the boiler shop.

"What's that thing?" she asked, pointing with a dainty parasol.

"That's an engine boiler," said the guide.

"And why do they boil engines?" she inquired.

"To make the engine tender," replied the resourceful guide.

Yes, But How Did the Other Bottle Work Out?

Two young ladies at the Power House put their heads together and concocted a lotion which is guaranteed to remove sunburn and tan. They filled two little bottles with the mixture, and with a portly gentleman holding down the back seat of the Cleveland, they started for home.

All was going well, but as they passed a traffic cop one of the bottles exploded with a loud noise. The cop's cap rose in the air and the escaping odor combined with the fright from the explosion caused him to forget to take the car number.

The girls in their excitement were in such a hurry to leave that particular locality, that they put on full speed ahead and forgot to raise the windows and so the portly gentleman in the back seat could do nothing but lie back and absorb the gas.

When the girls let him out at his home, he was almost asphyxiated and told his wife that a policeman had chased him through a laboratory.

Scotch Thrills.

Sandy Macpherson came home after many years and met his old sweetheart. Honey-laden memories thrilled through the twilight and flushed their glowing cheeks.

"Ah, Mary," exclaimed Sandy, "ye're just as beautiful as ye ever were, and I ha'e never forgotten ye, my bonnie lass."

"And ye, Sandy," she cried, while her blue eyes moistened, "are jist as big a leear as ever an' I believe ye jist the same."

Not a Writer.

In the course of his examination these

questions were put to an old negro who was appearing as a witness:

"What is your name?"

"Calhoun Clay, sah."

"Can you sign your name?"

"Sah?"

"I ask if you can write your name?"

"Well, no, sah. Ah nebber writed mah name. Ah dictates 'it, sah."—Everybody's Magazine.

Telling the Truth.

Only a short time ago the editor of a paper in Indiana grew tired of being called a liar and announced that he would tell the truth in the future and his next issue contained the following items:

"John Benin, the laziest merchant in town, made a trip to Beeville on Monday.

"John Coyle, our groceryman, is doing poor business. His store is dirty and musty. How can he expect to do much?"

"Dave Conkey died at his home here Tuesday. The doctor gave it out as heart failure. Whisky killed him.

"Married—Miss Silvia Rhoades and James Collins, last Saturday, at the Baptist parsonage, by the Rev. Mr. Gordon. The bride is a very ordinary girl, who doesn't know any more about cooking than a jack rabbit and never helped her mother three days in her life. She is not a beauty by any means and has a gait like a duck. The bridegroom is an up-to-date loafer. He has been living off the old folks at home all his life and not worth shucks. It will be a hard life."

"Glad to see you getting in on time these mornings, Mr. Slowe," said the manager.

"Yes, sir, I've got a parrot now."

"A parrot? What for? I advised you to get an alarm clock."

"I did, sir, but after a few mornings I got used to it, and it failed to wake me. So I got a parrot and now when I retire I hang the alarm clock over his cage. It wakes the parrot, and what that bird says would arouse anybody."

Sleep in Peace.

The foreman of a gang of railway men has more than his share of Irish wit.

The other afternoon he was walking along his section of the line when he found one of his laborers fast asleep in the shade of a hedge.

Eying the man with a stern smile, he said slowly:

"Slape on, ye idle spalpeen—slape on. So long as ye slape ye've got a job; but whin ye wake up ye're out of wurrk!"

Concerted Action.

When concerted action is desired, minor details may safely be omitted.

A tourist, who had stopped at a mountaineer's cabin, noticed four holes in the door.

"Friend, I do not like to be too inquisi-

tive," said the tourist, "but what are the four holes in your door for?"

"Wal, yo' see, I has four cats," replied the mountaineer.

"But, wouldn't one good-sized hole do for all the cats?"

"Hell, when I say 'Scat!' I mean Scat!"

Poetical Selections

LABOR DAY PARADE.

By William Fred Sachs.

Voices from the street: "Recoil!"

They are comings, sons of toil,

Men of labor, midst turmoil.

"Labor's big parade."

Coming faithful men of labor,

Heroes could be no braver,

Marching onward, ever forward labor.

"In labor's big parade."

To the tune of traffic's roar,
Drums beat, and banners soar,
Grim faces, calloused hands, we adore.

"Forward, men of labor!"

Firey voices rising, loud and strong,

Tears, mirth and song,

Bluecoats pushing back the throng.

"In labor's grand parade."

Savage laws deny their worthy needs,
Harvesting the grain, reaping the weeds,
Satisfying the bosses' lust, and greed.

"Our men of labor."

Adam's offspring, from poverty's hearth,

Marked from the day of birth,

Deprived of the fruits of the earth.

"Strong men of labor."

Workers from scorching furnace blast.
From poison steam, future mothers cast,
Builders of cities, marching past.

"In labor's big parade."

Spotless makers of our daily bread,

Upholsterers of our nightly bed,

From their shackles they have fled.

"Marching in labor's parade."

Knotty hands that dig in the ditch,
Sweat shop workers, stitch, stitch, stitch.
Heavenly reward, crumbs from the rich.

"In the Labor Day parade."

Carvers of wood, engravers in gold,
Some laden with toil, wrinkled and old,
For a pittance, their life is sold.

"In the Labor Day parade."

They who kneel at Mammon's throne,
These mere chattels, tossed a bone,
Children galore, a shack for home.

"In labor's big parade."

Skilled hands to erect world's splendor,
Strong backs to bear, and render,
Alert minds to think, and conquer.

"Our men of labor."

Always the organ's brooding note,
Bids them pray, and hope,

Always told how to vote.

"Gallant men of labor."

'Neath the ground, camp and mill,

For head, hand, and skill.

Master's dole out low wages still.

"To men of labor."

Westward engulfs the sun,

Labor's glorious day is done,

Men as boys, feel they'd won.

"Wonderful men of labor."

The crowds meander along their way,

Through the streets children play,

And heaven grins, at the close of day.

"God's masterpiece—labor."

Lodge Notices

LIST OF MEMBERS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED

Wilson—Lodge 11

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Archie Wilson, formerly a boiler maker, register number 113,660, please communicate with the undersigned, as he left here owing \$1.11 money.—W. J. Klein, Cor. Secy., L. 11, 1919 E. 25½ St., Minneapolis, Minn.

IKE S. LEVIN

DANVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

Headquarters for Union Made
Clothing, Shoes and Furnishings

STACY ADAMS SHOES

HELDMAN CLOTHES

MALLORY HATS

Main and Jackson Danville, Illinois



\$12.00 AN HOUR

Selling Double-Wear Shoes for largest direct to wearer shoe firm in the world. \$5.00 values, at \$2.95. Complete line, all big values. Volume sales are sure. Liberal profits to agents. Write quick for FREE particulars.

\$2.95 DOUBLE-WEAR SHOE CO.
Work Shoe 335 E. Lake St., Minneapolis, Minn.

THE BOILERMAKERS' and IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

— OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE —

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS
IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA**

VOL. XXXVIII

KANSAS CITY, MO., OCTOBER, 1926

NUMBER 10

Office of Editor-Manager, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kas.
Published monthly at 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Price, \$1.00 per year.

ONTARIO'S HYDRO AROUS'NG WORLD-WIDE INTEREST.

"What Belongs to the People Should be Shared by the People"

Readers of this magazine should know Judson King. He has been fighting on the Progressive side for a quarter of a century. Most of that time he has made his headquarters in Washington, as Director of the National Popular Government League. The League has done some remarkably fine work.

For example, it knocked in the head a most un-American sedition law which Attorney General Palmer tried to rush through Congress right after the armistice. It has defended the initiative and referendum, the recall and other devices intended to give the people a firmer grip on their government.

Just now, the League, under the leadership of former Senator Robert Owen, of Oklahoma, its President, and Judson King, is helping Norris, of Nebraska, in his brave fight to save Muscle Shoals.

King is touring the continent, gathering information to show what can be done when power sites are developed for the benefit of all the people instead of for the enrichment of a privileged few.

As everyone knows, the Hydro Electric System of the Province of Ontario, Canada, is perhaps the most impressive example of the success of public ownership of a great power system.

King, in the accompanying article, tells how the city of Toronto has benefited from this system, and how cheap power has lifted a great burden from the backs of the women of Canada.

By Judson King, Director.
National Popular Government League.

The publicly owned Hydro Electric System of Toronto is world famous. Investigating commissions, engineers and public officials of all stripes come here from all over America and Europe to learn how Toronto does it.

For Toronto is the best lighted city in the British Empire and if Uncle Sam has one to equal it I should be glad to learn its location. The service is noted for its efficiency. Toronto's homes and business houses use more electricity than any other city of its size—529,000 population—and, paradoxically they pay the least for it. Toronto is one of the 350 cooperating municipalities which constitute the celebrated Hydro Electric System of the Province of Ontario. It is by far the largest and consumes around 40 per cent of the energy generated at Niagara Falls.

Mr. P. W. Ellis, for 15 years Chairman of the Local Commission, is from an American viewpoint as paradoxical as the enterprise

he directs. He is a wholesale jeweller, manufacturer, capitalist, large real estate owner; in short, a big business man. Yet his greatest personal ambition for a quarter of a century has been to harness Niagara Falls for the benefit of the people of all Ontario, including his home city.

Adopts Slogan of Tiberius.

Knowing the methods of private utilities and with rare vision as to the future of electrical power, he early arrived at the conclusion that the Province would be best served through public operation and ownership of Niagara Falls and other water power sites. He tells me that years ago he found the principle upon which he was working best expressed in the slogan of the old Roman leader, Tiberius Gracchus, "Is it not just that that which belongs to the people should be shared by the people?"

He was a member in 1900 of an investigating commission whose report first re-

vealed to the manufacturers and people of the Province how cheaply electric power could be generated and transmitted at long distances and the consequent folly of turning over Niagara Falls for exploitation by a few capitalists as against distributing its benefits to all concerned.

He was a member of the first Hydro Electric Power Commission of the Province and has for many years also been the Chairman of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission which has controlled and developed the beautiful park so admired by visitors on the Canadian side of the Falls.

Here he has steadily set his face against private concessionaires to fleece the thousands who come to enjoy the wonders of Niagara Falls. Here again it is public operation for the public welfare and enjoyment.

Lifts Drudgery of Housework.

On my first visit to Toronto in 1922, I talked with Mr. Ellis and the outstanding memory of the conversation was the infectious enthusiasm with which he described the efforts of himself and his colleagues to reduce the price of electricity to the point where "even the poorest housewife in Toronto could enjoy its benefits."

"The investigations of our statistical department," he said, "prove that with full electrical equipment, a housewife can do her work in one-half the time and with one-third the labor.

"The electric range is superior to any other method of cooking and, soon, with our constantly lowering rates will be cheaper than either gas or coal.

"Also, with the rapidly extending use of electric washers, irons, vacuum cleaners, fans, sewing machine motors, heaters, etc., etc., our housewives and mothers are being delivered from drudgery and have more time to devote to their families and to self-culture."

That was in 1922. Yesterday, I interviewed Mr. Ellis again and found his enthusiasm had not waned.

As I began my questioning, he dove into his coat pocket and produced a set of typewritten cards filled with all sorts of statistical data.

Suddenly, he stopped and, looking at me very earnestly, said:

"Wherever I am, so many questions are asked me regarding Hydro that I must be accurately prepared. Hence these cards. You see, the fortunes to be made at current rates by men in the electrical business are so fabulous that they can afford to spend millions in propaganda. Knowledge of public ownership, cost and rates is a revelation to the people. You can depend on the figures I shall give you. We have a very careful statistician and our accounts are under the scrutiny of the City Auditor of Toronto."

Some Interesting Statistics.

"Our 15th Annual Report of the 1925 business, just from the press, will answer your question as to whether we are in sound fi-

nanacial condition. It shows assets of \$34,071,883, a net bonded debt of \$18,678,737, with reserves of \$13,439,704. Our sales of current in 1925 totalled \$8,827,372.

"After having all fixed charges, operating expenses, allowing for depreciation and charges of every kind, we had a net surplus of \$81,382.00. It was the biggest year in our history.

"That ought to satisfy any financier as to our 'soundness.' Remember, also, that our rates were fixed to furnish this service at cost.

"This business has been built up on rates to consumers so low as to be almost unbelievable.

"Take for example," he continued, "the rates for domestic service, not forgetting that our power and commercial users have benefited by like savings. Within the city of Toronto are 2,835 factories, large users of power, with an annual production of over \$500,000,000 in goods.

"But as to household use; in 1910, the domestic rate charged by the Toronto Electric Light and Power Company was 8 cents per K. W. H. straight. When public ownership began in 1912, the rate was cut to 4.53 cents. It has steadily decreased so that last year the average domestic rate actually paid by Toronto homes was only 1.87 cents. Consumption increased from 6,680,892 K.W.H. in 1912 to 115,653,682 K.W.H. in 1925. The average family consumption per month increased from 12.2 K.W.H. in 1912 to 81.5 K.W.H. in 1925."

Right there I made a mental note that the average domestic price in the United States, according to the Electrical World, was 7.64 per K.W.H. last year.

Millions Saved to the People.

Mr. Ellis continued, "The average Toronto family saved \$60.99 in 1925 as against what they would have paid the private company under the old rates, assuming the same amount of current used. The total savings for the year for all Toronto homes stands at the astounding total of \$7,089,570.

"Around 95 per cent of our homes are 'wired' for light and nearly 100 per cent of those wired use the electric iron. Many thousands are using electricity for cooking, etc.

"Our original main impetus was to secure cheap current for manufacturers. To our delight and surprise, our cheap rates have produced such a tremendous household demand that the 'domestic load' now furnishes a chief part of our business."

Throughout the United States, power trust propagandists are spending millions to convince the people that public ownership of Muscle Shoals, Boulder Canyon or any other utility is "socialistic," "Bolshevistic" and dangerous to private enterprise and American institutions, yet here in Toronto sat one of Canada's leading business men, a Conservative in politics, calmly and politely producing financial facts to prove that public ownership and operation of the power

industry had resulted in stimulating manufacturing and bringing untold blessings into the homes of Toronto and the entire Province.

A Successful Business Proposition.

It became clear, paradoxically enough, that from the beginning Mr. Ellis has devoted himself to Hydro for the purpose of stimulating private enterprise and bringing manufacturers and business to Ontario. In that he and his colleagues have succeeded.

It became also clear that cheap rates instead of impoverishing and wrecking Hydro

have so tremendously increased the demand for energy as to make it a most successful enterprise viewed as a business proposition.

Hydro is still under attack by the private utility interests of all Canada and the United States. But Ontario people have had experience with public ownership. They can detect private propaganda in a flash.

Talk with their business men, manufacturers, and home makers as I have done and you will discover that you may as well ask them to surrender self government itself as to turn Hydro over to private operation.

HAS THE COOLIDGE ADMINISTRATION HIT THE TOBOGGAN?

By Edward Keating
Editor of LABOR

"Is Coolidge slipping?"

You can hear the question everywhere in Washington. The answer almost invariably is "Yes!"

Six months ago Coolidge seemed invincible. He was the petted darling of reactionaries everywhere and of all parties. Today many good observers count him entirely out of the presidential race in 1928. That may be extreme, but seldom in the history of American politics has a public man fallen so far in so short a time.

When Congress assembled last December, Mr. Coolidge was absolute master of the situation. He had the leaders of both old parties in his vest pocket.

The bankers and industrial leaders of the South, who call themselves Democrats, were responsible for this anomalous state of affairs.

Like their brethren in the north, they wanted the Mellon plan for reducing the taxes of the very rich, and they ordered the Democratic leaders in House and Senate to "stand by the President," and the leaders obeyed with a servility which was as amazing as it was disgusting.

Only a handful of Progressives, about equally divided between Democrats and Republicans, held out in either House. They seemed a helpless minority, but they had the fighting stuff in them; they never ran up the white flag.

An Unbeatable Minority.

For seven long months they held the front line trenches against Special Privilege. A score of times the steam roller passed over them, but they always came up, grim and determined.

If Coolidge is "slipping," if the tidal wave of reaction which at one time threatened to engulf the country, seems to be receding, this valiant band is responsible.

They made the issues which overwhelmed the administration's supporters in the recent primaries. How they got the facts to the people is hard to explain, except on the theory that truth has a certain quality which

enables a very little of it to penetrate and ultimately destroy error.

Finally they nailed the administration on the farm relief issue. That was Mr. Coolidge's Waterloo.

He rallied sufficient votes to defeat the Haugen bill, favored by the "grain belt" farmers, but the Progressives, led by Norris, Shipstead and Wheeler, routed the Old Guard a few days later, and beat the President's substitute, the Fess bill, by a majority of two to one.

That disaster, coupled with the results of the Middle West primaries, punctured Mr. Coolidge's boom for a third term. Perhaps he can repair the damage, but the history of politics in this country shows that once a president hits the toboggan, he seldom stops until he reaches the bottom.

Big Business Fares Well.

"Big Business" did extremely well during the first session of Congress, which adjourned last month.

The Mellon plan was passed in practically the form dictated by the Wall Street lobby.

Europe's debts to this country were "adjusted" to the satisfaction of the international bankers. Mussolini, the Italian dictator, was favored above all others. He has promised to pay about 21 cents on the dollar!

The World Court was approved.

The appropriations for military activities were increased.

On the people's side of the ledger may be entered:

The Railway Labor Act, the most significant legislation dealing with industrial legislation ever enacted in this country.

Impeachment of Judge English, the "mad Mullah" of the Federal bench. He will be tried by the Senate in November.

Federal employees secured a more generous retirement law, although the President, for some reason, insisted on cutting the maximum from \$1,200 to \$1,000.

The failure of the session make a long list.

At the very top should be recorded the

agricultural fiasco. Absolutely nothing was done to ameliorate a situation which is appalling in its possibilities.

Legislation designed to meet emergencies in the coal field was abandoned by the administration when the mine owners declared they would not submit to any form of regulation.

The McFadden bill amending the banking laws in important particulars was at least temporarily pigeon holed.

Efforts to regulate radio went by the board.

The Progressives were responsible for blocking many questionable propositions.

Muscle Shoals went over to December, and if the voters do their duty in the November elections, this great resource may still be saved to the people.

Joker Bill Waylaid.

An attempt to rush through a so-called "Code" bill was frustrated, thanks to the national legislative representatives of the railroad labor organizations. It was filled with "jokers" which might have affected many of the most important laws on the statute books.

The legislative representatives discovered that the locomotive inspection and safety laws had been tampered with, and they made such an uproar that the Progressive Senators were aroused. They forced the adoption of the needed amendments.

The bill introduced by Ogden Mills, multi-millionaire Congressman from New York, and championed by the administration, to

have this government pay the claims against Germany and take an I. O. U. from Berlin for the same, was swamped when Garner of Texas showed that the former Kaiser would be one of the beneficiaries.

The Rivers and Harbors Bill, with its scheme to buy the worthless and expensive Cape Cod Canal, also fell by the wayside.

The appointment of a special Senate committee to investigate expenditures in primary campaigns was an event of the first importance. The Progressives furnished the votes which put it across, after the Old Guard leaders had refused consideration.

It is too early to appraise the full political effect of the shocking revelations made before the committee, but there is much to sustain the prediction that "Newberryism" will play a big part in this fall's campaign, and that the people will defeat the corruptionists and their defenders wherever they have a fair chance.

Perhaps the most significant development is the calloused indifference of Mr. Coolidge. It is his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, who is primarily responsible for the "shame of Pennsylvania." If Mr. Coolidge does not approve what Mr. Mellon and his associates have done, the "White House Spokesman" has succeeded in keeping that fact from the Washington correspondents.

Confronted by the most spectacular of moral issues, Mr. Coolidge, who likes to deliver homilies on the virtue of being good, is oppressively silent.

U. S. VESSEL OWNERS ARE BEHIND TIMES.

Washington.—There appears to be a rift in the claim that "high" wages of seamen is the reason American vessel owners can not compete with other nations.

Admiral W. S. Benson, member of the United States Shipping Board, does not accept this theory, which is urged in season and out of season by those who profess to know what they are talking about.

The seamen have repeatedly pointed out that their wages is a small item in ship operation, but this is ignored by the wise men.

Admiral Benson is now quoted as saying that American shippers are behind the times, and that if they would compete with European shipping they must discard the steam engine and install up-to-date Diesel motor engines. Motor power saves one-third on fuel and permits more cargo space by eliminating boilers.

The maritime interests of Germany, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden and Italy have ordered whole fleets of vessels with Diesel engines.

To encourage the installation of this engine in American ships, Admiral Benson explains that shipping board vessels are being sold to private owners that they can equip

the ships with motors without cost to themselves. Some of these ships have been practically given to private owners at a cost of from \$5 to \$15 a ton.

"Unless American shipping adopts up-to-date engines, it may as well go out of business," said the naval officer.

166 MINE DEATHS IN JULY; 1,315 IN YEAR THUS FAR; 1926 UNDER 1925 RECORD.

Washington, D. C.—July coal mine fatalities totalled 166, United States Bureau of Mines reports show.

Bituminous mines killed 118.

Pennsylvania anthracite mines accounted for 48 deaths.

For the first seven months of the year there were 1,315 lives lost in American mines. This total is 17 less than for the same period last year.

Of the total deaths, 1,089 were in bituminous mines, with 226 in anthracite mines.

Major disasters, as rated by the bureau, are those costing five or more lives. During the seven months there were nine major disasters, costing 204 lives.

So goes life in the mines.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' JOURNAL

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

JOHN J. BARRY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Sent in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. J. Barry, Editor, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kans.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co.  Kansas City, Missouri.

LABOR DAY EXTENSIVELY CELEBRATED.

From all reports Labor Day was universally celebrated throughout the country and it measured up to the high standards established in previous years for Labor Day celebrations. While in many cities, the usual parade was dispensed with, in many others long lines of enthusiastic trade unionists paraded in honor of the day.

Picnics, speaking and athletic contests, music and dancing were almost universally indulged in. In some cities rain interfered with the festivities of the day. Here in Kansas City, the weather seemed to be made to order—sunshiny and pleasant, and an all day picnic was held at the City Parks under the direction of the Central Labor Union. The celebration was successful from every point of view, a good-sized crowd attended and participated in or viewed the sports and games and other forms of amusement provided for their entertainment.

For the second time in thirty-two years the usual parade was not held in the Greater Kansas Cities, and it was generally missed by the public, as one speaker stated when addressing the celebrators that "Labor Day without a parade is like Christmas without a Santa Claus."

WILL WE EVER ENJOY INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY IN THIS COUNTRY

In the Declaration of Independence it was written that all men have an inherent right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. What was meant by the pursuit of happiness? As construed by the Supreme Court of the United States it means the inherent right of every man to make his living by engaging in any lawful occupation, and to be protected by the government in the enjoyment of the gains which his industry produces in that occupation. In the Constitution of the United States it was written "nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Nor to deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

There should be democracy in industry. It is fully provided for in the basis of American government. The ideal of a democracy for which Jefferson planned, Adams wrote, Washington fought and Lincoln died. To return to these principles of democracy is the great opportunity of the present day, but it must be done through labor organizations, not in any other way can it come about, for the few who enjoy the privileges are supremely selfish while the working people who produce the wealth of this country have only the necessities of life and have nothing to be selfish for; therefore every man on whose shoulders and through whose hands the life of the world goes on should be a member of a labor organization. It is absolutely essential to the preservation of our industrial and civic liberty.

For many years the railroad shopmen were using their efforts to establish industrial democracy in the railroad shops in this country, they were meeting with success, because they were using their most effective weapon (organization) the railroad executives realized the power of the organizations and became fearful of them, so they got in touch with their lobbyists in Washington and were successful in having the Railroad Labor Board created and with its assistance were successful in wiping out

all of the industrial democracy in many of the railroad shops and part of it in the others.

The Labor Board is now abolished and the Railroad Executives are no longer able to go to them for assistance. We can now continue our fight for justice for the railroad shopmen; but before we can accomplish a great deal we must again rebuild our organization upon the railroads where it was destroyed and continue the fight until we again establish industrial democracy in every work shop in this country and Canada. Will every member do everything possible to assist the International officers in their great task of rehabilitation.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON THE COST OF LIVING

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics recently issued a report showing the results of the semi-annual survey of the cost of living in the United States and 32 of the principal cities. The survey covers the period from December, 1925, to June, 1926.

The cost of living, the Bureau found, had declined 1.7 per cent in the country as a whole. The prices of all of the major items making up the family budget declined during the half year, fuel going down most with a drop of 6.3 per cent. The cost of household furnishings were shaded by 2.8 per cent while rents were off 2.4 per cent and groceries 1.3 per cent.

Furniture is the worst offender against the return of living expenses to the pre-war level, costing 112 per cent more than in 1914, clothing on the other hand is the cheapest of all commodities costing only 55 per cent more than 12 years ago. Rents are almost exactly double what they were when the war started, while food is up 67 per cent.

The all-round usefulness of the dollar as a purchasing medium is now just 56 per cent of what it was in 1914. That is the working man buys with a 56 cents dollar. Six months ago it was a 55 cent dollar, two years ago a 58 cent dollar and in June, 1920, a 47 cent dollar. The housewife now finds when she goes marketing with her grocery list that the dollar will go only 60 per cent as far as a dollar would in December, 1914.

At the clothing stores, dry goods houses and shoe shops, the dollar is regarded in the same way as 55 cents tendered in 1914. At the furniture stores the dollar has a purchasing value of 47 cents, while with the landlord the 100 cent piece has the same amount of influence that the 50 cent piece had just twelve years ago.

MISSOURI VOTERS TO DECIDE ON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Missouri is one of the states which does not have a Workmen's Compensation Law. In fact it is practically the only state of industrial importance that has failed to discard the expensive and obsolete damage suit system of settling claims of injured workers. This condition, however, will be changed next November, if the people approve by referendum vote a bill recently passed by the Legislature.

In connection with the efforts to obtain approval of the bill figures have been presented by the representatives of the Missouri State Federation of Labor showing that under the damage suit system still prevailing in Missouri, the injured worker receives over fifty per cent less than where the compensation plan is in effect, and in order to give our members in Missouri an idea of the benefits derived from the Compensation Law in other states, we are herewith reproducing some data taken from the report of the Industrial Commissioner of the state of New York as to what the injured workmen or their dependents received under the old employers' liability system, compared with the present compensation system which has been in effect in that state the last twelve years.

	Number of cases in 1909	and	1924	Average per case 1909	and	1924
Temporary disability.....	994		56,326.....	\$ 42		\$ 112
Permanent partial disability.....	71		15,526.....	213		871
Permanent total disability.....	11		22.....	197		13,726
Death	57		1,109.....	774		5,815

This comparison reflects an immense change in the degree of financial relief in case of accidental injuries, which the compensation system has brought about.

One of the defects of the old employers' liability system which has been displaced by the compensation system in forty-two states was the uncertainty as to whether the injured employe would recover anything in damages and, if so, as to what the amount might be if recovered. The compensation principle substitutes for the uncertainties of litigation, the certainty of definite rates of compensation fixed in the statute applied to all cases automatically as soon as the facts are ascertained, and with provisions for determination of the facts in the simplest possible manner if there be any question

about them. In the large majority of cases today in the states where they have the compensation laws it actually works out that way.

In the state of New York during the year ending June 30, 1926, there was over 95,000 cases in which compensation was awarded and over 76 per cent there was no controversy over the matter; and furthermore, nearly one-half of those cases in which the case was controverted, there was an award of compensation at the first hearing of the case by a referee. Another evil of the old employers' liability system was the delay, which commonly accompanied whatever relief it brought to the injured workers.

"In the few cases where the injured workman gets a recovery or settlement at all commensurate with his loss it is often only after a long and protracted law suit. In many instances such cases last from six months to six years, and for a workman's family deprived of its income by the death or disability of its chief wage earner, it is almost disastrous to wait several years for a recovery as to get no recovery."

At the present time there are only six states that do not have Compensation Laws for the protection of their injured workers. No doubt the working people of Missouri realizes the benefits that are derived from such laws, and the fact that all the states with the exception of six have the Workmen's Compensation Law undoubtedly proves it has been more beneficial than the old damage suit system, and all the workers in Missouri should make it their duty to go to the polls on election day and help themselves by placing this important piece of legislation on the statute books of their state.

NAVY WAGE REVIEWING BOARD TO CONVENE

The Navy Department has issued an order convening the local Navy Yard wage boards for the purpose of the annual review of wage conditions and the making of recommendations to the department for wage rates to prevail during the year 1927. These local Navy Yard wage boards are to have their reports in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy not later than October 15, when the Navy Wage Reviewing Board will be convened for the purpose of going over the recommendations made by the local boards and for the further purpose of making final recommendations to the Secretary of the Navy.

It is our wish that the members of our International Brotherhood, who are working in the various navy yards, will appoint committees to collect the best available data for submission to the local Navy Yard Boards and send copies of all data gathered to Brother J. A. Davis, 1211 Gallatin St., N. W., Washington, D. C., as he will represent our International Brotherhood before the Reviewing Board. There is no reason why the data gathered this year should not be better than in previous years. Get busy and get the best you can, and our representatives in Washington will do the best they can to get a substantial increase in the wage rate.

B. & O. SHOP EMPLOYEES WIN INCREASE IN WAGES AND RECOVER OVERTIME.

After several months' negotiations between the management of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company and the representatives of System Federation No. 30 relative to a new agreement and increase in wages was concluded recently and an agreement was reached which provides for an increase of two cents per hour for all mechanics, helpers and apprentices, and time and one-half for Sundays and holiday work. This increase, when applied to the present rates of pay, will establish the minimum rates of 75 cents per hour for all mechanics and 52 cents per hour for all helpers. The new contract became effective September 1.

If we are correctly informed the Baltimore & Ohio is the first road in the north-eastern territory which has restored time and one-half for Sunday and holiday service since it was unjustly taken away from them in July, 1921, by the now defunct Railroad Labor Board, and it is a matter of great satisfaction to all concerned to know after a battle of five years the overtime rates have been restored, and the general committee, who participated in the negotiation on this road where a satisfactory settlement was reached are to be congratulated and commended on the results attained.

FOUR LOYAL MEMBERS OF LODGE NO. 11 PASS AWAY.

Word was received at headquarters a short time ago announcing the sad news that four old time members of Lodge No. 11 had passed away recently. Brother William Peacock was born in England, and on May 22, 1916, at the age of eighteen was initiated in Lodge No. 11, died of carcinoma of the Oesophagus on June 23, 1926. Brother John Forbes was born in Scotland, and on September 9, 1902, at the age of forty-five was initiated in Lodge No. 174 and later transferred to Lodge No. 11, died of carcinoma of the stomach on July 19, 1926. Brother Peter Malloy was born in Connecticut and on September 24, 1900, at the age of forty-three was initiated in Lodge No. 11, died of

cancer of the stomach on August 12, 1926. Brother Steven Ryan was born in North Dakota, and on January 8, 1908, at the age of 24 was initiated in Lodge No. 116, Brainerd, Minn., and later transferred to Lodge No. 11, died August 26, 1926, the cause of his death has not yet been received at headquarters at this writing.

From the time of their initiation these brothers were faithful and consistent members of our International Brotherhood; they were well and favorably known to many of our members, especially the old-timers, and in sympathy with the members of Lodge No. 11 in the loss they have sustained it is but a just and deserved tribute to the memory of those who have been called to the high life to say that we deeply regret their removal from our midst. We sincerely mourn for these brothers who were in every way worthy of respect and confidence.

The Journal extends its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widows of our departed brothers, also the members of their families and we commend them for consolation and comfort to Him who doeth all things for the best.

In the midst of life we are in death.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

International Vice-President Maher spent a couple of days at headquarters recently on business. He has been covering points in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Missouri and reports trade conditions in the territory covered as being quiet for some time, but now showing signs of improvements.

International Representative F. R. Lee was also a business visitor at headquarters recently and reports considerable progress has been made in organizing the men in the territory to which he has been assigned.

Brother J. H. Gutridge, general chairman of District No. 26, Milwaukee Railway System, with headquarters in Milwaukee, Wis., was a business visitor to headquarters recently while on his way over part of the district. He reports everything moving along in good shape in his district with the exception of slackness of work.

Brother E. C. Chase, president and business agent of District No. 15, Chicago Northwestern Railroad, with headquarters in Fond du Lac, Wis., was a recent visitor to headquarters on business for his district. He reports business is very good on the road and the committee has held several conferences with the officials relative to securing an increase in pay for the shopman.

Brother T. P. Hyland, a member of the Railway Carmen, now representing the Axton Fisher Tobacco Company, paid the Journal office a pleasant visit recently. This was the first time in a long while that we have had the pleasure of meeting Brother Hyland; he is just as full of pep and vim as of yore and spoke very encouragingly of the prospects of business picking up throughout the country in the near future.

During the past four years 10,105 new locomotives have been put into service and 10,962 withdrawn on the United States railroads. The numerical decrease is offset by an increase of 10 per cent in the average tractive power so that apparently there is a tendency to supersede old locomotives by more powerful ones, a tendency which was particularly marked in 1925. In that year 3,005 old locomotives were replaced by 1,733 new ones, the average tractive power of the later compared with that of the former increasing by no less than 63 per cent.

A similar tendency is noticeable in regard to rolling stock. While the number of freight cars increased by one and one-half per cent since 1923, the carrying capacity per unit increased by four per cent.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE

McGowen Boiler Shop, Minneapolis, Minn. (Unfair.)

W. K. Henderson Machine Foundry & Boiler Works, Shreveport, La. (Unfair.)

Wilson Bros., Hoboken, N. J. (Unfair.)

McIlvain & Spiegel, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Unfair.)

McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.)

Georgia Car & Locomotive Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Unfair.)

American Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Indianapolis, Ind. (Unfair.)

W. D. Briscoe, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)

Higgins Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)

John Thomas Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)

Warren City Tank & Boiler Works, East Boston, Mass. (Unfair.)

Stacey Brothers Gas Construction, Buffalo, N. Y. (Unfair.)

The Industrial Iron Works, Jersey City, N. J.

William Dillon Company, Jersey City, N. J.

RAILROAD STRIKES STILL IN EFFECT

Long Island Railroad.

Pennsylvania.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF ASSISTANT INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT WM. ATKINSON.

On August 14, I left headquarters for Washington, D. C., to attend a meeting of the Railway Labor Executives Association, which meeting was held in the Labor building, August 16, 17, and 18. Chief among the many matters handled during this meeting was the establishment of regional boards of adjustment. After considerable discussion on this important matter the following action was taken:

"That it be the purpose of this Association to handle jointly to a conclusion under and in accordance with the Railway Labor Act the creation of regional adjustment boards, and that our Executive Committee be directed to request a conference with the managers of each region and represent this Association therein."

On August 18, I left Washington for New York to make an investigation of the trouble our members were having with the Combustion Engineering Corporation. Upon my arrival in New York Vice-President Dowd arranged a meeting with Mr. Ainsworth of this company, and he assured us that it was the intention of his company to employ our members on all of their work; and also stated that he would be very pleased to co-operate in adjusting any grievance that may arise when properly called to his attention. While in New York, I had the pleasure of meeting Brother Harry Nacey, business agent of Lodge 21, and he informed me that he had been having considerable trouble on account of other crafts doing work which rightfully belongs to our members. I am sure if the officers and members of our local lodges in the Port of New York would co-operate and give our representatives the proper support, there is no question but what we would be able to prevent the members of other organizations doing work that rightfully belongs to our members.

While in New York the Vice-President and I visited the Public Service Corporation Plant at Harrison, New Jersey, as this company has done a great deal of work in the past eighteen months, and still has a large amount of work which comes under our jurisdiction.

On August 22, I left New York for Baltimore, and on the twenty-third President Wharton of the International Association of Machinists, the committee representing System Federation No. 30 and the undersigned met President Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, regarding an increase in pay and the restoring of payment of time and one-half. Since my return to headquarters we have been advised that the committee was successful in securing an increase of two cents an hour for all shop crafts and payment of time and one-half for Sunday and holiday service.

While in Baltimore, in company with Vice-President Davis, I had the pleasure of attending a regular meeting of Lodge 193, and am very pleased to report the officers and members of this local are doing everything possible to build up their membership.

After leaving Baltimore I stopped off in Chicago and made a report to President Jewell regarding conferences held with President Willard.

Business is picking up and in view of this fact now is the time to get all of the delinquent members to reinstate and again become active, and it is my hope that the officers and members of our local lodges will give us their heartiest co-operation and support in increasing our membership.

Trusting this report will be satisfactory, I am, yours fraternally, Wm. Atkinson, Assistant International President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER JOE FLYNN.

For the information of our membership and their families we are submitting in our regular monthly report for our Journal the number of claims paid and the amount of benefits received by the beneficiaries of our deceased members, showing the substantial protection our members can provide for their families at an extremely low premium cost that they could not receive under any other form of Insurance.

Lodge	Member	Cause	Beneficiary	Amount
246	J. Krockenberger	Accident	Sybilla Krockenberger, wife	\$ 2,000.00
318	W. Gibbs	Cerebral Hemorrhage	Robert Gibbs, brother	1,000.00
11	Wm. Peacock	Carcinoma-Oesophagus	Ada Peacock, wife	1,000.00
88	C. H. Sibert	Accident	Emma Sibert, wife	2,000.00
413	C. Doxey	Apoplexy	Frank Doxey, son	1,000.00
120	C. F. Miller	Disability		1,000.00
149	H. Burgfechtel	Acute Myocarditis	Mrs. Ann Burgfechtel, wife	1,000.00
92	Joseph Strever	Strychnine Poison	Adda Strever, wife—	
			Voluntary	2,000.00
			Uniform Plan	1,000.00
				3,000.00
			TOTAL	\$ 12,000.00

Benefits Paid as per September Journal.....	139,000.00
Total Benefits Paid to date September 21, 1926.....	\$151,000.00
Natural Death Claims, 106.....	\$106,000.00
Accidental Death Claims, 14.....	28,000.00
Partial Disability Claims, 16.....	8,000.00
Total Disability Claims, 5.....	5,000.00
Total Paid under Uniform Plan of Insurance.....	\$147,000.00
Natural Death Claims Paid under Voluntary Plan	4,000.00
	\$151,000.00

FOR YOUR PROTECTION AND OURS, THIS CHECK IS BONDED BY THE NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY, 115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, AGAINST FORGERY OR ALTERATION
VOUCHER NO. **307** KANSAS CITY, KANSAS **September 17, 1926**

INTERNATIONAL
Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America

PAY TO THE ORDER OF **Adda Strever**.....
ADDRESS **Los Angeles, California**.....
..... **Three Thousand and 00/100**..... DOLLARS (\$ **3,000.00**)

IN FULL SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNT STATED IN VOUCHER OF CORRESPONDING NUMBER, DUPLICATE OF WHICH IS RENDERED HERewith.
To **The Brotherhood State Bank**
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS
NOT GOOD UNLESS COUNTERSIGNED
COUNTERSIGNED *[Signature]* INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER
[Signature] INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

DATE	I. B. OF B. M., I. S. B. AND H. OF A STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT. DUPLICATE VOUCHER NO.	307
9/17/26	<p>In Payment of Death Claims of Brother Jos.K.Strever Reg. No. 23077, as per Uniform Plan \$1,000.00, as per Voluntary Plan \$2,000.00, under contract with The Service Life Insurance Co.,</p> <p>Date of Death.....August 24, 1926 Cause.....Strychnine Poison Beneficiary.....Ada Strever-Wife</p>	3,000 00

DETACH BEFORE DEPOSITING

Persons signing by mark must have a witness to their signature. One person signing for another must write the full name, and not the initials of the person signing.

To give our membership and their wives and children a practical demonstration of our valuable Insurance Plan, now in effect, we are including in our report this month a copy of the check paid to the widow of a deceased member who had the forethoughtfulness to enroll under the Voluntary Plan for the maximum amount of \$3,000.00, permitted under our Insurance Contract for a very reasonable premium cost. The deceased was a member of Lodge No. 92 of Los Angeles, Calif. Receiving his Uniform Insurance protection upon the adoption of our Insurance Law that became effective September 26, 1925, and a few months later this deceased member enrolled for the additional \$2,000.00 permitted to our members and their families under what is known as the Voluntary Plan and upon his death which occurred August 24, 1926, and upon receipt of the death certificates properly signed by Local Secretary Frank Dunn, of Lodge No. 92, Los Angeles, Calif., which were received in the International Secretary-Treasurer's office on September 14, and as per our contract all certificates for benefits are investigated on our International index card record maintained in this office, and if the regular dues and insurance premiums are paid within the prescribed period as recorded in our laws all certificates are approved. The deceased brother's record was approved and mailed to the insurance company; later on September 14 and on September 17 we receive a check covering the amount of the enrollment of this brother to the maximum amount of \$3,000.00, which was forwarded to the local secretary of Lodge No. 92 to be delivered to the beneficiary, the widow of our deceased

brother. The payment of this \$3,000.00 claim covering a member at the age of fifty-five (55) years proves conclusively to our membership and their families that our insurance feature provides the most substantial protection they could receive. All members can increase their benefits and insure the members of their families under the Voluntary Plan to add the additional amount of benefits in case of death.

The total amount of insurance claims paid to the beneficiaries of our deceased members, since our insurance feature became effective, just one year ago September 26, 1925, as shown in this report demonstrates to our membership the large increase in our death and disability benefits received as compared to the amount paid under our old death and disability law. The large amount of benefits received in the past year by the beneficiaries of our deceased members and the large increase in the payment of partial and total disability claims covering our membership practically demonstrates the success of our insurance feature that provides a substantial protection for our members and their families at a very low minimum premium cost.

Wish to again advise the necessity of our members making payment of their monthly

dues and insurance premium regularly within the sixty (60) days' grace period provided in case of death or total disability and all local secretaries should only issue the regular official receipts covering our membership and forward their reports and duplicate receipts each month within the time limit prescribed. By this method our entire membership will be accurately protected on our card index record in the International Secretary-Treasurer's office, where all claims are investigated for approval.

The records of our International Brotherhood show, in the past few months, an increase in the initiations and reinstatement of the men employed at our trade as they realize the necessity of securing the protection provided in the laws of our International Brotherhood, including our splendid insurance feature and the right of collective bargaining for our wages and working conditions, that can only be obtained through their membership in our International Brotherhood, therefore, will suggest that every member of our International Brotherhood take an active interest in the organizing and re-organizing of their respective locals and by united effort we will increase our membership beyond our expectation. Fraternally your, Joe Flynn.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. McDONALD.

Period of August 15th to September 15th, 1926, Inclusive).

Port Jervis, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1926.

Following up my usual custom I desire to make a brief report of my activity as an officer for the past thirty days.

In my last report I informed the readers of our Journal that I had been assigned to the Erie System for the purpose of building up our organization at a few points where members had neglected to maintain organization, also to create if possible a greater amount of interest at other points on the system. Since my assignment on the Erie, I have visited a number of points in conjunction with a Grand Lodge representative of the Machinists and Carmen and am pleased to report that some new interest is being manifested by the members of all crafts.

On August 23rd, I had the pleasure of attending convention of District Lodge No. 8 and it being my first trip in the eastern section of the country met a number of active members of our organization and found all of them to be men trying to do the things that they felt was for the best interest of the organization. I rendered what assistance I was able to do and believe that each and every delegate that attended the convention left for their respective homes with only one thought in mind and that was to assist in making and keeping our organization 100 per cent organized at their point. I also had the pleasure of attending the Erie System Federation convention which was well attended by all crafts which indicated

to me that the organization was very much alive on the Erie Railroad. A number of very important matters were discussed and acted upon by the federation and the convention was one of the most successful held since the road was organized.

The members of the local Federation at Jersey City which our craft is a part of, are deserving of much praise for the manner in which they entertained the delegates and their wives. There was something doing all the time and I feel that I speak the sentiments of every man who attended the convention when I say that the delegates left Jersey City with a warm spot in their hearts for the boys at that point.

The officers of Erie System Federation No. 100 for the coming year are Louis Mastriani president and John Marvin secretary-treasurer. With the proper support and co-operation I feel satisfied that the officers of the Federation will accomplish much between now and the next convention of the System Federation.

Since the adjournment of the System Federation convention I have devoted my time to organization work in conjunction with other Grand Lodge representatives at Port Jervis, N. Y., and Stroudsburg, Pa. Both of these points have been bad spots on the Erie insofar as organization is concerned but I am pleased to report that the men are beginning to realize their mistake and since my arrival in Port Jervis I have written up thirteen boiler makers and helpers and apprentices for reinstatement. At Stroudsburg

we have ten boiler makers and helpers employed and the men at that point promised me that they would soon be back in line again. On account of visiting a number of other points on the Erie Brother Marvin, general chairman, has agreed to follow up my efforts at Port Jervis and Stroudsburg, which will mean a reorganization of both of these locals by October 1st.

During the past month in talking to some of the men employed at our trade, they give certain reasons for remaining on the outside of our organization, none of which can be justified from a standpoint of good sound business judgment. For example, one man told me that he dropped out on account of the insurance feature being adopted by our organization. This man was about sixty years of age. I have compiled a few figures regarding the amount a man would pay into the insurance fund and am reproducing them below for the information of those who may be inclined to feel like the man I talked to at Port Jervis. Here is what you would pay into the insurance fund based upon years of continuous good standing in our International Brotherhood:

1 year in good standing.....	\$ 15.60
5 years in good standing.....	78.00
10 years in good standing.....	156.00
15 years in good standing.....	234.00
20 years in good standing.....	312.00
25 years in good standing.....	390.00
30 years in good standing.....	468.00

Taking it for granted that the man who was now sixty years old paid into the insurance fund for the next thirty years he would then be ninety years old and would have only paid \$468 into the fund. Where

could any man find a better investment? With these facts placed squarely before our members and those who are on the outside of the organization no man can justify his action in remaining aloof from his respective craft organization. Some men who want to ride on the backs of others are looking for excuses and the insurance question seems to have been one that they thought they could stand on, but they are beginning to find that they are skating on thin ice and will soon have to find some other reason for remaining on the outside and letting their fellow worker carry the load. According to information received from I. S. T.'s office there has been approximately \$150,000 dollars in claims paid out since September 26, 1925, less than one year's time. Practically all of this amount went to the widows of our departed members. Those of our members who have contributed to this splendid work can well feel proud of the fact that they have not deserted their brother's family at a time of need and when death took from them the bread winner.

The necessity for organization is greater today than ever with the conditions prevailing on many of the railroads under company union control and it behooves our railroad membership to be on the alert as there is grave danger ahead if they neglect organization. By the time this report reaches our membership on the Erie System I will have almost completed my trip over the road and want to take this means of thanking the officers and members of both district and local lodges for the assistance and co-operation given me. With very best wishes and kindest regards to all, I remain, Sincerely and fraternally yours, C. A. McDonald, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH P. RYAN.

(Period, August 16th to September 15, 1926, Inclusive).

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 15, 1926.

The past month, with the exception of a week at Cleveland, O., in connection with Organization matters pertaining to Lodge 744 has been spent in my home city, as a result of the illness of my wife and my wife's aged mother, who underwent a surgical operation on September 8th at Mercy Hospital, Gary, Ind. While the situation was critical, we are now favored with successful recovery and I am able to again resume the work left off during the month of August.

B. of L. E.

Our September Journal, 1926, reports on Page 411 a total of \$139,000.00 in Insurance claims, paid since the adoption of our present insurance plan. By way of comparison, and for the information of the Journal reading membership, the following data is herewith quoted from the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, September issue. For the month of July, 1926.

42 Members insured; policy amt.	\$6,000
6,623 Members insured; policy amt.	4,500
2 Members insured; policy amt.	3,750
25,613 Members insured; policy amt.	3,000
74 Members insured; policy amt.	2,250
52,224 Members insured; policy amt.	1,500
1,067 Members insured; policy amt.	750

85,645 Members—Total insured.

Claims paid in July: Death, 105; Disability, 9; Total, 114—\$258,000.00.

Construction News.

Seguin, Texas.—\$1,200,000 power plant. Texas Power Co., owner. Contract to Sumner-Sollit Co.

Point Isabel, Texas.—Valley Electric and Ice Co. will build power plant for power and ice. \$60,000 private plans.

Los Angeles, Calif.—The Bureau Power & Light Co., will build distributing station, 74x120 feet on South Corta Street by day labor, costing \$100,000.

Watsonville, Calif.—The Watsonville Ice

& Cold Storage Co. will build ice and cold storage plant, costing \$150,000. Contract to H. E. Heller, Stockton, Calif.

Tiburon, Calif.—U. S. Bureau Yards and Docks, plans steel stack at Naval Coal depot.

Northport, N. Y.—U. S. Veterans Hospital. Plumbing and Heating contract to Inland Eng. Corp., Hammond, Ind.

Baltimore, Md.—The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co. has purchased land, also buildings and will enlarge plant. Also erecting three piers and will proceed to handle ship repairs.

Riter-Conley Co. has 3,000 tons of tank steel for tank erection in Texas Panhandle.

Saginaw, Mich.—Steel Water Pipe Line; 2,000 tons steel. Contract for fabrication to Biggs Boiler Works, Akron, Ohio.

Martinez, Calif.—The Shell Oil Co. receiving bids for 100 tons steel for small tanks.

Detroit, Mich.—Board of Water Commissioners. One and one-half million gallon elevated steel water tank, to be erected in Rouge Park, Outer Drive, (Lamphere Road). Contract to Riter-Conley Co.; \$74,860.

Ransom, Kas.—Water Works; \$6,475. Elevated tower and tank. Contract to Pittsburgh-Des Moines Co., Des Moines, Ia.

Charleston, Mo.—City Water Works. Tank on tower. Contract to Chicago Bridge & Iron Works.

Dayton, Ohio.—Delco Light Co. will build power house and brick stack costing \$100,000. Contract to Danis-Hunt Const. Co., Dayton. Plant to be erected at Moraine City.

Youngstown, O.—Baltimore & Ohio R. R. will build freight yards, tracks and round house. Contract to Bates & Rogers Const. Co. of Cleveland, O. Engineers building costing \$750,000.

Chicago, Ill.—Headquarters building, Journeyman Plumbers; 3 story 135x175 feet, Union headquarters; 1340-50 West Washington Blvd. Contract to Duffy-Noonan Const. Co.; \$350,000.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregon-Washington Refining Co. plans refinery including dock and warehouse costing \$1,500,000. Office Board of Trade building.

Enid, Okla.—Champlin Refining Co. will build two (2) 2,000 bbl. cracking stills, and additional chilling tanks. Day labor; \$80,000. Stills awarded to M. W. Kellogg Co., New York City.

New Britain, Conn.—Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co. will erect 300,000 gal. capacity tank. Contract to Aberthaw Co., 80 Federal St., Boston, Mass. Estimated cost, \$25,000.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Gasholder. Knoxville Gas Co., 715 So. Gay St. Foundation for 300,000 cubic ft. gasholder. Contract for superstructure to Stacy Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—The Missouri Pacific R. R. will build machine shop, reinforced

concrete and brick and steel. Costing \$300,000 inclusive of a 100 ft. turntable.

Dallas, Texas.—Southern Pacific R. R. will erect round house reinforced concrete and brick, estimated cost, \$55,000 near here. G. W. Boschke, Ch. Eng., 65 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

Tacoma, Wash.—Contracts pending for 170 tons steel, for North End Reservoir and Stand pipe. General contract to Gerrick & Gerrick, Seattle, Wash.

Bakersfield, Calif.—Santa Fe Ry.; 120 tons steel structural shapes for power house at Bakersfield. Contract to Moore Drydock Co.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Missouri Pacific R. R. will soon take bids on new engine terminal and car repair shops.

Evansville, Ind.—The Louisville & Nashville R. R. is preparing plans for 19 stall round house and additional shops, to double present capacity.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Court permission has been granted the receivers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. to buy equipment for its locomotive and car repair shops at West Milwaukee. The first buying in several years.

Rouyn, Que., Canada.—Bids are being received by the Noranda Mines & Copper Corp. Keefer Building, Montreal, for a smelter at Rouyn, to cost \$1,200,000. No closing date set.

Locomotive Orders.

Two locomotives for the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Ry. Contract to the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Thirty-five locomotives for the New York Central System, to be distributed as follows: 10 for the P. & L. E.; 10 for the Michigan Central; 10 for the Big Four, and 5 for the Boston & Albany. Contract to the American Locomotive Works.

Richmond Fredericksburg and Potomac R. R. receiving bids on 4 Pacific type locomotives and two switch engines.

Atlanta Ga.—The Pullman Company plans repair shops estimated cost 1,000,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—\$1,800,000. The City of Minneapolis plans additional water works extension.

Utica, Mich.—Plans made for 5,000 feet cast iron water mains and 75,000 gallon elevated steel tank. Estimated cost, \$25,000.00. Engineers: Pate, Hamman & Bacon, 602 Transportation Building, Detroit, Mich.

Kansas City, Mo.—Dierks & Son Lumber Co., 19th and Woodland, preparing plans for a power plant including three steel buildings each one story 70x75 feet.

The foregoing items pertaining to Construction are authentic and will afford information especially to the traveling membership, in search of employment at the trade.

Trusting this information will be of interest and with best wishes, I am, fraternally yours, Jos. P. Ryan, International Vice-President. Hotel Henry, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REPORT OF INT. VICE-PRES. M. F. GLENN.

(For the Period August 15th to September 15th).

Since my last report I have visited the following points: Akron, Ohio, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Youngstown, Ohio, Buffalo, N. Y., and Syracuse, N. Y.

In Akron, Ohio, we have a number of men employed at the A. C. Y. railroad who claim they cannot maintain an organization there but are willing to accept membership in some other local and I am now arranging to find some local in that vicinity to take over their membership.

The week of the 23rd was spent in Niagara Falls attending the New York State Federation of Labor convention. The most important action taken by the convention with reference to our membership was the permanent organization of a State Metal Trades organization. Jerome B. Keating of the molders was elected president and John P. Coughlin, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City, was elected secretary. They were also elected as delegates to the A. F. of L. convention at Detroit and were instructed to meet with the international presidents at the convention and lay plans to carry on a vigorous campaign of organization of the metal trades in the State of New York.

I was requested by the officers of Local 49 of Youngstown, Ohio, to attend their meeting arranged after the disappearance of Secretary Frank Ellis, who left home on August 17th for the purpose of reporting to work. Brother Ellis had been home sick for several days, he being subject to periodical sickness due to being gassed while in the army. His records as secretary were in good shape. A circular letter has been sent out by President Franklin to all subordinate locals in an effort to locate Brother Ellis.

The organization is progressing in Buffalo, especially Local 7, where Business Agent Brother Newton has been successful in securing a number of new members and reinstatements. He has also added another contract shop to their list of union shops in the city. While in Buffalo I met with the general chairmen of the N. Y. C. Lines and plans were outlined for some organization work in this territory.

At the present time I am in Syracuse for the purpose of reorganizing Local 615 and the prospects look good for the establishment of the local within the week. Fraternaly yours, M. F. Glenn, I. V.-P.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT H. J. NORTON.

Period August 16, 1926, to September 15, 1926, Inclusive.

Since reporting last my activities have been confined to various points in the Sacramento Valley and the San Francisco Bay District, where a membership campaign is being conducted in conjunction with international representatives of the Machinists, Electrical Workers and Carmen. While not in a position to report much progress at this time, we have every reason to believe that the unorganized workers of the several crafts in this territory will welcome the opportunity to affiliate themselves with their respective craft organizations as their experience with company unions has convinced them that these so-called unions are fostered, supported and controlled by the employers for the employers' interest only, and not for the protection of the workers or the improvement of the workers' conditions.

During the month I visited the offices of several public utility corporations and steel contracting firms for the purpose of securing advance information relative to new field construction work; held conference with Mr. W. A. Kraner of the Kraner Engineering and Construction Company, on matters pertaining to the East Bay Municipal Utility District pipe line job; assisted the officers of Lodge No. 6 in connection with financial and organization matters, and attended the following meetings: Lodge No. 6 at San Francisco, Lodge No. 9 at San Francisco, Lodge No. 39 at Oakland, Lodge No. 94 at Sacramento, Lodge No. 317 at Richmond, Lodge No. 666 at San Francisco,

Lodge No. 743 at Sacramento; mass meeting of Western Pacific local federation at Sacramento and a conference of international representatives at the Pacific building, San Francisco.

Trade conditions in this territory has been quiet for some time, but at this writing there are signs of improvements, especially in the ship yards, contract shops and oil refineries. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company will award contracts this week to local yards for immediate construction of three ferry boats, and several oil companies are in the market for storage tanks and oil barges. The Western Pacific, Southern Pacific, Northwestern Pacific, and Santa Fe Railroads are operating their shops on full time at present, but are not adding to their shop forces. The Southern Pacific have had further reductions in their shop forces—and are now returning these men to service at a lower rate of pay, which they are privileged to do under the provisions of the company union agreement.

San Francisco labor crossed the bay on Labor Day and joined with the Oakland and Alameda labor unions in one of the most elaborate Labor Day celebrations ever held in the San Francisco Bay District; over sixty thousand unionists participated in the grand parade in which there were sixteen bands and several drum corps. The parade was very spectacular and educational as a

number of crafts were in uniform and many of the crafts, including the Boilermakers locals, illustrated their calling by appropriate floats, well designed and decorated. The celebration adds another achievement

to the activities of the labor movement in this district and will long be remembered by the many thousand spectators. Yours fraternally, H. J. Norton, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE THOS. NOLAN.

Since last report conditions of the various local lodges of the International Brotherhood at Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., are fairly good when we take into consideration the industrial conditions that have confronted them for some time, in fact members of Lodge 428 are to be highly commended because of their sticking qualifications and loyalty to the principles of the organization they are members of, as all must admit that loyalty is the first essential in organized labor. It's even great in personal friendship, in business, or in any cause that is worth while, and by doing so we show our earnest desire to make the labor movement what it should be and what it was founded for, a trades union business institution that should appeal to every worker that toils for a daily wage, as this is an age that calls for organization to meet an industrial issue that loudly demands it for present and future protection.

For the time is ripe for organization and whole souled co-operation in the ranks of labor. Let the unorganized stop crying about what has occurred yesterday for tomorrow may never come, so let us commence now, and get right after what should have received attention long ago, and that subject should be one of vital interest to all wage earners, namely, organization.

And after organization is effected then comes co-operation in that circle known as the trades union movement. Therefore unity of thought and legitimate action in all cases is absolutely necessary to hold the movement intact so that each link will be as near perfect as human efforts can make it, as a whole representing the rank and file of the movement. Nevertheless, there are many good trade unionists who refuse the co-operation of men and women outside the labor movement who are always willing to help organized labor just for the benefits derived from it—owing to their unbiased interest in the efforts of organized labor, for as a general proposition this class of people are not our enemies by any means. On the contrary they have shown their active interest to us on many occasions, as our enemies on the inside that keep boring out for a purpose of pure disrupting tactics for the advancement of self.

Locally we have here in the Boiler Shop at the Norfolk Navy yard hard boiled examples and unchallenged truths of the total lack of organization and trust experience will bring about a movement of co-operation instead of separation, that will bring about a better trades union understanding and the mutual protection for the betterment and welfare of all with each doing his

part by organization and co-operation for the prestige and elevation of the craftsmen he or they are part of, so that future historians won't be in a position to make the records look dark for the Boilermakers and Helpers owing to the lack of mutual organization and co-operation and so very essential in this age of combinations against their recognition as members of the International Brotherhood, may their eyes be opened and their thoughts run in the proper channel so that all will in the future by their actions indicate the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Men, and working for a cause as boundless as the universe, is the sincere wish of a member that has reached a span of life and from many years experience that makes me plead with our unorganized craftsmen a duty that no worker can escape without injury to fellow workers now organized, for in our complex industrial situation one worker is essential to each other as all should work together in organized harmony in order to prosper hand in hand, each is necessary to the other in protecting our rights through organization and strict co-operation.

The labor movement of Portsmouth, Va., are making active preparations for a labor day celebration in the City park. It will be a day of education for trades unions to profit by, for as the hand of time rolls on and the conditions labor encounters should urge us on to greater activity, as the first Monday in September of each year is dedicated to the Men and Women of labor as the Nations holiday, by old time advocates of labors rights and for that reason organized labor bows its head in gratitude and reverence to the trades unionists who blazed the way for a National institution by Congress now recognized as labor day, that's why organized labor at Portsmouth, Va., will hold their celebration to demonstrate the hopes and unity of the labor movement.

I have been requested on many occasions by members of our International Brotherhood in this section to write about what has been going on for quite some time at the Norfolk navy yard known as the American Plan shop committee monthly meetings, that seems to have a disruptive influence on organized labor in that yard, and so much so that at almost every meeting of the local metal Council, that American Plan shop committee meetings seems to pop up every time under the head of unfinished business, with some delegates in favor of getting control of that so called American disrupting institution that can't be done, while others say the Metal Trades Department should enforce the Constitution and that would put

an end to a complicated and long dispute, and contrary to the suggestions of both, three affiliated locals go on record as taking no part whatever in any American Plan shop committee meetings as now constituted at the Norfolk navy yard. It must be a union committee or nothing doing.

With such a condition in the Portsmouth, Va., metal trades Council as explained above unless abolished altogether and the affiliated locals function properly, where or when will the present controversy in the local metal trades Council be adjusted satisfactory, however, regardless of request made on me to give all the facts in the long time muddle pending for quite some time. I prefer to wait a little while longer and in the hope that it may be settled in the near future.

I can't understand for the life of me why the local Navy Officers want to mix up in the private affairs of the employees in the election of shop and wage committees, as a matter of that kind should be left entirely for the men themselves and at their own discretion without any interference on the part of the local Naval Officers, who are there to see that the work on hand is properly done and not try to influence the employees to elect in the shop instead of there lodge room, where the best and most qualified men are always elected to fill such positions because of their fitness and experience, and further I am at a loss to know if the Navy Department sanctions the distribution of printed ballots at the Norfolk Navy Yard in order to force the election of those committees in the various shops and not in their lodge rooms. I can't find any private corporation ever attempting to pull over a stunt of that kind, for it always destroys unity among the employees and makes co-operation impossible when two well defined parties are moving in opposite directions, private corporations have more common sense to even attempt such disrupting tactics, who are simply attending to their own private business and in no way whatever connected with rules or regulations of the employer either private or the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Oh, well; industrial slavery to a certain extent seems to take the place of chattel slavery anyhow, and emancipation partially established and in a country where liberty is key-stone of our democratic form of Government.

But it does seem rather strange that Naval Officers should insist or even recommend that the various crafts employed at the Norfolk Navy Yard should attend such monthly meetings that is in no way beneficial as now constituted to the Navy Department or the local navy yard; when it seems impossible to secure the united co-operation on a doubtful proposition that some crafts in their experienced judgement can't approve of, however, we still have every hope that the amended clause in the constitution of the Metal Trades Dept. as adopted at its late Convention in Atlantic City, N. J.,

will be enforced, in order that a long standing controversy in our local metal Council will be adjusted satisfactory to the affiliated local unions who know the necessity of Constitutional enforcement and co-operation.

Nevertheless, I still have hope that company unions and American Plan shop committees that are repugnant to organized labor will soon pass in oblivion under the searchlight of past and present bitter experience, that should act as a beacon to that safe harbor and well known to all trades unionists that point the way to that welfare path known as the only road to future recognition and success in the labor movement.

Let us bury indifference in the land of Nod.

And start right now to organize every Job. It can be done and must be done if we expect to land the prize.

That's in the grasp of all who use their brain and eyes.

I have recently received a communication from a Navy Yard lodge in which was stated, that when the delegates representing navy yard lodges met the wage general reviewing Board at Washington, D. C., that it would be an opportune time to discuss the possibility of organizing a Naval District of Boilermakers, Shipbuilders and Helpers in Government Navy Yards, and I don't think that any of our members employed in Government Navy Yards will doubt the necessity of a Naval District as necessary at this time. Providing there are a sufficient number of our craftsmen organized to be in a financial position to have an official Secretary as a Representative stationed at Washington, D. C., and recognized as such by the International President who has been active for many years in his untiring efforts in the interest of organization of our craftsmen in Government Navy Yards as well as Railroad, ship yards and contract shops, for at all times he has worked in the interest of organization and ever ready to assist when needed.

The writer worked in a Government Navy Yard for several years and at least has some knowledge of a Government Navy Yard, and the lack of organization where organization is so badly needed to establish the proper recognition the various crafts are entitled to, is not in evidence, it's true that during the late world War every local union at the Norfolk Navy Yard had a hundred per cent organization, and should have it now; but, we haven't; who is to blame, not the Naval officers by any means; never has put any obstacle to prevent organization among the various trades to my knowledge but conditions are not just what they should be because of the lack of unity due to the neglect of organization and the importance of it on the industrial field, where combinations and mergers of all kinds are almost as numerous as Prairie-Dogs were several years ago in Kansas. We yet have every hope that the members of lodge 57 and 178 by their

active efforts will convince the un-organized the error of non-activity in the International Brotherhood and the result of it.

In concluding this rather rambling report I find that conditions in this neck of the woods are not so bad as I have often seen them, as it might be worse; as one extreme generally follows another, and trust in will in the interest of the Boilermakers, Shipbuilders and their Helpers who are generally employed in the contract shops and ship yard on the water front at Norfolk Virginia, for in the good old days jobs were there when needed. That's why I hope to see it again the old time hum of activity in the

contract shop industry close to the Chesapeake Bay, where outgoing Steamers enter the Atlantic Ocean for European, Southern and Eastern ports.

I have almost forgot Newport News and will have something to say about that Burg in my next report, as I meet some brothers every once in awhile that work in the Newport News ship yard.

With best wishes for future success to the officers and members of the International Brotherhood, I am, yours truly and fraternally, Thos Nolan, Special Representative

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT J. N. DAVIS.

Since my last report I have spent considerable time in Florida, with the hopes of lining up some of the work in that state for our members, but unfortunately was unable to secure very much, did however get the assurance of some of the work but was unable to locate enough men for the job, this was all reported to the International office; found considerable work in progress but all of it working on the open shop basis or plan. The most of this work was being erected by the Phoenix Utilities Co. and the Florida Utilities Co., both notorious open shoppers.

Visited Cumberland, Md., since my last report, Lodge 332, attending open meeting at this point.

Spent some time with Lodge 703 at Baltimore, and succeeded in straightening out some internal trouble; I believe the Lodge will go forward now. This trouble was proving itself to be an obstacle in its path.

Have also given Lodge 193 considerable time; have handled a number of grievances for them, as well as giving aid in handling some renewals of agreements. The outside scale is now \$1.25 for mechanics and \$1.12½ for helpers. There is not much work in this vicinity at present.

Visited with Lodge 26 at Savannah, Ga., and found the lodge making good progress; assisted them with several grievances and

believe this lodge will yet return to its former standing in this locality. The officers of this lodge deserve much praise for their efforts. They have recently entered into agreement with the contract shops for another period.

Spent several days in Norfolk investigating a disability claim of Lodge 428, report of which has been filed with International office. Visited with Lodge 57 while there, attending their regular meeting; the committee of this lodge in conjunction with Lodge 178 arranged a meeting in the shop at the Navy Yard on Thursday, September 16, and I attended; having an opportunity to talk to both the members and the others; visited the shop on another day at request of the members; attended meeting of Lodge 428 also. Brother Johnakin, secretary of Lodge 428, certainly left nothing undone that was in his power to make the visit a success; Norfolk and Portsmouth is fortunate in having such a worker.

The wage hearings are in progress in the Navy Yards throughout the country, the outcome of these hearings and recommendation is eagerly awaited by the many lodges whose members are employed therein. The hearings of the General Review Board on wages will depend on these reports and recommendations. With best wishes and regards, I am, yours fraternally, J. N. Davis, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT R. C. McCUTCHAN.

For Period from July 15th to September 15th, 1925.

Vancouver, B. C.

At the time of making my last report for the Journal, I was in Winnipeg, doing all that was possible to build up our membership in that vicinity and where I remained until August 23, and up to that date the situation was much the same as I had reported on previous occasions.

Leaving Winnipeg on August 23, for British Columbia, I made a short visit to Local No. 478, Moose Jaw, and where I found the local about holding its own, although there were several detrimental factors, which were operating to hold this lodge back. Brothers Gibbs, President and Riches, Secretary, and

a few other active members were doing their best to keep the affairs of this local running as smooth as possible.

During a short stay in Calgary, a meeting of the members of Local No. 392 were addressed by the writer on some of the recent developments within our organization and while there I was informed that in spite of all the obstacles that they had to meet, that Local, No. 392, now had four more members than they had before the adoption of our insurance program last fall. Too much credit cannot be given to Brother J. A. Allan, president, and several of the other active members of this local for the

way they have taken hold of the situation in that lodge.

At Field, B. C., I got the remaining two possible members for our organization and employed by the C. P. R. to agree to pay up.

At Revelstoke, B. C., where we have 16 possible members, I found the most deplorable situation existing of any that I have found in any point that I have visited on the railroads in the Dominion (and that is about all of them). There was four men at that point who, for the past two months to a year and four months, had been doing boilermakers helpers' work for labor's pay, or the sum of 37 cents per hour.

Although these men are covered by the agreement, nevertheless, due to the fact that they had allowed themselves to become completely disorganized at that point, and before our insurance became effective, is the reason that the above state of affairs was permitted to exist. Steps were taken to remedy this situation and one of the possible members at that point paid up, with the prospect fair for a number of the others to do likewise.

At Kamloops, where both the C. N. R. and C. P. R. have roundhouses, all of our eight possible members, except one boiler-

maker, were found to be in good standing, and a meeting of the federated trades from each shop was addressed by the writer at that point. The boilermaker who was delinquent also agreed to pay up in the near future.

Since September 2 I have been here in Vancouver, devoting the major portion of my time in building up our membership on the two railroads here, and where the prospects along those lines are fairly good at present, but will make a further report as to the outcome in the next month's Journal.

Elsewhere in this Journal will be found a copy of the agreement in effect between the Burrard Dry Dock Co. (formerly the Wallace Shipbuilding Co.) and a committee of our members employed therein, and while this agreement is far from what it should be and would be had our people in Vancouver, in the contract shops and ship yards, maintained a 100 percent organization; nevertheless, it goes to prove what can be accomplished, but just a semblance of organization, as our members in Eastern Canada, will notice the big difference in the rates provided for in this agreement as compared to those in effect in the contract shops and shipyards in Eastern Canada.—R. C. McCutchan.

Agreements

Note.—While our organization is not officially recognized in the following agreement, the committee signing same are all members of our organization, and was secured only after a short strike of the hull department employees of that yard.

Memorandum of agreement made the 17th day of July, 1926, between Burrard Dry Dock Co., Ltd., of North Vancouver, B. C., of the first part, and the Boilermaker Employees of the Burrard Dry Dock Co., Ltd., of North Vancouver, B. C., of the second part.

The parties hereto each in consideration of the agreements of the other agree as follows:

1. All employes must punch in and out of the yard on the time clock number assigned to them.

2. A warning whistle will be blown at 8:07 a. m.; starting whistle will be blown at 8:10 a. m., at which time all men must be at their work. A whistle will be blown at 12:00 noon for lunch.

3. A warning whistle will be blown at 12:37 noon, the starting whistle will be blown at 12:40, at which time all men must be at their work. The whistle to stop work will be blown at 4:50 p. m.

3. Forty-four hours will constitute a week's work.

4. Second shift hours will be from 4:50 to 12:30 a. m., with a designated twenty-minute period for lunch, for which eight hours' pay will be allowed.

5. Third shift hours will be from 12:30 a. m. to 8:00 a. m., with a designated twenty-minute period for lunch, for which eight hours' pay will be allowed.

6. Where second and third shifts do not last three nights or more, the time worked will be allowed for at the rate of time and a half.

7. Overtime will be paid at the rate of time and a half for first four hours, and double time thereafter.

8. Double time will be allowed for all work performed on statutory holidays.

9. Time and a quarter will be allowed for all dirty work, the foreman in charge of work to decide if work in question is to be so classed. All time after midnight shall be paid for at double time rates.

10. Employes required to report for work outside the yard will be paid for the time traveling to the job on the first day, and returning from the job on the last day.

On intervening days men will be required to report on a job at starting time, unless employes are instructed to call for material or equipment at the yard, in which case

traveling will be done on the company's time.

11. All men doing mechanics work will be paid not less than the current rate governing the work on which they are engaged.

12. Any employe suffering injury while in the employ of the company must, if possible, report immediately to the first aid department, and also report to this department again on returning to work.

13. Men being discharged for disobeying the rules of the company will not be paid up to the time of discharge.

14. No employe will be paid off until he produces a receipt for any tools or equipment (the property of the company) that have been issued to him.

15. Mechanics shall be used to back out rivets with air guns. In the event of sufficient mechanics not being available the class of men employed and the rate paid for this work shall be at the discretion of the company.

16. Mechanics when employed on the furnace slabs will receive 50c per day over the regular rate.

17. All laying out, furnace work, fitting, rolling, flanging, fairing, drilling, tapping, riveting, chipping, caulking, anglesmith and boiler work will constitute boilermakers' work and be done by this trade.

19. The rates of pay for the above trade to be as follows:

	Per Day	Per Hour
Mechanics	\$6.50	or 81½c
Punch and Shears	5.52	or 69c
Holder on	5.50	or 68¾c
Helpers at Slabs.....	5.22	or 65¼c
Reamers	5.10	or 63¼c
Rivet heaters	4.92	or 61½c
Helpers	4.86	or 60¾c
Rivet passers (boys).....	2.60	or 32½c

Drilling out rivets on old work shall be paid for at the rate of \$5.50 per day.

This agreement to remain in effect until July 1, 1927, and can only be terminated after that date by either party to the agreement giving 30 day notice.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have hereunto caused their names to be subscribed and their seals to be affixed by their respective officers, thereunto authorized.

Burrard Dry Dock Co., Ltd.
(Signed) C. Wallace,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Boilermaker Employes of the
Burrard Dry Dock Co., Ltd.
(Signed) L. C. Campbell,
John McGill
Robert J. Speers,
Committee.

Correspondence

Florence, South Carolina.

Dear Sir and Brother:

If space will permit, and my article seems worthy after it has been censored, I will appreciate its publication.

Moses was possibly the world's greatest organizer in an age when the oppressed Israelites were laboring under conditions that would have, no doubt, exterminated them within a very few more years under the very inhumane conditions that they were forced to labor, had it not been that God saw the distressing condition of his people and responded to their cries and sent the great Moses that he might organize them into one great body for one great cause that they might pass out of the land of the Egyptians and follow their organizer into the land of Canaan which they were to possess.

These people, without organization, were scattered over the provinces of the entire land of Egypt with no leader, no defense whatsoever, no one to plead to Pharaoh in their behalf for mercy. So it was their only hope and their only recourse to appeal to the God of their forefathers for mercy and deliverance from the land and from the merciless oppression of their bondage, and God heard their cries and delivered them through the hand of this great organizer, Moses, and they passed out of the land.

Now my view of this lesson is that this

nationwide strike on the part of the Israelites against the powerful Pharaoh was the best designed and most perfect organization that has ever been on the face of this old earth that God created and gave to man for an inheritance. But when men go on strike they want in the end a reward sufficient to cover at least a portion of the expenses incurred in bringing about their victory, and their reward in this strike was the possession of the land of Canaan for an inheritance. A splendid reward as the result of their strike. But, remember, it took more than forty years to win it. Why? Because they, like the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, had their weak men and women to deal with, and it took too much of their time that they should have been using on their march to victory making intercessions for their weak ones, through the endurance, patience, justice and loyalty of the Israelites who had sworn their allegiance to the Mosaic organization to fight even to their death for victory. Their victory was won. But no until God exterminated along the line of march all of those that became disloyal and impatient and disobedient to the commands of their leader.

A man without money, fighting single handed, in these United States of ours for justice of any nature could not be termed in any position more fitting than that of an Israelite in Egypt fighting in secrecy

where he is sure that Pharaoh will not hear. Therefore, Brother Boilermakers, it is a duty that we owe to ourselves, to our wives, to our children, to our God, to our country, to our organization, and to our leaders, to join them as our chosen executives and aid them in every possible way to bring a victory that will make us free men in industry, and bring education to our children, happiness to our homes and prosperity to our future.

Now, Brother Boilermakers and fellow workers, when I began my career twenty-six years ago in the industrial field as boilermaker, about the first fact that I learned was that the field was in Egypt and that the general manager ranked with Pharaoh, so far as labor was concerned, and the shop boss was poorly paid as taskmasters for the workers. Then our organization was weak compared with its present strength, to say nothing of its power in 1922, when we were called upon to put on our whole armor of war and go forth to face the enemy. Ah, what a great fright it was, and we will never forget how we trembled when we were confronted with the big guns of this great industrial army of Pharaohs!

Do you remember how some of you cried and said, "Wish we was back in Egypt, for we know not where we are going"? We prefer bondage in Egypt rather than to perish in this fight, so some of you returned to Egypt, and, if I am not mistaken, you found your task greatly increased and, in addition, you gather your own straw. Friends, I am not inimical, and it is not to your interest to be. Then I say to you, if it seems evil unto you to serve the railroad's Pharaohs, then choose you this day whom you will serve, for there can be no doubt that the services you are now rendering will be the results of the disinheritance of the rights of your children as laborers, as citizens and as a free people. Get back into the ranks of organized labor and begin to do your first work over, that those who are to come after you may start where you left off and carry the organization into perfection and live a happy people. You must right the wrong that has come to us, or we all perish in Egypt.

We have a great organization; we have true and honorable leaders—men of our own choosing; men who stand ready to respond to our callings; men who are ready at all times to share our burdens; men who will take the responsibility of our fight upon themselves. Our organization is composed of skilled workers and honorable men and good citizens, though we are sometimes called REDS. We have, in a compulsory way, forced our wages to a scale that will provide reasonably well for an ordinary family, and I ask if any boilermaker can justify himself who is on the side of non-union. If you can't, my dear sir, it is your duty to get into the Boilermakers' organization and sprinkle a bit of the salt that is contained in the pudding who are devouring that union men have been furnishing to you.

I am yours for a greater organization and

for a greater friendship with our members and greater pay in our envelopes, and for greater conditions in the shops.—T. J. Gable.

Dear Sir and Brother:

All members of Local No. 351, El Segundo, Calif., wish to express our deepest regret of the passing of Mrs. S. R. Nelson, wife of Brother Robert Nelson. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson formerly resided in Jacksonville, Fla., before coming to California. Fraternally submitted, Charles G. Wylie, S., L. 351.

Bayonne, New Jersey.

Dear Sir and Brother:

God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother Patrick Donovan, one of the most active members of Local No. 607 on Friday, September 17.

Brother Donovan, while repairing his own roof, fell to the ground, fracturing his skull, and only lived one hour afterwards.

We, the members of Local 607, realizing the loss he will be to his wife and child, extend our heartfelt sympathy to them in the hour of their bereavement and sorrow. Fraternally yours, Wm. J. Browne, C. F. S., L. 607.

St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

At a regular meeting of Local No. 27 held on the third Wednesday of August we were fortunate in having with us Brother Michael Maher, our esteemed vice-president. This Brother in his usual helpful way addressed the meeting. He spoke of the necessity of unity, the great benefits obtained through organized labor and the results bound to be gained through a faithful adherence to union principles. While we, the members of Local No. 27, pride ourselves on being good union men, a talk such as Brother Maher gave us cannot help but spur us on to renewed vigor, firmer determination to make ourselves more and more worthy of the name. This is not the first time Brother Maher has proven helpful to our Local (No. 27) and in the name of that Local I thank him for his assistance for the friendly spirit which prompted him to make the address. We feel that our Local (No. 27) and the entire Brotherhood has in Brother Maher an able and efficient Grand Lodge Officer, a man who has at heart the best interests of our Order and who will work fearlessly and without favor to its betterment and up-building.

The meeting was fairly well attended. All who were present were pleased and thankful to Brother Maher. Those absent missed a treat in not hearing Brother Maher. Let us all work together so that our Grand Lodge Officer may see that his efforts in our behalf are appreciated. Yours fraternally, James Callahan, L. No. 27.

WHY WE SHOULD BE OUR OWN BANKERS.

Dear Sir and Brother:

That the banking interests of the country

are unfriendly to organized labor is manifest at almost every stage. There are, of course, individual exceptions, as there are to all rules, but they are so unusual in that particular business that the percentage is practically negligible. The question might well be asked, why should this be, especially when they, the supposedly hard headed business men of a community, must know that whenever or wherever organized labor is strong good wages and conditions prevail, and that the banks and merchants are the first and greatest recipients of this prosperity, as shown by greater deposits and sales made?

Then what other interests are there that would influence these gentlemen to show this unfriendly spirit?

That the banker is interested to a large extent in all manufacturing and building enterprises, either through loans or mortgages, is well known, and while the buying power of the well paid workman is most decidedly welcome to the banker as a banker, yet the banks as the financial backer of these other interests, resents the idea of having to pay union wages to the mechanics.

To the ordinary onlooker this must appear a stupid policy, and is hard to understand. Can it be that a feeling is prevalent amongst the white collars (as the office force is called by the workers) that the mechanic has no right to quite so much money, or that the blue shirts (the mechanics) haven't the right to dictate the wages or conditions under which they will work, any more than do the clerks in the bank.

They don't appear to realize that the mechanic is very often more of an expert in his line than the banker is in his, or that it often requires just as much technical knowledge to make him a successful mechanic as it does to make a successful banker, this along with the physical effort necessary to the work, and that he spends more time learning his trade than the banker does learning the intricacies of banking; also with this difference, that the mechanic can only look forward to his daily wage during his lifetime, while the banker can in a few years look forward to a life and ease and influence, with various sinecures, such as trust officer directorships, etc.

Should the workman think of building a home for himself, he first goes to the bank to make a loan. He must pay Mr. Banker whatever interest the banker thinks fit to ask, or he don't get it. That is the banker's business and he does not allow any one to tell him what business is worth. This is the closed shop of the bankers' union, commonly called an association. Was it not Shakespeare who said, "What's in a name?"

Some will say that these cases are different. Yes, they are in a great many ways. The most outstanding difference is that the banker is using another's money that has been entrusted to him in making this loan, whereas the union mechanic is selling his own labor, yet he is often classified as a menace to business when he asks for what

he thinks it is worth. At least he should be able to put a price on what unquestionably belongs to him, his labor, especially if the banker is privileged to sell that which is intrusted to him for safekeeping by others. Very often it is and most likely to be working men's savings, who will get 4 per cent for it if they allow him to use it for a year.

Then is it any wonder that labor has finally entered this prolific field of banking, with its enormous profits and opportunities; not so much with the idea of profit as with the object of using labor's funds in the interest of labor alone.

Labor banks under the supervision of organized labor are already making wonderful successes throughout the country. The latest report from the locomotive engineers is that their last two ventures, a bank in San Francisco and other branch in Cleveland, makes their investments worth one hundred million dollars. This, with the great New York labor bank, the machinists' bank in Washington and others over the country, will soon place organized labor for the first time independent of Wall Street, and in a short while indestructible. For weapons we will use our own funds from our own banks, distributed and invested by our own people and in our own enterprises. Then listen to the money hawks squawk. Dominic Kane, President No. 235.

East Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir and Brother:

After a long lapse of time the writer again asks the kind indulgence of yourself by saying a little about Lodge 585. I am glad to be able to say that although our membership has not increased as rapidly as we would like to have it, that Lodge 585 is full of life and fight, despite the fact that ill founded rumors have been broadcasted by industrial magicians that it was in the stages of disintegration. As the energetic president of Lodge 585, Brother Thomas J. Farmer, has aptly put it, "This lodge has stood the test of time for fourteen years. It has fought many hard battles, waged a number of nerve-wrecking campaigns in the interest of the welfare of the organization as a whole, and it has never hesitated to level the searchlight of deserved indictment upon those sycophants, who work at our trade in this city and state, but who became traitors to organized labor when the test of manhood was placed squarely before them."

"There is an old saying that 'He who laughs last laughs best.' The traitors laughed and smirked their sodden lips, when good union men endured sufferings and humiliations because they dared to assert their manhood in the course of industrial struggles, while they basked in the serpentine sunshine and tainted prosperity of those to whom they had sold their birthright of humanitarianism for a mess of pottage. Now the laugh is on the other side. Already restrictions, retrenchments and obnoxious obli-

gations are being brewed in the cauldron of "organized capital" for the benefit of the men who always or nearly always stood by "the company," when the union men dared to seek higher wages and better conditions.

The members of Lodge 585 were very much gratified to learn from Brother Thomas J. Farmer that our worthy International President, Brother Joseph A. Franklin, is heartily in accord with Brother Farmer in his disinclination to gather statistical wage data ammunition to secure concessions for unorganized men, and they hope that the day is not far away when the members of Company Unions, Navy Yards, Protective Associations and kindred "social clubs" of iron workers, etc., will brush away the cobwebs of economic imbecility from their God-given brains, and join or rejoin, as the case may be, the ranks of genuine organized labor, where they rightfully belong and bring safely berthed or such a harbor of refuge, their S. O. S. calls of distress will be heard and answered by red blooded men of the type of "Tom" Farmer, a worthy son of his father, the original "Boston" Tom Farmer, who was one of the veteran pioneers of trade unionism in our trade in the City of Boston.

While Brother Farmer and his colleagues of Lodge 585 are conscious of the fact that the life or death of any subordinate lodge depends upon its adherence or otherwise to constitutional regulations, they shall also reserve their inalienable right, in the matter of applicants for admission to ratify or to reject the membership aspirations of any one who may be an undesirable and possibly an "inside spy," that specie of animal development which International Representative Charlie Scott so vividly described at a certain occasion in this city.

Lodge 585 has become again affiliated with the Boston Metal Trade Council where Brother Rubert W. Henderson is prominent and is doing his utmost to have the other trades represented there to recognize and assist this organization in all its jurisdictional claims, and the lodge is also a part and parcel of the Boston Central Labor Union, where Brother T. J. Farmer, Frank W. Lynch and the other delegates are right on the job whenever the opportunity presents itself to further the interests of members of this organization.

Braving the inclemency of the weather a goodly number of the members of Lodge 585, including Brothers Thomas J. Farmer, Frank W. Lynch, R. W. Henderson, Eugene McCarthy, James J. McCarthy, John J. McMahon, Harry A. Long, John E. Andrews, D. B. McInness, turned out in the Metal Trades Division of that Boston Labor Day Parade of 1926. With best wishes to you and all the members of this Brotherhood, I am yours fraternally, Daniel B. McInness, C. S., L. 585.

Portsmouth, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

As a member of Lodge 57 and a reader

of our official Journal from cover to cover, and read with quite some interest the many and interesting articles written by several of our local lodge members, and in my judgment is just what is wanted in order to give us some idea of conditions and what is going on in other sections of the country.

I am always interested in the reports of our International Officers as to what they do, as well as the progress we are making in organizing our unorganized craftsmen, who seem to be asleep at the switch since July, 1922.

The organized boiler makers, ship builders, helpers and apprentices and am sorry to have to admit there are but very few apprentices except at the Seaboard Air Line shops and the Government navy yard, as all shops in this section a few years ago had one apprentice to every five mechanics, and expect later on, with the active and untiring work of the vice-presidents and organizers, to see the same situation in all shops where our members are employed.

Yes, our Journal is intended to be an up-to-date medium of information for the members to ponder over and encourage those who work in shops and shipyards to urge the unorganized in helping to increase our membership and make conditions better than they were yesterday, that's why I say let us get regular reports from officers and organizers to help and encourage the organized to become active organizers, as the harvest is ripe and the farm is almost boundless, to prepare our unorganized craftsmen to successfully meet an issue that means slavery instead of trades union industrial and co-operative independence in the future.

Conditions in this section of Virginia are not like we wish to see them, but we are there with the goods until conditions do get better, which the organized members know will come some time, if not tomorrow or the next day, that change is bound to materialize. At least our members are of that opinion anyhow. That's why the officers and members of Lodge 57 look for the Vice-President's report in the Journal. Fraternally, Geo. W. McHorney, Lodge No. 57.

Norfolk, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

As a member of the International Brotherhood now at Norfolk, Va., and having thinks in my noodle as to conditions in and around Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., and more especially in connection with the Norfolk Navy Yard because of the unorganized condition of our craftsmen.

It's true we have a fairly good local in the Norfolk Navy Yard, but sorry to report there are many boiler makers and helpers who are on the outside looking in, whom we expected never would be classed as a delinquent, for they know better from past experience what the International Brotherhood has done for them when they deeded assistance, and afterwards when assistance

was given. That can be proven by many of the members in the shop, but instead of co-operation in fraternal remembrance of it, they are playing that game known as the dog in the manger that makes possible a divided shop instead of a united one.

And to further complicate conditions we have an American Plan shop committee meetings at the Norfolk Navy Yard and in direct opposition to fundamentals of the American labor movement, although the Constitution of the Metal Trades Department on page 17 I quote as follows:

"No member of a local union affiliated with a metal council shall take any part in the election of a shop committee where non-union employes are given the right to vote in such by the management."

And although such elections are still carried on in violation of the Constitution even to the extent of distributing printed ballots among union and non-union employes in electing wage committees, for whenever employes are fully protected in such rights that belong to them instead of driving them like dumb animals to drink when a natural appetite doesn't demand it, as union and non-union cannot mix no more than patriots and slackers can fight side by side for a cause that's worth while, and trust in the future that the officers in charge of the yard will not interfere in matters that are entirely the employes' and not the local naval officials who represent the Navy Department in advancing the work on hand as well as enforcing the laws as to wage and hours of labor only, not under what regulations the election of shop committees is to be held, as a matter of that kind is strictly for the employes to determine themselves.

Any other order bear in mind is not a law, but an executive order that are many times the opposite of good business and at variance with experienced shop management, for the writer would like to know when did the Congress authorize the consolidation of shops which destroys the identity of the crafts as well as mechanical efficiency under that system owing to the want of floor space and proper machinery to successfully turn out the work of a particular trade, and not in line with either efficiency or economy as claimed for consolidation of shops.

The boiler makers don't want consolidation and for reasons that can't be questioned with any degree of success. First, it doesn't

bring about economy, either from a financial standpoint or efficient advancement of work. Second, lack of sufficient floor space to handle the work successfully with proper machines when needed should urge the official management to place the boiler makers in an up-to-date equipped boiler shop for the boiler makers at the Norfolk Navy Yard, for it's a mechanical business proposition pure and simple and should receive prompt attention. T. W. Kight, Lodge 428.

Jersey City, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with deep regret that Local No. 16, Jersey City, N. J., reports the death of Brother Robert Holland, who passed away at the Fairmont Hospital, Jersey City, N. J., on the 23rd day of June, 1926, after an illness of a long time. Brother Holland was an officer of Local No. 16 and the members greatly regret his death and extend to his family their most sincere sympathy in their recent sad bereavement. Fraternally yours, Hugh Fitzpatrick, S., L. 16.

Jersey City, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased our Almighty God to call to eternal rest the beloved father of our esteemed Brother Patrick Tobin, therefore, the members of Lodge No. 16 extend to Brother Tobin our heartfelt sympathy, also his family in their sad bereavement. Fraternally yours, Hugh Fitzpatrick, C. S., L. 16.

St. Vital, Man., Can.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The officers and members of Local No. 126 extend to Brother P. Adolph and family our deepest sympathy on the loss of his daughter, Elizabeth Elsie Adolph, age 17, and pray that the Higher Powers will comfort and console them to bear with fortitude their sad loss. Fraternally yours, A. B. Page, Sec'y. Lodge 126.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty God to take from our midst two of our brothers, Brother Peter Scholl, who died August 7th, and Brother Robt. Keske, who died August 28th. Lodge No. 1 offers to the families of these two members our heartfelt sympathy. Yours fraternally, Jos. Crotty, Cor. and Fin. Sec'y Lodge 1.

In Memoriam

Notice of the following deaths of members and relatives of members have been received with suitable resolution of sympathy:

Members.

Brother Peter School, member of Lodge 1, Chicago, Ill., died August 7, 1926.

Brother Robert Keske, member of Lodge 1, Chicago, Ill., died August 28, 1926.

Brother Robert Holland, member of Lodge 16, Jersey City, N. J., died June 23, 1926.

Brother Anton Loritz, member of Lodge 597, Escanaba, Mich., died August 29, 1926.

Brother George Propson, member of Lodge 597, Escanaba, Mich., died September 5, 1926.

Brother Patrick Donovan, member of Lodge 607, Bayonne, N. J., died September 17, 1926.

Relatives of Members.

Wife of Brother Charles G. Huck, member of Lodge 229, Rochester, N. Y., died September 4, 1926.

Daughter of Brother P. Adolph, member of Lodge 126, St. Vital, Man., Can., died recently.

Father of Brother Patrick Tobin, member

of Lodge 16, Jersey City, N. J., died recently.

Father of Brother Joe Martineau, member of Lodge 597, Escanaba, Mich., died August 30, 1926.

Wife of Brother Robert Nelson, member of Lodge No. 351, El Segundo, Calif., died recently.

Technical Articles

BOILER SHOP WELDING PROBLEMS.

By O. W. Kothé.

In this age of specialization; knowledge of every sort is so finely subdivided; that to learn some of the things about certain things—a person can be grossly ignorant of all the others. One of these items is the cost of operating a welding outfit, and which type, oxy-acetylene or electric arc, is the most economical. In general we only speak of the mechanical knowledge and so leave the business knowledge out.

This is also one of the reasons why so many mechanics fail on entering business. It would amaze any reader to know the masses of newly established shops that fail within only a few months after starting out so proudly. Some are able to maintain themselves for some five years; but then when they see they cannot make it go—they drop out.

The great trouble lies largely with folks who have only considered mechanical knowledge—and sometimes not even that. Men who are fairly skillful as a mechanic are too often all self-sufficient—you cannot tell them that the executive end of a business is still more difficult than the mechanical end. The mechanical end was possibly learned through a period of four to twenty years of actual practice. But they desire to acquire all the business administrative knowledge over night. The knowledge of costs in particular is the hardest and most difficult thing to understand and to stand up for it. Of course, anybody can guess, but to arrive at costs scientifically and to regulate the business to these figures is another matter.

For instance there are many ten thousands of boiler makers hoping and looking forward to the "day" when they can be a layerout or general foreman. But they positively refuse to do anything to develop technical training. Today a successful foreman must be a very able geometrician which again is engineering ability as well as a very able executive in the knowledge of costs, and to execute ideas for the preservation of the business. The writer has known so very many mechanics, while they were working for wages—they never done today what they could put off until some future day—they dragged their day out—

they laid down on every job they could, and consoled themselves with the thought "that the boss has more money than he has."

Yes, and when these very men find they are failures as mechanics—they take their few hundred dollar savings and borrow a few hundred more from their friends and set up a business. And behold! all at once they remember all the dastardly stunts he pulled off on someone else and he begins to feel that his men are treating him the same way. There is no confidence in his men, no trust can be imposed on them and he stays on the job to see that his men don't do like he did. The principles of economics governs the life of trade and the trade is the life for all those who depend on it.

Whether it is welding or other forms of boiler or sheet iron contracting, the knowledge of making estimates and how to handle men is no easy thing. The determination of costs is a cold blooded logic transaction. A few hours setting idly, just planning the work, is far more productive in lowering costs than being a cyclone among the men. And to handle men, a keen knowledge of human nature is necessary—a desire to understand your fellow man. Men are very elastic—handle them rightly and they will always produce to the best interest of the business. They cannot always pull a poor executive out of the hole, and in fact good men soon refuse to do so. Men are but men, and to give them leeway here, and take up on them there—they will respond like an eight cylinder engine firing on all eight with an eagerness to leap forward at the least coaching.

In speaking of administrative abilities, most men do not know how to arrive at costs, nor do they know how to adjust various combinations about to make a profit. Hence, most folks buy the cheapest equipment, and then waste their profits on them for years to come. Take for instance the difference between common coal, oxy-acetylene and electric heat for welding. Thus a comparative cost of each we have:

1 lb. coal	11,000 B. T. U. of heat.....	. $\frac{1}{4}$ c
Oxy-acetylene	11,000 B.T.U. of heat..	19.74c
Electric arc	11,000 B.T.U. of heat....	6.45c

Here is where a pound of cheap coal is figured containing only 11,000 heat units, and costs \$5.00 per ton delivered at the power plant. Figuring oxygen at 1½ cents per cubic foot and acetylene at 8-10 of a cent per cubic foot, the cost of electric power would be about one cent per kilowatt hour. This gives an over all efficiency of 50 per cent for electric arc welding. This is from a production standpoint and to this must be added the cost of transportation, the labor in applying, etc. Thus, where gas is shipped in cylinders for considerable distances from factories the charges add in increasing costs. The same is true when electricity must be carried over transmission lines. So cost of materials are a thing that must be settled on the job direct.

However, as a basis for various welding calculations the following data will be found of use: On straight-away welding the ordinary electric welder with helper will actually weld about 75 per cent of the time. The average results of a vast amount of data show that an operator can deposit about 1.8 lbs. of metal per hour. This rate depends largely upon whether the work is done out in the open, or in special places provided in the shop. On outside work such as boats, tanks, etc., an operator will average about 1.2 lbs. per hour, while in the shop the same operator could easily deposit 1.8 lbs. per hour.

This loss of speed for outside work is brought about largely by the cooling action of the air and also somewhat by the inconvenience to the operator. The value in pounds per hour given above is based on the assumption that the work has been lined up and is ready for welding. On an average 70 per cent of the weight of the electrodes is deposited in the weld, 12 per cent is burned or vaporized and the remainder 18 per cent is wasted as short ends.

Other figures prepared by the electric welding committee show the possible cost of a fillet weld on a ½-inch plate, using a motor generator set and bare electrodes to be as follows:

Average speed of welding on continuous straight away work is 5 feet per hour. Amount of metal deposited per running foot is .6 lb. Current 150 amps. at 20 volts equals 3 kilowatts. Motor generator efficiency 50 per cent equals 6 kw. ÷ 5 equals 1.2 kilowatt hours per 1 ft. run. 1.2 k.w.h. at 3 cents per k.w.h. equals 3.6 cents per foot. Cost of electrode 10 cents per pound and allowing for waste ends, etc., equals 7.2 cents per foot. Labor at 75 cents per hour equals 15 cents per foot. This gives us a total of 25.8 cents per foot that it costs to weld a joint in a ½-inch plate. This is only net operating costs, and is all that is necessary in large plants or railroad shops, where the work is figured as shop maintenance work.

However, in general most small shops buy a gas outfit, because the first cost is much less, although the operating costs are

higher. An electrical equipment comes much higher in first cost, but the operating expenses are lower. But if the proper record is kept and regular cost cards devised—the cost of either process can be easily standardized for different classes of work. Hence there are records to keep on welding in straight patches, other on irregular patches, and still others on welding of tubes in flue sheets, staybolt sleeves, etc.

Welding Tubes in Tube Sheets.

Surely all boiler makers are acquainted with the process of rolling tube ends. This practice varies as in some cases the tubes are merely expanded into the sheet and flared as at A of Fig. 64. This is often done in the smoke box side of the boiler, as well as in water tube boilers. But the fire box side the tubes are generally rolled as at B. A copper band or ferrule is inserted to act as a cushion between the different expanding thicknesses of metals. Here and there some folks merely roll the tubes into the sheet as at C, thus leaving a tapering effect on the tube end. This tube has little holding power and it is not difficult for a pressured vessel to spread the tube sheet away from the tube. This method of fastening tubes is a poor practice and it has been the cause of serious accidents as well as many leaks.

In late years the practice has been established of welding the tubes to the tube sheet. Our drawings in Fig. 64 show how the various joints can be welded. In general when the tubes have been applied to the boiler in the usual way—the boiler is placed in service. After they have been in service a certain period or when they show signs of leaking the locomotive is withdrawn from service and the tubes are given a thorough reworking. Then the sheets are roughened or sand blasted and the tubes are welded to the sheets. The types shown at A-B, D and E are the best examples of workmanship, while that at C and C' should be avoided. In welding be sure to keep the copper ferrule far enough distant from the weld.

Possibly H. A. Currie, assistant electrical engineer, New York Central R.R., writing in the Railway Age, tells the advantages of welding in a splendid way. He says:

"The saving in our locomotive shop since electric welding was installed can hardly be calculated and the additional mileage that is obtained from locomotives is remarkable. This is mainly due to the following:

"(a) Greater permanency of repairs. (b) Shorter periods in the shop, giving additional use of equipment. (c) Existing shop facilities permit taking care of a larger number of locomotives than originally expected. Shop congestion is relieved. (d) The use of worn and broken parts which without electrical welding would be thrown into the scrap heap. (e) The time required to make repairs is much less and requires fewer men. (f) A smaller quantity of spare

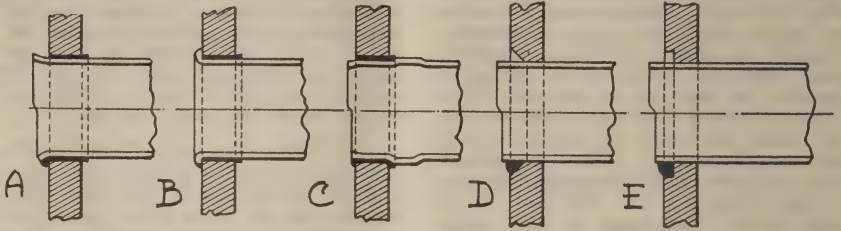
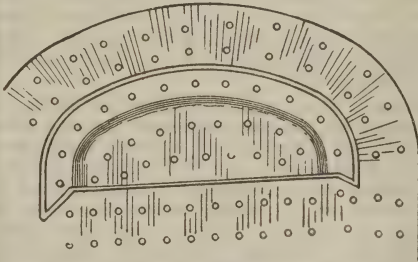


FIG 64

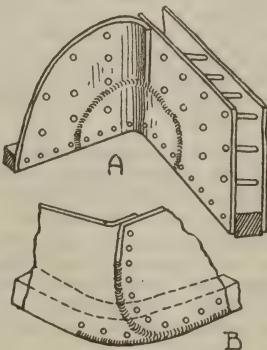


METHODS OF WELDING TUBES IN TUBE SHEETS



PATCH ON TOP OF DOOR SHEET OF FIRE BOX

FIG 66



WELDING OUTSIDE

FIG. 68



WELDING INSIDE

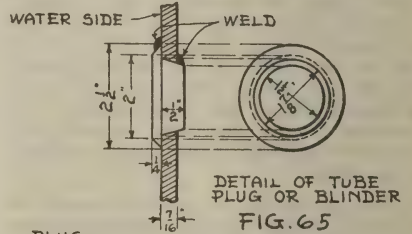
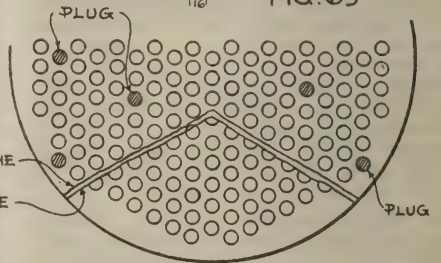
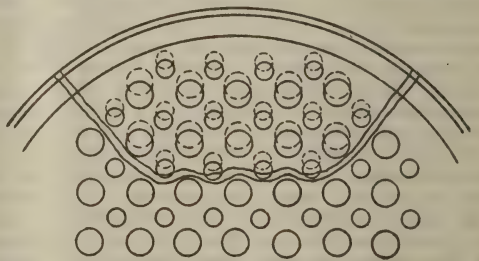


FIG. 65



CUT OUT PATCH AND FILL IN NEW PLATE USING OLD PATCH AS PATTERN FOR MARKING OUT NEW PLATE



RAISE ALL TUBES IN PATCH 1/4" WHICH PERMITS WELDING AND ALSO USING ALL TUBES

FIG. 67

parts is carried in stock. The following is a brief description of some of the work done on steam locomotives.

The most important results are obtained by welding the boiler tubes to the back flue sheet. The average mileage between shopping on account of leaky flues on passenger locomotives was 100,000. This has been raised to 200,000 miles with individual records of 275,000. For freight this average has been raised from 45,000 to 100,000 miles. At the time of locomotive shortage this effect was of inestimable value.

"Good results have been obtained without the use of sandblast to prepare the tubes and sheets. The engine is either fired or an acetylene torch is used to burn off the oil, after which the metal is cleaned off with a scraping tool. The ferrules are, of course, well seated and the tubes rolled back. The boiler is filled with water in order to cool the tubes, which having a much thinner cross-section than the sheets, would overheat sufficient to spoil the weld or burn the tube. The metal is then laid on, beginning at the bottom of the head and working to the top. Records show that the time to weld a Pacific type locomotive complete is twelve hours.

"A variety of repair work is readily accomplished in locomotive fire boxes such as the welding of crown sheet patches, side sheet cracks and the reinforcing and patching of mud rings. Smoke box studs are also welded on. Cracked main members of side frames are restored and wearing parts built up and reinforced, etc."

Detail of Tube Plugs.

Now and then it happens that a tube or so is removed from a boiler, or that a sheet cracks along the tube holes; so some tubes must be removed to make anywhere a decent job. These tube holes in the front and back sheet are plugged up with a stopper as in Fig. 65, often called "blindens." They are inserted from the fire side and thoroughly welded on both sides. If the tube sheet is cracked; then the crack is V'd out and the plugs are inserted and all are welded up. These plugs or blinders are turned out from round bar iron stock to any size to suit the flue hole.

The plugs are also of great service, when holes have become worn too large, since they can be reamed to a round shape. The plugs can be put in solid, or they can be drilled to receive another tube of a little smaller size, after which all joints are thoroughly welded. Where patches must be placed in tube sheets, caused by bridges being cracked in too many places, or cracks along the flange, or the plate is worn thin in places, then the practice shown below Fig. 65 may be used. This is to trace a chalk line about tangent with the last holes to be cut out, which leaves enough metal on the remaining part to form a suitable bridge and also allows for beveling about 30 degrees.

New patches are generally marked from

the old one by allowing enough edge to enable trimming off the corners, and to fit in place. In such cases that row of tubes in which the heavy line passes through is omitted in the new patch. This is especially so if all the tubes are of small size, since this does not permit moving them slightly for a suitable bridge and still retain the tubes. But where the bridges are of sufficient width to stand the welding, then the row of tubes can be included. At times where large tubes are used as in Fig. 67, it is found convenient to raise each tube in the patch about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, as the dotted tube holes indicate. This permits a suitable bridge and the slight movement one way or the other of a tube $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in 12 to 20 feet is a small angle not to interfere at all. Where holes come too close to the flange, these are omitted. This of course requires plugging up the corresponding hole in the opposite sheet.

It does not matter where a patch is filled in on tube sheets, the general method of marking out for cut line, and then bevel the exposed side so the patch can be welded in. For such work, no end of illustrations can be shown, so after the principle of application is understood and applied—the balance of ideas will readily suggest themselves to men of mechanical ability.

Quite often lap edges crack, such as flanged edges of header plates, or they become pitted in the knuckle. Such patches should be filled in with long flanged edges so the seam is made between two rows of staybolts, such as we show at Fig. 66. The patch is cut out and the edges formed or flanged, and the edges are chipped, after which the patch is fitted in place. It should be securely clamped with bolts and lugs through staybolt holes, after which the patch is spot welded in places to hold in position and prevent buckling. After this the clamps are removed and the joint is securely welded.

Boiler plates near or at the mud ring often waste away through corrosion or other frictional action, or the corners of fire boxes spring leaks and are difficult to rivet. So electric welding is used. At A, Fig. 68, we show how a patch is filled inside, where it often happens the grate bars wear the plate thin in addition to the usual rusting in these places. So patches are fitted for staybolts and round ring and welded in place. Other times where the plates are in fair shape the seam is merely welded as at B or C of Fig. 68. All such work is largely governed by the accessibility of the work, but with welding apparatus it is much easier to get in close places than it used to be with hammers, drills and chisels. There are, no doubt, hundreds of demonstrations that could be illustrated, but we believe these shown will suffice to make the general procedure clear to the trade.

In closing we should mention that if a general boiler welding code is available by the time this is published every reader

should purchase one. No doubt Editor Casey can secure them for members who will be interested, or the reader can write the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 29 West 39th Street, New York City. We should also add all live up-to-date boiler

makers should also subscribe for the Boiler Maker Magazine published by the Simmons-Boardman Publishing Co., 30 Church Street, New York City. It is a monthly paper and covers much important data in both an engineering and a practical viewpoint.

Educational Department

CHILD MANAGEMENT.

By Dr. D. A. Thom.

13. Temper Tantrums.

Almost invariably one learns that the temper tantrums manifested by children work out, either directly or indirectly, to their advantage, for the moment at least.

One small boy of four cleverly used this method to gain attention from the family whenever he felt slighted or left out. If corrected or if things did not suit him the response was immediate. First, Johnny would burst into tears; then would follow piercing screams; if this failed to bring results he would cast himself on the floor kicking and striking whatever came in his way. By this time the family, as a rule, relented, knowing what would follow. If, however, they held out Johnny was not discouraged. He had a final card to play. The kicking and screaming would stop; he would become rigid; because he held his breath he would begin to turn blue about the mouth. This was the end. He had brought them to his feet. Wet clothes were dashed in his face, and he was comforted and promised whatever he desired, however impossible. Having achieved his desires for the moment he would return to his own affairs. To one who is not familiar with these outbursts this may sound exaggerated, but it is not. They are truly terrifying, and it requires a cool head and strong determination to hold out against a child under such conditions.

Temper tantrums in each instance must be considered in relation to the exciting cause and the personality of the child. If they represent an unconscious protest against the thwarting of some fundamental desire, every effort should be made to determine the cause and remove it or alter the child's attitude toward it. On the other hand, if they have become habitual—that is, a crude method of gaining an end—or if they are utilized to attract attention or obtain bribes then it must be definitely decided that they will no longer work out to the child's advantage. Once a definite stand is

adopted it will not take the child long to see that his former methods of gaining his ends are no longer tolerated, that he is making no material gain and is losing approbation by his conduct. When once he senses this the temper tantrums will be discarded.

Many of these periodic and apparently unexplainable outbursts might be avoided if the parents would stop now and then and "take account of stock." Look into the child's general condition. Are there any evidences of nervous fatigue, such as twitching or jerking of the larger muscles or blinking of the eyes? Is he eating and sleeping well, and is his elimination good? What about school and playmates? Is he getting on well? Does he mix well with other children, or do they tease him; and if so, why? Does he play with older or younger children? Is he inclined to be a bully? Does he take his part in games? What are his duties outside of school? Is he being tutored to make a higher grade or to keep him in his class? Does he have too much to do—music and dancing lessons, which keep him from having sufficient outdoor exercise?

Find out what he is thinking about. What are his problems, hopes and disappointments? If he seems unhappy find the cause of his discontent. He may be jealous or troubled by some ill-defined fear, or worried by the problem of sex. He may feel inferior to others. Help him to see things clearly and in their true light. Appreciate the fact that the obligations of parenthood means something more than to see that the child has enough to eat and wear and does not steal, lie, or set fires. The big task is to see that the boy or girl is happy and that he or she is learning how to meet the problems of everyday life successfully.

*This article is part of Publication No. 143 of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. The entire bulletin may be secured free by writing to the bureau.

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH.

By Irving Fisher,
Professor of Economics, Yale University.

(No. 8) The Purchasing Power of Money

We have now seen what money is and is not, and how closely deposit currency is related to actual money. We have also seen

that the dollar,—which is the unit of our money and deposit currency—is 23.22 grains of pure gold.

But we are not really very well acquainted

with money until we know more about its purchasing power. In this Short Story the meaning of the "purchasing power of a dollar," in other words "a dollar's worth," will be explained.

Since money is simply to buy things with, at bottom a dollar, or a unit of money, is not so much what a dollar weighs as what a dollar will buy. We don't really care very much whether a dollar is a twentieth of an ounce of gold—as it is very nearly—or a tenth, or a fortieth of an ounce. What we really do care about is how much food, clothing, shelter and other goods a dollar will buy.

When a dollar will not buy very much—"will not go very far"—we complain of a "high cost-of-living." The higher the "cost-of-living," or the "general level of prices," or the "scale of prices," the lower is the dollar's worth.

The scale of prices today is on the average about double that of 1899, or, putting it the other way around, the dollar of today is worth half the dollar of 1899.

The dollar of today is worth about two-thirds of the "pre-war dollar" of 1913; or, putting it the other way around, the present scale of prices is about three halves of the 1913 prices. In still other words, prices today average fifty per cent higher than in 1913.

But what do we mean by "average?" Can we tell precisely the rise and fall of the dollar—i.e. the fall and rise of the price level? Is the highness of the high cost of living capable of measurement?

Yes; by means of an "index number." Of course, if all prices rose or fell in exactly the same ratio, if for instance, the price of everything were today just about double what it was in 1899, there could be no doubt that the dollar today would be just half that of 1899.

But if coffee has more than doubled in price while steel has less than doubled and if, likewise, hundreds of other articles had dispersed widely in their price changes since 1899, we must strike some sort of an average.

There are various ways of doing this, but all the good ways—those worth considering—agree closely with each other.

One of the best ways is this: Imagine a great ship, a sort of Noahs Ark, with a cargo consisting not of every kind of animal, but of every kind of commodity. And imagine that the amount of each commodity in the cargo corresponds to the amount of that commodity actually marketed in the United States in a certain representative year.

This imaginary fixed cargo, or bill of goods, taken as a whole, is worth different amounts of money at different times, as the prices of the various commodities in the cargo change. The value of this imaginary cargo in 1926 relatively to its value in 1913 is the index number. Thus, if its value was 100 billion dollars in 1913 and its value

today is 150 billion dollars we call 150 the index number for 1926 relatively to 1913 taken as 100. The 100 billionth part of this representative cargo of all goods cost \$1.00 in 1913 and \$1.50 in 1926.

My own weekly Index Number published in the newspapers each Monday is of this "cargo" kind. It supposes the cargo to contain two hundred and two varieties of commodities in the proportions in which—according to the census, these commodities actually enter into our country's trade, e.g., four billion pounds of raw cotton, one hundred and thirty million hundred weight of live beef steers, four hundred million barrels of crude petroleum, three hundred million tons of bituminous coal, seven hundred million bushels of wheat, one billion dozen eggs, one billion gallons of gasoline, one hundred million pounds of cheese, etc. Such a huge cargo of two hundred and two varieties of goods is very representative of our annual commerce.

My index number is published in two ways, (1) so as to express the price level and (2) so as to express its reciprocal, the purchasing power of a dollar. For instance, last week (ending August 6, 1926) the index number of the price level was 147.7 and the purchasing power of the dollar was 67.7 pre-war cents. That is, the dollar last week would buy, on the average, what 67.7 cents would buy in 1913.

By means of index numbers we may trace the changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. Thus in 1860, before the Civil War, the dollar was worth about what it was in 1913 before the World War. So we may call this dollar the "pre-war dollar" whichever war is meant. By 1865, however, the green-back inflation reduced the purchasing power of the dollar to 40 pre-war cents. Then it increased in value for a generation until in 1896 it was worth 152 pre-war cents, the highest it ever reached. The lucky possessor of a 100 dollar bill in those days could buy nearly four times as much with it as in 1865—or as in 1920, (for then, too, the dollar reached 40 pre-war cents). Continuing to fluctuate, its purchasing power had risen by January, 1922, to 72 pre-war cents, while by April, 1923, it had sunk again to 59.9. By June, 1924, it had risen to 69.9, falling to 61.5 in February, 1925. In early August of this year it is 67.7, as just stated.

Evidently our dollar, while never as unstable as the German mark, and today much more stable than in war time, is nevertheless far from a really stable standard of value. When we remember that every other unit in commerce, such as the yard, pound, kilowatt, has long since been standardized it is remarkable that we still have a stone-age dollar, a dollar with a fixed amount of gold in it but not a fixed amount of purchasing power.

The next story will tell the causes that raise or lower the purchasing power of the dollar.

Co-Operation

SEEK INJUNCTION AGAINST UNIVERSITY CO-OP.

Injunctions, curse of the American labor movement, are now being unlimbered against cooperatives. Enemies of the movement in Columbus, Ohio, are back of the court order sought to cripple the Ohio State University's cooperative store, about to resume functioning in the fall session for 12,000 students.

Merchants near the campus who have been fighting the student co-op for years are insistent that the regime of private profits

must be safeguarded, even if young men and women seeking education on limited means have to suffer. Rather an entire university exploited for half a dozen shops along High Street than one successful co-op saving tens of thousands yearly for its members.

The business men ask the courts to restrain the university trustees from allowing the store to operate on the campus.

FEDERATION BANK PASSES \$20,000,000 MARK.

New York's Federation Bank and Trust Co., founded by metropolitan trade unionists, now boasts total resources of more than \$20,000,000.

"Credit for this success," declares President Peter J. Brady, "is due to the splendid cooperation and harmonious relations that exist between the employers, business men and the unions, who entered into friendly competition to see who would be able to do the most for the bank's success.

"This labor bank is somewhat different from similar institutions so far organized,

having a board of directors composed not only of trade unionists but of successful business men, who devote their best time and effort toward making the bank a success, as well as an advisory committee representing the very best minds in business, public life, industry, commerce and finance, all of them doing their bit to help make this institution a financial power."

The Federation Bank is now exceeded in size among labor banks only by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Cooperation National Bank of Cleveland, resources of which now total \$30,000,000.

FARMERS AND WORKERS UNITE THROUGH COOPERATION.

The biggest single instance of farmer-labor cooperation on the industrial field of its kind will be the marketing this fall of 150,000,000 union label apples by the Farmer-Labor Exchange. The entire crop of the famous Wenatchee apple district of Washington state, totaling 2,200 carloads of 700 boxes of 100 apples each, will be sold to unions, cooperatives and other clients of the Farmer-Labor Exchange of Chicago, Manager C. F. Lowrie has informed the All American Cooperative Commission.

Each box of apples bears the label of the

Washington State Farmers Union and of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

"This is the first lineup of the apple growers with union labor through the double label," declares Lowrie, whose institution is one of the pioneers in bringing the producing farmers organizations into economic touch with the industrial workers. "When we get the farm producers doing business with the city workers on the economic field," he said, "it will be only another short step to combine effectively on the political field on 'joint producers' ticket."

RUSSIAN UNIONISTS USE COOPERATION.

Four million seven hundred thousand workers are affiliated with the Russian cooperative movement and do a yearly business of \$750,000,000 through their societies. They trade through 13,000 stores employing nearly 100,000 people. These are the figures of the Trade Union Bulletin of the Central Council of Trade Unions, one of the best friends of cooperation in the former realm of the czars.

Fifty per cent of the goods purchased by workers came from co-op stores, although in many industrial centers as high as 100 per cent come from the workers own societies. In many cities such as Tula, cooperatives have replaced all private trade and taken over the responsibility of govern-

ment trading. Modern methods of merchandising are followed, including installment purchase plans such as obtain in America. Short term credit for food and terms up to six months for clothing are arranged with responsible members, most of whom are trade unionists and thus have an unimpeachable credit standing in the community.

The movement has been encouraged by the government through reduction in taxes, priority in the receipt of goods from nationalized industries and easy terms of credit. The cooperatives get long term credits of big sums both from state and cooperative banks to finance large purchases.

Often interest-free loans have been made when it was apparent that the co-ops would be able to save the nation thereby in economic handling of goods, as contrasted with national or private trading.

These Russian cooperators have emulated

their British brothers in giving heavily to the British miners' relief funds. During May and June they contributed \$25,000 and have added generously to their initial contributions, matching the English cooperatives almost dollar for dollar.

News of General Interest

THE NOVA SCOTIA MINERS' FRIEND AND COUNSEL—HON. GORDON C. HARRINGTON.

By J. A. P. Haydon,

"Labor's" Canadian Correspondent.

"Who is the most progressive man in public life in the Maritime Provinces?"

The above question addressed indiscriminately among representative citizens in the Maritime Provinces of Canada brings the same answer, namely, "Hon. Gordon C. Harrington, Minister of Public Works and Mines for the Province of Nova Scotia."

Even a casual investigation into his career shows why he is so considered.

"Gordon" Harrington, to commence with, has no love for public life. He would much sooner be back in his law office in Sydney, N. S., where he is free to go amongst the coal miners and steel workers and discuss their domestic problems unhampered by political considerations. For many years he acted, without salary or remuneration, as legal advisor to District 26, United Mine Workers of America. It is because of his desire to bring a little more sunshine, health and happiness into the homes of the coal miners and steel workers, more than anything else, that he is now in public life. Or, as it was put to the writer by the prime minister of Nova Scotia, "Mr. Harrington is in public life for the same reason that he enlisted in the army during the late war—to serve his country."

Ever since the various coal and steel companies in Nova Scotia were merged into what is now known as the British Empire Steel Corporation, (Besco), the lot of miners and steel workers has been a very unhappy one as it brought strikes, lockouts, conciliation boards, commissions, military intervention, provincial and company police, intimidation, and all the other evils which follow in the wake of giant private monopoly of public utilities. During all this turmoil and strife many legalities were encountered and quite frequently some unfortunate miner found himself in court. "Gordon" Harrington was always his friend and counsel. He pleaded his cause and defended him, not only in court but out of it. In 1925 the real

test came. The miners' wages had been driven down to a low level. "Besco" demanded a further reduction of ten per cent. The mines were then operating upon an average of two days per week and real suffering existed in the area, so much so that the churches and other social service agencies organized relief stations. In the midst of it all the miners were locked out. The dispute was prolonged and its details are not here necessary save to say that at least one miner was killed and many others injured. In the midst of it a general provincial election was ordered. Here Gordon C. Harrington stepped into the breach. He became the chief advisor to Hon. E. N. Rhodes, leader of the forces opposed to the Armstrong administration, who during the crisis had shown themselves as altogether too friendly to "Besco." Due largely to the faith the miners and steel workers had in him the Armstrong government was defeated and when Mr. Rhodes formed his cabinet Mr. Harrington was the first man called. One of his first official acts after taking the oath of office was to abolish the obnoxious provincial police force. This was immediately followed by a personal visit to the mining area where he was successful in terminating the dispute. A royal commission was soon afterwards appointed which made an exhaustive investigation into the whole industry. As a result peace has since reigned in the district between "Besco" and the United Mine Workers and the mines are now operating practically full time.

Mr. Harrington is yet a young man. As deputy minister of the overseas ministry of Canadian Department of Militia during the war, he proved himself an able administrator; and, as minister of public works and mines for Nova Scotia, he has again demonstrated his usefulness as a public servant; and it would not be surprising to see him some day occupying the front benches of the government at Ottawa.

WAGES-BY-LAW ADVOCATES ALWAYS ALERT.

An examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission opposes lower freight rates to Indiana and Illinois coal operators. Miners' wages in these states, he says, "are so much

higher than those in non-union fields in other states and so affect production costs that the operators are having great difficulty in meeting their competitors' prices."

This is a diplomatic way of hinting to these operators: "Don't harm the railroads—take it out of the workers. Smash your Jacksonville agreement with them, as did West Virginia and other coal operators."

The Jacksonville agreement was approved by the United States Bituminous Coal Commission and was accepted by the coal operators. Later many of them repudiated it. This action has been indorsed by those who talk of the sacredness of contracts.

After breaking their agreement, coal operators of western Pennsylvania, Kentucky and West Virginia lowered wages and increased hours. Yet their business is demoralized. Not an additional pound of coal has been consumed.

Now, a government representative advises Indiana and Illinois operators to increase this industrial anarchy.

It takes nerve for a government official to link wages with freight rates, but the thing has been done before.

In the last congress, when the Watson-Parker railroad mediation bill was being considered, certain influences urged that the Interstate Commerce Commission decide

whether wage increases would affect freight rates.

This would empower the commission to be final judge of railroad wages. Once established, the precedent of setting wages by a government board could be applied to other public utilities.

If a government board can sit in judgment over the workers' living standards, why not over employers? Why not tell them how and where they shall live? Why not, in certain cases, manage their business on the ground that their inefficiency is costly to the public?

If wages are to be based on freight rates, for instance, to protect the public, a government commission could surely inquire into the incomes of employers, which is likewise a charge on the public.

Such a commission must go all the way or stand convicted of attempting to bring the workers under a paternal feudalism.

If these stealthy wages-by-law advocates do not intend to deny workers ownership in themselves, they will get in deep water.

Logically, they wind up in the camp of Mussolini and the Soviets.

THE UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE CO. WILL OPEN DOORS ON CREST OF RECORD BREAKING WAVE.

When the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, Matthew Woll, president, opens its books for insurance business early this fall, it will enter the insurance arena at the crest of a wave of record breaking prosperity for the life insurance business.

President Woll has announced that the stock sale will end when the company has disposed of \$500,000 worth. Of this amount only \$100,000 remains to be raised and pledges almost take care of that amount.

It is indicated that the company will begin writing insurance almost immediately after the A. F. of L. convention in October.

New life insurance policies valued at \$4,937,000,000 were written from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, this year, breaking all records, it is shown by a survey just completed by the

Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.

Total sales for the corresponding period last year ran \$222,000,000 less than this year's figures, indicating an amazing increase in the basic well being of the country, inasmuch as life insurance business is customarily accepted as an excellent index of general well-being among the masses.

Sales by months this year exceeded sales by months for last year for every month of the seven, except May.

With this condition existing, it is indicated from available reports that insurance business running literally into the millions awaits The Union Labor Life Insurance Company the day it opens its doors for the writing of policies.

DON'T FORGET THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

By George Leonard.

Interest in Senatorial and Congressional elections must not be allowed to blind progressive citizens to the supreme importance of electing the right kind of state legislators.

State government touches the ordinary citizen where he lives. Road policy, labor policy, school policy—all are fixed in the state legislature. Any one of these is important enough to merit the closest attention. No victory for progress in the national field could compensate for defeat in state fields. If reaction could get control of state governments, it could almost dispense with its long reliance on federal courts.

There are two special reasons why progressives should watch the state legislatures

more closely than ever this year.

For one, the legions of reactions are making a concentrated drive against the direct primary. Having corrupted the primary in Pennsylvania and Illinois, they are now using their own dirty work as an excuse for abolishing the institution they conspired to disgrace. The audacity of the scheme is all but incredible; its sheer nerve will bring it success in some quarters, unless progressives are on guard.

To the charge that the primary compels the expenditure of great sums, the answer is easy and convincing. Smith W. Brookhart was named for the United States Senate, against strong, intrenched and wealthy opposition, at a total expense of less than

\$7,000. Without the primary, the people of Iowa couldn't have nominated him for \$700,000—or for any other sum. For an aroused electorate, the primary is not only the surest, but the cheapest weapon ever devised.

But the primary is a terrible expense—to the bosses and the corporate interests that want to control government. Their fight against it is really a campaign for economy. Under the old convention system, money talked—and ruled. Anyone who wanted to pay enough for a nomination could be sure of getting it, and the prices were relatively low.

I was once given what I believe to be reliable information that a certain senatorship cost \$385,000. That sum covered not only the nomination, but the election; it controlled the legislature as well as the convention. It is the most expensive senatorship of which I have any personal knowledge, though no doubt that price was capped in the celebrated battle in Montana in the days and ways of the late Senator Clark.

But now, in Pennsylvania, the Pepper forces spend \$2,000,000 merely to nominate their man—and then fail to do it. Is it strange that, purely as business men, they want to bring back the convention system, with its low prices and assured delivery of the goods?

Not strange at all. But economy for the bosses is the wildest kind of extravagance for the people. The ordinary citizen can

keep his grip on public affairs only by holding tight to the primary, and to keep the primary, he must elect progressive candidates to his state legislature.

There is another special reason for attention to the state legislatures this fall. The child labor amendment has been blocked, but it has not been killed. It is still before the country for ratification. Every progressive legislature elected can ratify this great charter of protection to childhood—and there is no more important task before the land than this.

The amendment has been blocked so far by wholesale misrepresentation. A selfish clique of manufacturers has manipulated public opinion from behind a screen of misguided farmers, who were told that the amendment would keep their boys from helping them in the field. Such fakes work for a while; but by this time they should be worn pretty thin; and a vigorous effort on behalf of the children will put the amendment over in a great many states that have been hanging back or taking a hostile position.

"A wildcat in the chamber is more dangerous than a lion in a distant desert," runs the Arab saying; and by the same rule, a progressive government in one's own state can give many services that the citizen would look for in vain at Washington. Don't forget the state legislatures.

ORGANIZED LABOR DESTROYS TRADITION.

Organized labor is a standing challenge to tradition. As a broom, it sweeps aside the cobwebs of antiquity and points the road to improved social, economic and political methods. It cannot too often be repeated that organized workers have led in every forward movement.

The eight-hour day, for instance, is now accepted. Not a single person of standing in America will deny its value. It seems but yesterday, however, that those who first urged this cause were jailed, enjoined and denounced.

Every other advance has the same record of blind opposition by the defenders of standpointism.

Proposals whose value were self-evident at the time were opposed because it was not—and is not today—considered "safe" to encourage workers by conceding their demands.

Workers should receive, but never take, says tradition. Under this system workers should consider themselves inferior. They must not acquire an independent mental attitude that should distinguish every American citizen.

Let no worker delude himself that tradition has profited by experience and that the right of labor to bargain collectively—to stand as men—has been conceded.

The company "union" is standpointism's latest effort to continue the serf ideal.

Crude antagonisms of yesterday have

been replaced by scientifically-devised methods. With the company "union," these include welfare plans, stock selling, "free" insurance and lessons on economics that uphold the anti-union employer.

"Educate" the worker, cries the anti-unionist, who would now control the worker's mind.

This silent educational process has replaced the militia, the clubber and the injunction judge. Books without number are being written on the new system and its value to anti-union employers who are striving to have employees acquire their economic viewpoint.

Behind the assumed candor and simplicity of latter-day Pecksniffs looms the fact that employees are denied the right to select their own representatives. They must bargain with spokesmen the employer approves.

There is but one answer to this policy. Eventually, tradition must yield, as it has before. But that time will not automatically come, no more than did the eight-hour day, free school books, compensation statutes, safety laws, passing of the company store and a nation-wide opposition to child labor.

Regardless of its disguise, reaction must surrender its control of workers' lives. This control is backed by the most ancient traditions. The lines of this hoary concept must be broken along its entire front. The trade

unions have won many positions in this long struggle to establish new viewpoints. It must continue to do so.

Tradition will yield to experience in proportion to the education and agitation of unions.

UNIONISM DEVELOPS MANHOOD; CORPORATIONS ARE FOR PROFIT.

New York.—In an address at a labor Sunday meeting in this city, under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, President Green called attention to the difference between trade unions and corporations.

"Corporations are organized for profit," the trade unionist said. "Their primary objective is the making of money. Their purpose is materialistic. Their earnings must come from the creative effort of labor.

"Trade unions are idealistic and spiritualistic. Wages mean life and living, not profits. Trade unions direct their efforts toward the elevation of living standards, toward the advancement of the educational, moral and spiritual welfare of the workers. They ally themselves with every movement organized for community, social and civic betterment.

"The working people need trade unions.

Industry needs them, for they serve as a stabilizing force to protect employers against the evil consequences of selfishness and greed. Society needs trade unions and we ask the church to give to them its assistance and support."

President Green called attention to a recent statement by a committee of the Federal Council:

"Democracy must be applied to the government of industry as well as to the government of the nation."

ARBITERS TO ADJUST RAIL WAGE DISPUTE.

New York.—Eastern railroad managers and representatives of their conductors and railway trainmen have each named two arbiters to adjust the workers' demand for wage increases.

The question was first referred to the new Federal Mediation Board, created by the last congress. On a failure to reach an agreement, both sides appointed arbiters. If the four fail to select a fifth member, the federal mediators will appoint.

Former Congressman Winslow, chairman of the Federal Board, said that that body is not out of the case, but will continue to use its good offices in the interest of peace.

ALLEN IS REBUFFED; CLASSED AS TRAITOR.

Wamego, Kan.—In an address to farmers at this place, Colonel Smith W. Brookhart, candidate for the United States senate, classed former Governor Allen as a traitor to his community.

Governor Allen was in the public eye several years ago because of his anti-strike law, which was intended to settle the capitalist-labor dispute. The governor believed his statesmanship entitled him to be nominated for vice-president in 1920. He is now attempting to solve the acute agricultural problem and in a recent speech said that the troubles of Iowa farmers can be traced to "speculation in a busted real estate boom for which there is no legislative remedy."

"There was not 7 per cent of the Iowa

land ever sold in speculation," said Colonel Brookhart. "In 1920, at the top of the boom, the census value of Iowa land was only \$227 an acre on an average for the whole state. This was the highest any one ever used for figuring cost of production. The census of 1925 reduced the price to \$149 an acre and cost of production is being figured by the farmers upon that basis now.

"This same wise oracle also says there is no legislative remedy for a bursted boom. However, he without doubt supported the transportation act which has put \$19,000,000,000 of value into the railroads when the market value was \$12,000,000,000, and gave them a return of 5¼ per cent upon all this value, which amounted to more than 9 per cent upon their honest value."

BIG PASSAIC MILL MAGNATE DROPS MASK; WILL NOT DEAL WITH ORGANIZED LABOR.

By International Labor News Service.

Passaic, N. J.—Julius Forstmann, millionaire head of the Botany mills, head and front of the mill owners' alliance, shattered any pretense that the mills would deal with organized labor "if," when he announced that there would be no dealings with the United Textile Workers, after they accepted the Passaic strikers as members.

Because Communists led the revolt and had organized a Communist committee to take charge of the strike no employer in his senses could afford to deal with them. But the strike dragged on, police brutalities increasing public indignation at the oligarchy

of employers in control of the community and their ruthless methods to crush the strike. Finally with a settlement far off the strike was put in the hands of a citizens' committee which made an arrangement with the United Textile Workers to admit the 15,000 strikers into that body for the nominal initiation fee. Then it was up to Forstmann, who defied the A. F. of L. organization in the same terms he had opposed the Communists.

The fight is now to be taken to Congress on the basis that the Passaic mills are protected under the tariff and thus are re-

sponsible to the government for their autocratic conduct to workers and citizens although feeding on the nation's bounty.

Curiously enough the Kaiser-like attitude of Forstmann has not been dwelt on until now. The Botany mill was brought part and parcel from Germany about 25 years ago when the wool tariff was first enacted. German machinery, German mechanics, and emigrants were brought over in shiploads to weave cloth here that it was planned to bar out of the nation. They colonized Passaic with Hungarian and Polish weavers and these were made to work under German overseers for pitiful wages according to American standards, but big money according to Continental views. For a generation these men and women submitted.

The strike, however, is in the hands of the younger element, sons and daughters of the imported workers, and they are resentful of the old-fashioned serfdom to which they have been subjected. If the fight is brought before Congress, it will provide an interesting page of industrial history with a foreign corporation getting United States aid in perpetuating an un-

American policy in opposition to industrial rights and democratic principles.

HALF MILLION ONTARIO WORKERS INJURED IN 11 YEARS; 3,440 KILLED.

Toronto, Ont.—Over half a million Ontario workers have been injured in industrial accidents during the last 11 years and 3,440 killed, according to the annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

In 1925 there were 60,012 accidents, and 345 workers were killed. Most of the accidents and killings may be attributed to the neglect or refusal of employers to install adequate accident prevention equipment and otherwise safeguard dangerous occupations.

The board paid out \$5,565,443 in accident benefits during 1925, bringing the total benefits disbursed since the enactment of the law 11 years ago up to \$51,494,095.

The Ontario workmen's compensation act provides for the exclusive state fund, thus preventing private liability companies exploiting injured workers for the profits of the companies.

The board spends \$100,000 a year for the rehabilitation of injured workers.

Compilation of Labor News

NO GENERAL CUT IN WAGES, A. F. OF L. HEAD PREDICTS.

Good wages, shortened hours of employment, labor-saving machinery, and a more sympathetic understanding between employer and employe, is giving to the United States the largest measure of industrial peace and general prosperity that any country in the world has known.

This was the message of President William Green and Vice-President Matthew Woll, of the American Federation of Labor, in addressing the Labor Day assemblage on the Sesqui-Centennial grounds.

Woll Sees More Prosperity.

"We look for the dawn of greater and still more prosperous days," said Mr. Woll. "I do not fear great corporate combinations so long as labor may deal as a whole in entering into contractual relations."

The speeches of both Mr. Green and Mr. Woll were broadcasted from a radio station in Philadelphia. Earlier in the day Mr. Green delivered the annual memorial address at the grave in Camden, N. J., of Peter J. Maguire, known as the father of Labor Day.

Officials of the Federation, together with Chairman Joseph M. Richie, of the arrangements committee, and Adolph Hirschberg, president of the Central Labor Union, of Philadelphia, were guests of Mayor Kendrick at a luncheon at the Sesqui-Centennial grounds at 1 o'clock.

Huge Crowd at Exposition.

Excursion trains from New York, Pittsburgh, Washington and other places brought thousands of trade unionists to the city for the event. More than 150,000 persons passed through the gates of the exposition.

"The use of machinery in industry will continue to grow and expand," said Mr. Green. "New and improved types of machinery will be perfected. There seems to be no limit to the use of mechanical devices. Machinery will be utilized more and more in manufacturing enterprises and in serving the increasing needs of a modern and progressive civilization.

"We are living in an era just preceding a most amazing increase in the use of power machinery and mechanical devices. This anticipated development will make a deep impression upon us. No machine, however intricate or complete, can be relied upon to supply the human energy which is a part of industry."

Much Drudgery to Be Diminished.

He pointed out that production will be increased and the efficiency of each individual worker will be enhanced by the substitution of power and machinery for human strength and skill. He said that the drudgery of toil will be greatly diminished.

"It is natural for working men and women to be vitally interested in the evolution of

industrial processes," he continued. "Their fortunes and well being depend upon their opportunity for steady employment. Their interest transcends the material interests of the employers, because life itself, and all that the word 'life' implies, depends upon the earning power of the wage earner."

Increasing complexities of modern industrial life make it more necessary than ever before for workers in all lines of industry to turn to the organizations of labor for guidance and protection, he continued.

Workers Alive to Industry's Changes.

"They are conscious of the fact that their salvation lies in their economic strength and their collective action and influence," he said. "The officers and members of organized labor are not unmindful of the industrial changes that are taking place. They are shaping their policies to cope constructively with each new situation that may arise."

Age-old theories of wages have been exploded by the declaration of the American Federation of Labor, pointed out Mr. Green. Organized workers have boldly proclaimed that high wages and increased efficiency contribute to a reduction in commodity costs.

"We hold," he declared, "that the buying power of the producer must keep pace with his constantly increasing power of production. Today industrial managers are using scientific means of lower production costs instead of resorting to reductions in wages. The pronouncement of the American Federation of Labor upon the subject and theory of wages has become so universally accepted in America that it is now reasonably certain that there will be no general reduction in wages."

"The whole tendency of wages is upward

instead of downward. As the wage earners continue to earn decent wages, and as long as their buying power is not restricted by lower wage standards, we can feel assured that prosperity will become an established fact."

U. S. Must Remain High Wage Nation.

The United States, he continued, must remain a high wage country. The living standards that have been built up in the years of the past will not permit a lowering of wage rates.

"The industrial supremacy of the United States must ever depend upon the efficiency and producing power of American wage earners, rather than upon low wages and low living standards," he declared.

Turning to the proposition of hours of work, he said that any attempt to lengthen the hours of employment, whether in the United States or elsewhere, will be met with the opposition of the moral and economic forces of the world.

People Must Have Leisure.

"There must be leisure and an opportunity for the recuperation of mental and physical powers," he declared. "The operation of stern, economic laws is bringing to industry a systematic reduction in the hours of employment. The national interest requires that the masses of the people shall be given an opportunity for cultural and spiritual development."

Vice-President Woll said that the past year has been remarkable in the progress of workers everywhere, and is giving promise that the coming year will see equally great strides in the prosperity, comfort and enjoyment of the good things of life by the people who toil with their hands, and produce the commodities and necessities of life of the nation.

BRITISH TORY POLITICIANS SWITCH; FEAR TO STAND ON STRIKE RECORD.

London, England.—Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, censures coal owners for their refusal to negotiate a settlement with locked-out miners. The treasury head is spokesman for the government in the absence of Premier Baldwin.

The government, and especially Mr. Churchill and Minister of Health Chamberlain, have been savagely attacked because of their aid to the coal owners. The Manchester Guardian, a leading Liberal newspaper, declares that in the last half century no government has gone so far as the Baldwin regime to aid employers in an industrial dispute.

The outstanding feature of this aid was the government's amendment to the miners' seven-hour law, which makes it optional for employers and employed to sign eight-hour agreements.

The government gave further aid to the coal owners when it abandoned the ancient practice of local authorities voting poor relief, and placing this power in the hands of

Minister of Health Chamberlain. The effect of this act was to limit relief to the aged dependents of miners. The government also amended the qualifications for mine managers and demanded wage reductions prior to reorganization of the industry.

Despite these aids, the miners have held their lines. Recently they gave their executives wide powers to end the lockout, but they were repulsed by the coal owners. Mr. Churchill then stated that the government has adopted a hands-off policy and will let the two forces "fight it out."

In view of the government's partisanship, the Churchill attempt to create the opinion that the government is neutral aroused wide protests. The treasury head now changes front and weakly pleads that the government would not pass the eight-hour bill if the miners knew the coal owners would accept nothing from the miners but complete surrender.

The Churchill statement is interpreted by

the public to mean that the Tory politicians at last realize what every English observer accepts—that a defeat of the miners will solve nothing. It is agreed that the coal owners' policy of long hours, low wages and

district agreements is no solution for the ills of an industry that has been studied scores of times by impartial commissions. Each of these favor a reorganization and oppose longer hours.

LONG-DISTANCE PHONE ENDS THEATRE STRIKE.

New York.—A long-distance phone talk across the continent that continued all night and until late the next morning adjusted a strike of musicians, stage employes and motion picture operators along the Pacific coast and in the Intermountain States.

The telephone conversations were between managers and trade union officials in this city and in San Francisco.

Proposals and counter-proposals flew back and forth over the 3,180-mile wire, and it

was 9 a. m., New York time, before an agreement was reached. Wage demands were compromised and the owners recognized the principle of the six-day week and a six-hour day. Minor issues will be agreed upon later.

The workers were preparing to make their strike effective in every house controlled by the Orpheum and Pantages vaudeville circuits. The movement would extend as far east as Chicago.

DID PALMER'S 'ANTI-RED' CAMPAIGN INCLUDE SACCO-VANZETTI FRAME-UP?

Dedham, Mass.—Failing to deport them as radicals, the Department of Justice, under Attorney General Palmer, assisted the state to convict Nicola Sacco and Bartolemo Vanzetti on the charge of murdering a South Braintree paymaster, six years ago.

Two former secret agents of the department made affidavit to the above statement at a hearing for a new trial in Judge Thayer's court.

The agents are Lawrence Letherman and Fred J. Weyland. Their activity, they swore, was part of the "red" activity of the then attorney general.

The agents expressed the belief that the accused did not commit the murder, but that it was the opinion of the department's representatives in Boston "that a conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti for murder would be one way of disposing of them."

As a further aid to the state in convicting the two men, the department of justice had as many as 12 secret agents at one time working to develop a case against the accused. One was "planted" in a cell with

Sacco to trap him into damaging statements. To keep the department acquainted with activities of the defense, agents served on Sacco-Vanzetti committees.

The Letherman-Weyland affidavits sustain the defense that the conviction was a frame-up.

The defense claims that Attorney General Sargent was asked to order that the records of the Boston office of his department be opened as a matter of justice where two human lives are involved. The attorney general has not answered the letter. The Boston office also refused to give aid that will disprove the frame-up charge.

The defense has been strengthened by Celestino F. Maderios' claim that he belonged to a gang that committed the murder for which Sacco and Vanzetti have been found guilty.

Maderios is under sentence of death for killing a bank cashier. He was reprieved on the eve of his execution that he may testify in the event that Sacco and Vanzetti secure a new trial.

INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.

By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr.

Electric Locomotives.

Turn the calendar back to 1846. We move so fast that we hardly know where we are going unless we look back occasionally. In 1846, the very week the Mexican War broke out, the first telegraphic message was sent from Philadelphia to Washington. The newspapers said, "The message came over the wire in an unbelievably short time." The Mexican War, that is to say, and the Morse-Henry telegraph started up active business the same week of the spring of 1846.

Professor Henry, who did so much for the Morse telegraph, had been experimenting with applied electricity for some ten years before 1846.

A famous newspaper of 1835 published the

following remarkable item of news: "A blacksmith of Brandon, Vermont, happened to become acquainted with professor Henry's discoveries in electro-magnetism. He has applied this power to wonderful scientific machines. He turns three horizontal wheels around 50 times per second with this power."

Davenport, the Vermont blacksmith, had taken a step beyond Henry and proved that electro-magnetism was capable of practical application. It, however, remained for another Vermont man to take the next step.

In a cool, quiet glass case in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., stands a queer-looking three-by-five-by-ten-foot contraption on wheels. It is somewhat suggestive of the old time hand car. This pigmy pulls no freight cars. It is hardly

suggestive of power, even. But there stands the first electric locomotive the world ever saw, built and exhibited by Prof. Moses G. Farmer, in 1847.

Moses Farmers' contrivance was a real locomotive, operating on rails and developing enough power to move itself up and down the track with a car attached. He took it to Dover, N. H., first. He later showed it at Springfield, Mass. Three years later, in a more developed form, the Farmer locomotive attracted much attention in Boston.

While Farmer's first use of his train was to run around the edge of a lecture hall in which he explained his mysterious invention, yet it actually carried passengers in 1847, thus establishing its right to the fathership of electric traction.

Today there are 80,000 electrically propelled passenger cars in the United States and they carry annually 14,000,000,000 passengers, or ten times as many as ride on steam railroads. There is invested in these lines about \$5,000,000,000.

CAP INDUSTRY ACCEPTS PACT PROVIDING FOR 40-HOUR WEEK; EMPLOYERS PRAISE AGREEMENT.

By International Labor News Service.

New York City.—The 40-hour, five-day work week has been established by agreement in the cap industry with an embargo of the union and the Hap and Cap Manufacturers' Association against any contractor failing to maintain a union shop. A wage increase of \$2 a week and a \$1 increase every six months until June 30, 1928, is provided for.

The agreement affects 3,000 workers and was made through arbitration after a five weeks' strike had been called off and is accepted by 200 out of 250 contractors in the industry. The signal success of the union was emphasized by the position taken by the wholesalers that a union standard and a union agreement benefited the industry. It is this which makes the success of the cap makers a general tribute to the principles of organized labor. In making the

announcement of the 40-hour week agreement, George L. Livingston, spokesman for the manufacturers, said:

"The development of the industry has been such that the manufacturer or contractor occupied the position of the mechanical department of the wholesaler. The wholesaler is well satisfied and, in fact, anxious to see all manufacturers or contractors unionized, so that there will be complete stability and uniformity of working conditions and production in the trade.

"The association as such conceded there are benefits to be gained from unionism and is willing to co-operate with the union for the betterment, not only of the lot of the working man, but also that of the business man, who is today harassed by a number of trade abuses which could readily be eliminated through co-operation between the wholesaler and the workers."

VACATIONS WITH PAY IN BRAZIL; EMPLOYEES MUST REST IN PERIOD.

Washington.—In Brazil, if an employer fails to give each employee a 15-days' vacation with pay, he may be fined from \$10 to \$300.

Details of this new regulation by the government of Brazil is contained in a report to the United States Department of Commerce by Vice Consul Dawson.

It is optional with employers when they give the vacations, provided the full period is granted every calendar year. It is illegal for workers to accept other employment during this time. Enforcement of the regulations is given to the National Council of Labor, and local agents are appointed to see that these rules are not violated.

WAGES OF CANADIAN WORKERS FAILS TO GAIN IN PROPORTION TO BIG PRODUCTION INCREASE.

By International Labor New Service.

Montreal.—An increase of 20 percent in the physical volume of business in Canada in a few months, with an increase of only 4 percent in the number of persons employed, shows the need of having wages regulated by the rate of production, and, at the same time, indicates an immense wastage due to unutilized productive capacity over long periods.

An index number of the physical volume of business covering activities in forestry, mining, manufacturing, wholesale and retail

trade, exports and imports, cars loaded, shares traded and bank debts, is now compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In conjunction with the index numbers of employment and of wage rate, it offers wage earners food for reflection.

Last year was a big year for big business in Canada, and a fair year for general business. Stock market prices appreciated. Exports exceeded imports by \$420,000,000, comparing with the United States' favorable trade balance of \$682,000,000. And Canadian

manufactures exported exceeded the manufactures imported for the first time.

For the first half of the present year the index of the physical volume of business ranged 20 percent above the same period last year. But to produce this increase in business only an increase of 4 percent in the number of persons employed was required. Probably the pay roll increased more than that. Some of the better organized trades secured advances in wage rates during the spring; also some workers probably on short time last year have been on full time this year.

But certainly the increase in production

has not been adequately reflected in the standard of wages. Capital has been counting on reaping the lion's share of the benefit. At any rate, the index of prices of common stocks has increased a little more than the increase in the physical volume of business.

Canadian business may continue to expand as long as an increasing export market can be developed, but unless capital is willing to allow labor a better share in the increased production through higher wages or shorter hours, the present boom sooner or later will merely bring about over-production—and then depression.

AMAZING WEALTH TO FEW WHO CONTROL PRODUCTION.

Washington.—Twenty thousand men, in control of 1,200 corporations, are the principal beneficiaries of America's prosperity. This announcement follows a survey of tax returns made to the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The returns show that net profits this fiscal year of the 1,200 corporations will total \$5,000,000,000. Total profits of the remaining 398,000 corporations will be less than the 1,200. Within the latter group is a

smaller body of 168 corporations whose profits have engulfed them. Each of these combines made a profit of more than \$13,500,000 during the last fiscal year in which the figures are available.

This distribution of wealth, as shown by government reports, may renew agitation for stringent anti-trust legislation and publicity of corporation profits. It may also be used by those who insist that the nation's wealth is falling into the hands of a few persons.

HUNGER IN PORTO RICO; WEALTH LEAVES ISLAND.

Washington.—Because of low wages and unemployment, Porto Ricans are leaving that island, according to Santiago Iglesias, Spanish secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

"The Porto Rican workers are not enjoying a prosperity so evident in the United States," said Mr. Iglesias. "Of the 1,400,000 population of this United States' possession, two-thirds are unemployed and the wages of those who can find work are miserable.

"Porto Rican prosperity has never been well distributed. Half a dozen corporations are prosperous. Their stockholders live in the United States and other countries, and

this constant drain of the island's wealth has brought Porto Rico to a state of pauperization. Education, sanitation and other internal improvements are neglected and the only remedy proposed by the national administration at Washington is for the hungry Porto Ricans to emigrate. Thousands of workers have already left. Last week 500 were sent to the Arizona cotton fields and many others will follow.

"For years the Porto Rican trade unionists have called attention to these evils, but made no progress. Conditions are so intolerable that the politicians and public press who formerly denounced the workers are urging many of their reforms."

FASCIST POISON PLAN OPPOSED BY WORKERS.

New York.—Trade unionists of Italian birth who are watching events in their native land, call attention to Mussolini's propaganda in the United States. These workers are supporting the American Anti-Fascist Alliance, whose recent convention in this city was addressed by President Green of the A. F. of L. He reaffirmed organized labor's opposition to the Fascist program.

"In Italy the voice of labor is stifled by the dictatorship of Mussolini and his henchmen," says Justice, official magazine of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. "In Italy labor organizations are outlawed. They are supplanted by Fascist 'trade unions,' led by Fascist marionettes who dance as the strings are pulled by castor-oil heroes. The eight-hour day has been destroyed, woman suffrage has practi-

cally met the same fate and freedom of the press, speech and assembly are relegated to the past.

"But Fascism is not content with dictatorship in Italy. They seem anxious to spread their poisonous propaganda into other lands. The Fascist dictators are conducting an energetic press propaganda everywhere. This would make them appear as 'saviors' of Italy, as restorers of national prosperity and economy, even at the cost of every elemental right of Italian citizens.

"To offset this propaganda, to expose the black-shirt dictators, and to check the gangrene of Fascism in the labor organizations of Italian composition in the United States, the Anti-Fascist Alliance was formed three years ago."

UNION SUES CLOAK MANUFACTURERS TO FORCE THEM TO KEEP AGREEMENT.

By International Labor News Service.

Toronto, Ont.—Whether employers are privileged to construe contracts to suit themselves is one of the questions the Canadian courts are being asked to decide, as a result of action taken by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, against the Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association, claiming damages for 25 employees discharged from work in a factory belonging to a member of the association. A court order compelling the re-engagement of these employees is also asked.

In 1925 the union signed an agreement with the manufacturers' association providing for machinery for settlement of disputes by conciliation and arbitration, it being expressly stipulated that "majority decisions of the Board of Arbitration shall be binding."

The union complains that the company involved in a dispute with 25 of its members

failed to make use of the machinery of adjustment provided in the agreement.

This suit is said to be the first of its kind in Canada, but a similar case was tried in Massachusetts in 1919, in which it was held by the court that an agreement providing for arbitration was legally binding.

LOGGERS' LOW WAGE.

Washington.—In a summary of wages and hours of labor in the lumber industry last year, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that the average full-time earnings per week were \$20.74. The average full time hours per week were 58.1.

The information compiled covers 61,193 wage earners (including 38 females) employed in 299 sawmills in 23 states and 9,133 wage earners in 72 logging camps in 10 of the same states.

PASSAIC STRIKERS IN REGULAR UNION.

By International Labor News Service.

Passaic, N. J.—In the largest demonstration since their strike started, textile workers in this city and vicinity celebrated their affiliation to the United Textile Workers of America. More than 25,000 strikers and other members of A. F. of L. unions marched through the principal streets. Many banners, expressive of the strikers' determination, were carried.

President Green was represented by Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative of the A. F. of L.

Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the A. F. of L., said workers reap far more benefit from intelligent understand-

ing of their problems than through physical force. "At least such has been the experience of the United Textile Workers, and upon such a policy our organization is founded," he said.

The demonstration was an unusual incident in the history of organized labor. It marked the entrance of several thousand workers into an A. F. of L. affiliation and the change of leadership in the midst of a strike.

The workers were unorganized when they struck 34 weeks ago because of a 10 percent wage cut. They have been arrested, clubbed, enjoined and subjected to other abuses, but are as determined as ever.

TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

AZORES

Portuguese Emigration—According to the Angra newspaper, "A Uniao," the restriction on immigration into the United States has intensified the emigration of Portuguese citizens to Brazil.

BRAZIL

Immigration—Immigrants continue to enter Brazil, according to reports of the Immigration Department, which states that during the first half of the current year 459 ships brought from abroad to Brazil 37,375 immigrants, who landed at the Immigration Station in the Ilha das Flores. During the same period 24,665 immigrants, constituting 3,991 families and 2,177 individuals were distributed throughout the interior. Of these, 1,856 were Japanese.

DENMARK

Unemployment—During the month of July, 1926, unemployment in Denmark showed a slight increase, the figure at the close of the month being 47,850 as compared with

45,241 at the beginning of the month. The condition is exceedingly abnormal.

ENGLAND

New Factories Bill—The text of the new factories bill (No. 2), which was formally introduced in the House of Commons August 2, 1926, has been issued. The object of the measure is to consolidate, with amendments, the enactments relating to factories. It contains general provisions regarding health, safety and welfare.

NEW ZEALAND

Unemployment—Unemployment continues to be a general condition in New Zealand, and though there seems to have been some recent improvement there are still about a thousand persons registered as being without employment in the City of Auckland.

SYRIA

Unemployment—Although no statistics are available regarding unemployment in Aleppo, it is generally conceded that the situation in this respect is the worst since

the war; and the unemployment problem has been aggravated by the presence of several thousand Armenian refugees from Turkey.

GASSED WORKER SUES.

Newark, N. J.—Henry Callis, former employe of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, has sued that corporation for \$200,000 damages. He has been bed-ridden since 1924 and alleges he is a victim of the fumes of tetraethyl gasoline. Experiments were conducted

with the new gasoline at the company's plant, near here. Several persons employed in the refinery died while the gas was being manufactured. Callis asserts that the company gave him no warning of danger, furnished no masks or gloves, and did not provide sufficient ventilation.

THEATER WORKERS OUT

Rock Island, Ill.—Musicians, stage employes and movie operators have suspended work in several Tri-Cities theaters because of wage differences of the first-named union.

LOW WAGE JAPANESE AIDED BY COURT RULE.

Portland, Ore.—A committee of the Central Labor Council reports that Federal Judge Wolverton's rulings in the so-called Jap conspiracy case at Toledo, this state, menace organized labor and should be appealed. The court gave the widest interpretation to conspiracy, and included two persons who would induce another to leave his employment, even though that person signed a contract without understanding conditions.

The case was based on the Pacific Spruce Corporation's employment of Japanese at its Toledo mills. Citizens induced them to leave and one of the Japs sued for damages in the federal district court. He was represented

by the corporation's attorneys and he secured an award of \$2,500.

Judge Wolverton told the jury that any persuasion that resulted in the Japs leaving was an effort to induce them to violate their contract.

"The instructions also appear to hold that two or more persons engaged in such persuasion is a conspiracy as defined by law and is therefore illegal," the trade union committee said.

The corporation had promised that no Japs would be employed. Toledo citizens are united against making their community an Oriental colony, with resultant lowering of living standards.

TRAIN HOLDUP AND MURDER.



ROY A. A. DE AUTREMONT RAY CHARLES DE AUTREMONT HUGH DE AUTREMONT

The Government of the United States, the State of Oregon and the Southern Pacific Company are offering rewards totalling \$15,900 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of three bandits, who, on October 11th, 1923, held up a train in the tunnel just west of Siskiyou, Oregon, dynamited the mail car, killing the clerk, whose

body was burned in the fire following the explosion, and shot down the engineer, fireman and brakeman in cold blood.

Conclusive evidence obtained shows that Roy, Ray and Hugh De Autremont, three brothers who lived at Eugene, Oregon, com-

mitted the atrocious deed. The descriptions of the alleged perpetrators of the crime are as follows:

Roy A. A. DeAutremont, alias H. A. Harris, alias R. A. Burton, age 23 in 1923; weight 135-140 pounds; height 5 feet 6 inches. Complexion medium light. Hair medium light brown. Eyes peculiar looking, narrow and squinty, light brown. Wears glasses in reading. Face broad at the cheek bones. Nervous, and a "dreamer." Likes to argue against the Bible. Long, turned up nose and prominent nostrils. Tonsils have been removed. Head round. Wears No. 6 shoe. Boastful and egotistical. Clips his words. Forward and presuming with women. First upper right molar tooth has amalgam filling, as have both first right and left lower molars.

Ray DeAutremont, alias R. C. Burton, alias William Elliott, alias Chas. R. Joseph, age 23 in 1923. Height 5 feet 6 inches. Weight 135-140 pounds. Complexion medium light. Hair medium light brown. Broad face. Prominent nostrils. Short cut neck. Eyes, peculiar looking, light brown, small and squinty. Wears glasses when reading. Big

toe nail on left foot turned up. Cut scar at tip of left forefinger inner, and at back of second joint right middle finger, also round cut scar back of head. Gold foil in upper left cuspid, measil surface. Amalgam filling, upper left first molar, occlusal surface. Gold inlay, upper right cuspid, measil and incisive angle.

Hugh DeAutremont, alias E. E. James, alias Hugh DeKay, alias Hugh DeLerious, alias Hugh DeCoy, age 19 in 1923, looks older. Height 5 ft. 7 inches. Weight about 135 pounds. Complexion fair, eyes blue. Nose slightly pug. Hair medium light, slightly sandy and curly. Amalgam filling first right and left molars, and same in first right upper molar. Likes to argue and is good debater. Fond of sports, particularly boxing and running. Expressed desire for traveling, and has boasted of trips he has made by riding freight trains. He is bright and alert and has a high school education. Little fingers turn outward at first joint.

Any information concerning either or all of the three should be communicated to C. Riddiford, Post Office Inspector, Spokane, Wash.

Smiles

Rapid-Fire Eater.

A small negro boy went to a physician to be treated for a painful sensation in one of his ears. Upon examination, the ear was found to be full of water.

"How did it happen?" he was asked, after his ear had been drained. "Been going in swimming?"

"Nah, suh," said the little fellow, "been eatin' watermelon."

Not Him.

The doctor rushed out of his study in a state of great excitement.

"Get my bag at once!" he shouted.

"Why, what is the matter?" inquired his wife.

"Some fellow has just telephoned that he can't live without me," gasped the medical man as he reached for his hat.

His wife gave a sigh of relief.

"Just a moment," she said gently. "I think that call was for our daughter, dear."

A Heckler Silenced.

An eloquent politician was constantly interrupted by a man in the crowd, who kept on shouting out "Liar!" After about the twentieth repetition, that speaker paused and fixed his eye on his tormentor. "If the gentleman who persists in interrupting," he said, "will be good enough to tell us his name, instead of merely shouting out his profession, I am sure we shall all be pleased to make his acquaintance."

Needed Co-operation!

The yardmaster was interviewing an Irishman who had applied for a job as a motor-bus driver.

"Can you drive a car?" asked the yardmaster.

"Can Oi drive a car?" repeated the Irishman, scornfully.

"Well, suppose you run the bus into the shed."

Pat climbed onto the trembling vehicle. He looked around, grabbed the biggest lever and pulled it for all he was worth. Zip! she went into the shed. Pat saw trouble ahead and, guessing what would happen, reversed the lever. Out she went; then in again.

"I thought you said you could run a car!" demanded the yardmaster.

But Pat had an answer ready. "Oi had her in three times. Why didn't you shut the door?"

State Pride.

A Florida man who was suddenly called North on business stopped off and spent Sunday in Washington. As he was passing a church during the evening he thought he would drop in, although the service was half over. The minister was preaching a sermon on heaven, and he exhausted the language in describing its glories. A man in the same pew turned to the Florida man

and whispered: "It must be a beautiful place; how I would like to be there!"

The stranger responded: "Beautiful is no name for it. I've been there three years."

"Been to heaven three years?"

"Was he describing heaven?"

"Certainly; what did you think he was describing?"

"Well, I'll be everlastingly bumswizzled if I didn't think he was telling about Florida! But I think he was making it pretty tame."

Office Gossip.

The pencil has made quite a few pointed remarks about the sponge being soaked all day, and the waste basket being full also. The scissors are cutting up, and the paper weight is trying to hold them down. The mucilage is sticking around to see the stamps get a good licking in the morning. The ink's well, but feels blue because bill is stuck on the file. The calendar is expecting to get a few days off and worse of all, the blotter is taking it all in.

Keeping in Touch.

The waiter was exceedingly slow and the diner was much annoyed. "Look here, waiter," he said at last, "bring me a cup of coffee, and while you're away don't forget to drop me a line occasionally just to let me know how you're getting along.—Exchange.

Problem.

"Ah, good mornin', Mrs. Hennessey.

"An' how is everything?"

"Sure, an' I'm having one grand time betwixt me husband an' the furnace. If I keep me eye on one, the other is sure to go out."

Pat's Handicap.

Murphy had a queer little Irish fellow named McGinnis working for him. Now, Murphy had a contract with a steamship company to remove a ledge of rock from under one of their piers, so that they could have a greater depth of water in which to berth their ships. He put McGinnis on the job.

It was the first time McGinnis had ever worn a diver's suit. Anyway, he was lowered under the water with a pick in his hands and told to tackle the ledge.

He hadn't been down ten minutes when there came a tug at the signal line, showing that McGinnis wanted to come up. They pulled him up and took off his helmet.

"Take off th' rist uv ut!" said McGinnis.

"Why, phwat's th' matter?" asked the foreman.

"Take off th' rist uv ut!" said McGinnis again. "Oi'll wor-rk no longer on a job where Oi can't shpit on me hands!"

Brotherly Love.

The two colored brothers were apparently about to come to blows.

"Niggah, don't mess wid me," warned one, "cause when you do yo' sure is flirtin' with a hearse."

"Don't pesticate wid me, niggah," replied the other, showing a great bony fist; "don't fo'ce me to press dis upon yo', cause if yo' do Ah'll hit yo' so ha'd Ah'll separate yo' ideas from yo' habits; Ah'll just natcherally knock yo' from amazin' grace into a floatin' opportunity."

"If yo' mess with me, niggah," replied the other, "Ah'll just make one pass, and dere'll be a man pattin' yo' in de face wid a spade tomorrow mornin'."—Borrowed.

Poetical Selections

A SIMPLE SERMON.

There's only one method of meetin' life's test;

Jes' keep on a-strivin' and hope fur the best. Don't give up the game and retire in dismay

'Cause hammers are thrown when you'd like a bouquet.

This world would be tiresome; we'd all get the blues

If all the folks in it held just the same views;

So finish your work; show the best of your skill.

"Some folks won't like it, but other folks will."

If you're leadin' an army, or buildin' a fence,

Do the best that you can with your own common sense.

One small word of praise in this journey of tears

Outweighs in the balance 'gainst cartloads of sneers.

The plants that we're passin' as commonplace weeds

Oft prove to be jes' what some sufferer needs.

So, keep on a-goin'; don't stay standin' still;

"Some folks won't like you, but other folks will."

—Christian Standard.

Lodge Notices

LIST OF MEMBERS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED

Dyner—Lodge No. 520.

Any secretary taking up the card of W. E. Dyner, Reg. No. 84593, will please hold same and notify the undersigned, as this brother left here owing a small clothing bill, that Lodge No. 520 went good for. P. J. Gallagher, S. L. 520.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

of the Boilermakers' & Iron Shipbuilders' Journal published monthly at Kansas City, Mo., for October, 1926.

State of Kansas, County of Wyandotte—ss. Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. J. Barry, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor and manager of the Boilermakers' & Iron Shipbuilders' Journal and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders & Helpers of America, Kansas City, Kas.; Editor, J. J. Barry, Kansas City, Kas.; Managing Editor, none; Business Manager, J. J. Barry, Kansas City, Kas.

2. That the owner is (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and addresses of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.) J. A. Franklin, International President, Kansas City, Kas.; Joe Flynn, International Secretary-Treasurer, Kansas City, Kas.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

J. J. BARRY,
Editor, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of October, 1926.

(Seal) HOWARD H. THORNE,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires May 19, 1928.)

IKE S. LEVIN

DANVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

Headquarters for Union Made
Clothing, Shoes and Furnishings

STACY ADAMS SHOES
HELDMAN CLOTHES
MALLORY HATS

Main and Jackson Danville, Illinois

Get this **FREE** for you

SAMPLE

GALLSTONES

Liver and Stomach Troubles

You do not need to suffer from gallstones, pains in back, or liver and stomach troubles. You can get rid of them now, if you will send for this free sample. Gallstones are dangerous; they are painful, torture, and cause burning pains around your liver, pains in your sides, and often they cause chills, fever, colic, indigestion, or gastritis. Let me send you a liberal sample of Dr. Hildebrand's famous **Free Proof** Gallstone and Liver Capsules, and be relieved. They may save your life—avoid an operation. Send name and address today; no obligation. Dr. Hildebrand's Laboratory, Dept. 662 155 N. Union Ave., Chicago, Ill.

RHEUMATISM



While in France with the American Army I obtained a French prescription for the treatment of Rheumatism and Neuritis. I have given this to thousands with wonderful results. The prescription costs me nothing. I ask nothing for it. I will mail it if you will send me your address. A postal will bring it. Write today.

PAUL CASE, Dept. 109, Brockton, Mass.

PATENTS

Promptness Assured. Best Results.
Booklet Free. Highest References.

Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer
644 G. Street Washington, D. C.

Don't Envy the Plumber. Be One!



**I can teach you
how to make
from \$10 to \$50
—every day of
the year as a
Plumber**

Ray Smythe
Pres.

Are you able to do that now? Are you enjoying the good things in life that a trained plumber's income will give you? If not, you can regardless of past occupation.

I am speaking from years of experience. I know what I can do, because I know what I have done for hundreds of others.

PLUMBERS RANK AT THE TOP ROUND OF WAGE EARNERS—In the skilled mechanics class—they get top pay. If you doubt that, just investigate the comparison of trade wages put out by the United States Department of Labor Bureau Statistics. Don't take my word for it.

And mind you—a trained plumber can be on the job every working day of the year. **HE DOESN'T STARVE ONE WEEK AND FEED ON THE FAT OF THE LAND THE NEXT.** He can have a steady income and a steady job. There is a shortage of trained plumbers in this country right now and there **WILL** be for years to come. This means that the fellow that understands his business need not worry about losing his job.

And here is another thing—if you understand the plumbing trade you can start a shop of your own and "clean-up." You've heard jokes about the amount of money plumbers make. Let me tell you—it isn't a "joke"—it is a

FACT. Here, too, is where the \$50.00 and more a day comes in. If you doubt this, just hire a plumber and have to pay the bill.



Do You Want Some of It?

You can get it and won't have to wait a thousand years either. Here in the Universal Plumbing School we can positively teach you the Plumbing Trade in ten weeks' time, altho we issue you a Life Scholarship. I mean we will teach you plumbing in a way that should enable you to secure a plumber's certificate—to hold down a plumber's job and to earn a plumber's income. Age is no handicap, if you are between 16 and 60.



Not a Correspondence School

THERE IS NO "MAYBE" ABOUT THAT. This is strictly a tool-using school. You are instructed and work with **TOOLS—MATERIALS**—you become an expert in Lead Work—Plan Reading—all other tricks. You get right down to brass tacks the minute you enter.

This school proposition is **NOT AN EXPERIMENT.** We have been teaching plumbing—have been putting men on the highway to success for years. I can show you letters from men all over the United States who have mastered plumbing through this school—who conduct big business or hold high pay jobs today.

What I have done for them I can do for you

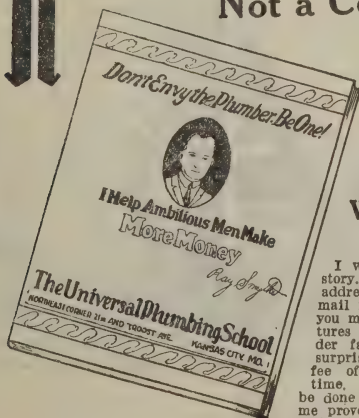
I want to tell you the whole interesting story. I want you to write your name and address in the coupon right now and mail it to me today. I want to send you my catalog—chuck full of pictures and straight from the shoulder facts. You will also be surprised at my low tuition fee offered for a short time. I know what can be done for you. Let me prove it. It's no obligation.

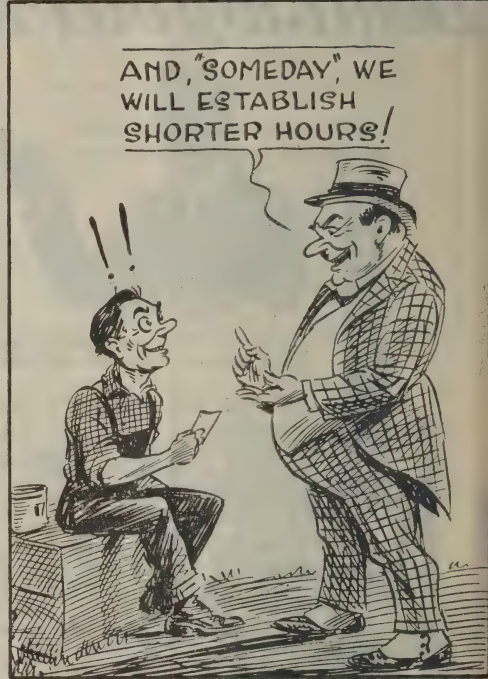
Mr. Ray
Smythe, Pres.,
Universal Plumbing
School, The
Kansas City School
of Plumbing,
2115 Troost Ave.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Send me your catalog. I'd like to know all about your school—the money-making possibilities and so forth.

Name

Address





THE BOILERMAKERS' and IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

— OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE —

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS
IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA**

VOL. XXXVIII

KANSAS CITY, MO., NOVEMBER, 1926

NUMBER 11

Office of Editor-Manager, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kas.
Published monthly at 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Price, \$1.00 per year.

COMPANY UNIONS WILL ULTIMATELY FAIL

"Company unions will fail ultimately and that is because they cannot in the very nature of things serve the needs of the working people. They do not permit the worker to exercise his own freedom, to express his own opinion, to put into effect his own will."

This declaration was made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the shadow of great industries in Detroit which have denied their employes the right to organize and have forced upon them organizations that give the employers complete control over wages, hours and working conditions.

President Green then asked:

"Who was it that led in the agitation for higher living standards? Who was it that defended a progressive reduction in hours of labor suitable to the needs of the workers and the development of our modern industrial life? Who was it that led in these great economic reforms in America? It was the trade union movement."

He then referred to the absence of representatives of company unions from all movements in the interest of the working women, in the interest of sanitary inspection, in the interest of social justice and workmen's compensation.

"Whose voice was heard in the councils of our legislative chambers?" he asked. "Who was it spoke for the women and children? Were the representatives of the company unions there? Can they claim credit for a single legislative reform? And the movement that cannot protect the women and children of our land, that cannot advance a moral and economic influence can never live in America."

President Green's scathing arraignment of company unions was in answer to addresses welcoming the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention to Detroit.

"This is indeed a great city," he said, "a great manufacturing center, a beehive of industry, and as I look at this great city, with its broad streets, its towering buildings, its beautiful homes, I am reminded that, after all, it is the great hosts of labor that,

through their skill and genius and their service, build and erected this great city. If the busy life of this community, if the manufacturing plants established here if the homes that have been built and the buildings that have been erected, depended absolutely and wholly upon the capital that men possessed, it would still remain a broad expanse of prairie; but with money used and the magic hand of labor applied, we have seen a city erected here that challenges the admiration of the world, a city of which we are proud and which we are delighted to honor.

"I am reminded just now that there has come to us through devious ways the information that there are some minority groups of this city who seemed somewhat alarmed because of our presence here. Perhaps they still entertain the idea that the representatives of labor are vicious backwoodsmen who know little about cultured life, but as a refutation of that impression, I invite them here; I invite them to come among us during the deliberations of this convention, sit with us, look and listen, and when they depart I will leave it to their judgment and to their conscience as to whether or not the representative men and women of labor assembled here in this city do not compare favorably with any other group in society.

"I am reminded further that there is some apprehension in the minds of some who assume to speak for these minority groups lest we might disturb the tranquility and economic peace that prevails in this city. That would imply that there is tranquility, peace and satisfaction among the working people of this city. Well, I wonder if that is true? If that assertion is correct, then I ask in all fairness why did these people who are so peaceful and subdued elect a trade-unionist as the chief executive of this city? As an answer to the assertion that peace and tranquility prevail in this city, I would submit in evidence, as exhibit number one, the Honorable John Smith, Mayor of the City of Detroit.

"But, my friends, I am sure that much of

this apprehension expressed is due to a lack of understanding of the motives, the principles and the policies of our great American labor movement. We come into every community as a constructive force, an organization that attempts to establish in every community a full and free exercise of all the rights of men. We hold that men must be free, and anyone who is not economically free is not free indeed, and it is our purpose to make men politically free, religiously free and economically free, and we propose, with all the diligence at our command, with all the force of our economic movement to carry on our work among the working people of America in every city and in every state of the union—the work of freedom, of liberty, until every man may exercise his own judgment in deciding as to whether or not he will identify himself with the labor movement.

"I think I can with profit to us all direct our attention to some of the things with which we are called to contend, some of the difficult situations that face us. We know from our history, from the experience of the labor movement, that our whole pathway, the road over which we have traveled, is marked with conflict and struggle and sacrifice. Our labor movement did not reach the proud position it occupies today without struggle and without sacrifice. Men gave their all for this movement and as men gave their all for it in the past, we have millions of volunteers now who are just as willing to give their all for it today.

"Now, a movement that is inspired by such sentiments, by such loyalty and devotion to principles, should be accepted by all thinking citizens as a fixture in our institutional and economic life. The labor movement is here, it will remain; it will ever remain; its destruction is inconceivable; it has proved by conflict and contest its right to be recognized as a part of the institutional life of our great land. But we have been met with open opposition and subtle opposition. We welcome it from whatever source it may come; we are ready to meet it, because we are standing fairly and squarely upon sound principles; our cause is just; we believe in it; it must ultimately and eventually appeal to the heart and conscience of every honest, upright, upstanding American citizen.

"It is necessary, fellow delegates, for me in this brief reference to sum up our experiences to refer to the open struggles in which those whom you represent have been engaged. They are fresh in your minds. Some of you are here today deeply concerned about struggles which are going on now among your constituents. We know about these things, and therefore, it will not be to my purpose to review in detail these open struggles in which we have been, and in some of which we are now, engaged.

"But I want to refer to a subtle influence that is attracting the attention of the work-

ing people of the country. I refer to this movement among manufacturers who sensed the instinct of the workers for organization and who attempted to satisfy that instinct by conferring upon them a ready-made organization fashioned upon their own notions and subject to their control.

"I refer to this organization of company unions, shop representation plans, these organizations which were conceived and developed by the so-called industrial experts. I think I can say that it is in our country where this experiment is being tried on a large scale. We know about it, we meet it, we must contend with it, consequently it deserves some consideration at our hands. I think the employers who favor this kind of opposition—and I classify it as that—to the bona fide, democratically controlled organized labor movement of our land learned some time ago that it was impossible to prevent the workers from identifying themselves with the bona fide organized labor movement.

"We are living in an age of organization, when the instinct and the urge to organize is strong and impelling, when men realize, and women as well, that it is impossible to stand aloof as individuals, either socially, politically or economically. These employers, sensing that new development in our modern life, have tried this new tack of grasping these forms of organization, of presenting them to their workers, and hoping and expecting that these workers will sit down satisfied because their instinct for organization has been in a measure met.

"My friends, if I am a student at all of economics and economic development, I predict that this experiment will fail ultimately, just as experiments of this kind and character in other fields have failed. Why? Because, first, these movements are local in character; each employer has his own peculiar form organization, and an organization so localized in character, so transient in its basis, must ultimately fail.

"Again, the company union does not permit the worker to exercise his own freedom, to exercise his own opinions, to put into effect his own will; he is always controlled by those who shaped and formed this organization and conferred it upon him. The working people will not long subject themselves to such subordination of conscience, judgment or will, because if there is anyone characteristic of the working people of our land that stands out more prominently than another it is this determination to be independent and free in America—economically free and politically free.

"There is another reason why, in my judgment, the company union will fail ultimately, and that is because it cannot, in the very nature of things, serve the needs of the working people. I must enlarge upon that just a moment. The trade union movement has been serving the workers for more than half a century in America. It has sensed their needs, and in season and out of

season it has served the workers of our land. Who was it that led in the agitation for high living standards? Who was it that demanded increases in wages? Who was it that advocated a progressive reduction in hours of labor suitable to the needs of the workers and the development of our modern industrial life? Who was it that led in these great economic reforms in America?

"Long before the company unions were thought of, long before this idea originated in the minds of those who formed them, the trade union movement was on the economic field, using its great economic and moral strength in furthering the interests of the working people of America and the working people of the world.

"When legislation was advanced in the interest of children, in the interest of working women, in the interest of sanitary inspection, in the interest of social justice, workmen's compensation, who was it appeared before the committee of legislatures of the different states and of the federal government?

"Whose voice was heard in the councils of our legislative chambers?

"Who was it spoke for the women and children?

"Were the representatives of these company unions there?

"Can they claim credit for a single legislative reform?

"And the movement that cannot protect the women and children of our land, that cannot advance a moral and economic influence can never live in America.

"We are committed to a definite program. We are organizing for definite purposes. We are united for the purpose of advancing the economic, the social, the industrial and cultural welfare of the great mass of the people.

"Who was it that led in the fight for reduced hours, the shorter workday and the shorter week? I leave that to the record. Let it answer, because the record justifies the claim that organized labor makes the shortening of the hours of labor a primary object. It was one of the fundamental demands of practically the first convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"And from that time until now we have never ceased in our efforts to secure shorter working days for the worker, and it is our purpose to continue that policy of securing for the workers a shorter workday and a shorter work week as industrial conditions will permit and as the productivity of our working people will demand.

"We are glad to welcome action on the part of any employer, large or small, in establishing the shorter work week, and we ask him to accept the philosophy and the theory of the American Federation of Labor regarding this great social reform.

"There are many in this country who reap what they do not sow, who enjoy blessings and benefits for which they are not responsible. There are many who would

like to claim credit for themselves, but in our old fashioned way, in our methodical work, we will go forward doing the things we have in mind, performing the work we have set our face to do, bringing about the reforms that are close to the hearts and minds of the working people until we make America an ideal place in which to live.

"Now, fellow delegates, I have covered briefly some points that appeal to me and about which I know you are thinking. You are here for the purpose of legislating in the interest of the working people of our land, for what we do here will not only affect the economic and social welfare of the membership of organized labor, but in a larger and broader sense it will affect the well-being and happiness of those thousands of unorganized workers who are inarticulate and whose voice cannot be heard.

"So, sensing our deep responsibilities, let us apply ourselves to the task; let us discharge the responsibility which rests upon us in a manner befitting the representatives of our great organization. Let us go back to our homes with a record of which we are proud, one that will compare favorably with the records of past conventions. And as we sense new problems, as we face new issues, let us face them courageously, because we know that within our ranks we possess the intelligence and the virtue and the courage and the commonsense to deal with these problems rightfully and correctly.

"And let us not forget the children, let us remember them and the fight in which we are engaged for them. If we do not speak for them, who will?

"If we do not carry on the agitation for the adoption of the federal amendment, who will?

"Do we hear it coming from the other groups? Are there other voices raised in behalf of the children?

"It must remain for the American Federation of Labor to carry on the struggle, to hold aloft the banner, to keep alive the issue until the conscience of the American people is sufficiently aroused to the needs of the situation and the different states will then approve of the federal amendment.

"I feel deeply the great responsibility that rests upon me. I have tried during the past year to translate into words the hopes and aspirations of the working people of our country. I have carried the message of organized labor into fields hitherto unimproved. I have spoken to friend and foe and I have endeavored to truthfully and honestly bespeak the heartbeats, the hopes and aspirations and the purposes of our great movement.

"I bring to this convention the record of the past year. I leave it to you for your determination, but I promise and pledge to you that all the powers I possess, physical and mental, will be given to the great work of this organized labor movement."

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' JOURNAL

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

JOHN J. BARRY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Sent in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. J. Barry, Editor, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kans.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co.  Kansas City, Missouri.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

The forty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opened its sessions in Detroit, Mich., on Monday, October 4. The convention was called to order by Mr. William B. Fitzgerald, first vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, who presented President Green, as the presiding officer. Addresses of welcome were made by Mr. Fitzgerald; Mr. Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor; Hon. John Smith, mayor of the city of Detroit, and Mr. Frank Wade, president of the Michigan State Federation of Labor. President Green ably responded to the addresses on behalf of the assembled delegates.

The Committee on Credentials submitted their report and upon their recommendation four hundred and three delegates representing ninety-one international and national unions, four departments, twenty-eight state branches, seventy-two central bodies, sixteen local trade and federal labor unions and seven fraternal delegates were seated. President Green introduced to the convention the following fraternal delegates—Messrs. J. Bramley and G. Hicks, representing the British Trade Union Congress; Mr. Richard Lynch, representing the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, and Messrs. Ricardo Trerino, Jose F. Guitenez and Salustio Hernandez, representing the Mexican Federation of Labor.

Our International Brotherhood was represented by President Franklin and Brothers John Dohney of Chicago, Ill., and Charles Scott of Philadelphia, Pa. The interest of our organization was carefully and ably looked after by them. All three received important committee appointments and acquitted themselves in a creditable manner.

There were a large number of resolutions introduced during the first three days and they concern many important subjects. The following are some of the outstanding declarations adopted by the convention, that should be of special interest to our members.

1. To oppose "to the full extent of its power the effort of employers to compel employes to join company union."
2. To continue a vigorous national campaign for the abolition of child labor.
3. Encourage co-operation between workers and management in the conduct of industry with a view to reducing production costs for the benefit of all.
4. Opposing the abolition of the direct primary system.
5. Resist without quarter the subversive propaganda of Russian sympathizers within the ranks of American labor.
6. For the five-day week of forty hours throughout American industry.

President Green and his entire Executive Council were re-elected by unanimous vote of the delegates. Los Angeles was selected as the next convention city.

From all reports the convention was one of the most educational and constructive that has ever been held by the American Federation of Labor.

B. & O. DISCONTINUES USING PENNSYLVANIA STATION

Having been shut out of New York City by the termination of its contract to use the Pennsylvania Terminal, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has launched an experiment

in passenger delivery which may mark the beginning of a revolution in transportation. Recently this road discontinued using the Pennsylvania Station there and it has now established bus and ferry service from Jersey City to two terminals in the business district of New York.

It seems strange to make the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel into a railroad station and equally strange to put a New York office building in the same classification, but that is what the Baltimore & Ohio has done in installing the new bus line which now connects the Waldorf and the office building—which is located in Pershing Square—by motor and by ferry with the Jersey City Station.

The Reading Terminal at Jersey City has been remodeled; two tracks have been planked over and on this runway the beautifully upholstered motor coaches are driven in to meet the Pullmans coming from Philadelphia. A ferry waits to take the passengers across the river for the drive to the conveniently located bus terminals. In the Waldorf-Astoria the railroad has established a waiting room, retiring rooms, ticket office and a parcel room, opening directly into the lobby of the hotel. In the Pershing Square building two waiting rooms, with ticket offices and all the adjuncts of the modern station, are provided. The train schedules commence at the Waldorf and Pershing Square stations, so the passengers when they take the busses may be considered to have "made" their trains and are saved the bother and expense of taking a taxi from downtown New York to the station. The ferry boats and trains wait for the busses, and the railroad ticket entitles the passenger to this service without extra cost.

The action taken by the Pennsylvania officials in not granting the Baltimore & Ohio the same privilege of using their terminal, which was extended to them during federal control will undoubtedly prove costly to the Pennsylvania road if the experiment proves satisfactory, as no doubt the passengers on other roads will demand the same service that is now being furnished by the Baltimore & Ohio.

PRESIDENT GREEN VISITS KANSAS CITY IN BEHALF OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, addressed three enthusiastic audiences in Kansas City, Thursday, October 21, in behalf of the Workmen's Compensation Law. He not only pleaded with them to go to the polls on November 2 and vote for this important legislation, but illustrated the facts so forcibly that it seemed impossible that any man or woman could fail to comprehend the protection the workers and their families will receive under this legislation.

His first address was to the members of the City Club, which is composed of a large majority of the business men in Kansas City, Mo. He traced the history of the growth of the movement for compensation for the injured workmen and deplored the fact that Missouri, an industrial state, should be one of the last to enact such a measure. He pointed out that all the western states, which are practically agricultural and where compensation is not as necessary as in an industrial state had enacted such a measure and protected the men, women and children within their boundaries. He told how the industrial workers are exposed to the hazard and dangers of mining, manufacturing, building and other pursuits of industry and how many times the life and safety of the entire group depended upon the action and care of one man. He emphasized that men and women must work together in originating and promoting legislation which would protect their health, guard them against danger and compensate them for injury and accidents sustained during the course of employment.

In the afternoon President Green made an informal short talk at the Lathrop Trade School and in the evening at the Eagles' Hall where he spoke to the union workers, who gave him an enthusiastic reception and held the attention of his audience for more than an hour, as well as thousands of people who were listening in on the radio. His visit has had a good effect on the people and the daily papers made favorable comments on his utterances.

In President Green, we have a most able leader, he is conscientious and aggressive and organized labor is fortunate in having such a man head its movement.

RECENT INCREASE IN WAGES

Negotiations between the management of the New York Central Railways Company and the representatives of System Federation No. 103, relative to an increase in wages, was concluded recently and an agreement reached which provides for an increase of 3c per hour for all mechanics, helpers and apprentices. This increase, when applied to the present rate, will establish the minimum rates of 76c per hour for mechanics and 53c per hour for helpers; the new rates become effective September 1.

The Federated Schedule Committee has also secured the same increase for the

shop crafts employed on the Michigan Central Railway, and at the time of this writing the committee is negotiating with the proper officials of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the Boston & Albany railroads relative to securing the same increase for the shop crafts employed on these roads. No doubt they will be successful as they are the subsidiary lines of the New York Central System.

Shortly after the first of last month negotiations between the management of the Big Four Railway Company and the representatives of System Federation No. 54 relative to an increase in wages was concluded and an agreement reached which provides for an increase of 3c per hour for all mechanics, helpers and apprentices; increase effective September 1. This road is also a subsidiary to the New York Central lines, however, they are under separate management.

We are also in receipt of information from Brother Harvey, general chairman, District No. 31, Baltimore & Ohio Railway in which he advises that the General Committee of System Federation No. 30 has completed negotiations with the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, a subsidiary of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway System which is known as its New York Terminal lines, and they have been successful in securing the same increase in wages and conditions for the men on that railroad that were secured on the Baltimore & Ohio proper, which is an increase of 2c per hour and time and one-half for all service performed on Sundays and holidays including road service, waiting, traveling, or working. This makes the rates of pay for the entire membership of District No. 31 as follows: Boilermakers, 75c per hour; boiler inspectors, 80c per hour; boilermakers autogenous welders, 80c per hour; flangers and layer outs, 80c per hour; helpers, 52c per hour; flange fire helpers, 57c per hour.

OUR MEMBERS IN CONTRACT SHOPS AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON STRIKE

All members of Lodge No. 37 employed in the contract shops at New Orleans, La., to the number of about three hundred members went on strike September 27 for an increase in wages.

The men are asking for 90c per hour for mechanics and 60c per hour for helpers. Their old rates of pay were mechanics 75c per hour, helpers 45c per hour. While our members expect an early and favorable settlement, still they are not taking any chances, and are making plans to carry on the fight to a successful finish, no matter how long it may take. At this writing the following firms have granted the increase requested—Southern Boiler Scaling, Inc. and Bishop-Edell Machine Works, Inc.

In the meantime all traveling brothers should stay away from this city. When a settlement is reached all will be formally notified through the columns of the Journal.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO MEET

Before this issue of the Journal reaches all of our members, the members of the Executive Council of our International Brotherhood will have assembled at headquarters for the purpose of holding their annual meeting, as President Franklin has issued a call for the meeting to convene November 1. While there is nothing of special importance to come before the council for action at this time, still there is a large volume of business that accumulated during the year which they will take up and act upon, and no doubt they will be in session at least ten days, or two weeks.

VETERAN SOCIALIST LEADER PASSES

The death of Eugene V. Debs removes from the stage of life one of the world's most picturesque and pathetic figures. As the recognized leader of the Socialist party in America, he was five times its nominee for the presidency. He fought for principles he believed were right and went to jail rather than relinquish them.

Mr. Debs was born in Terre Haute, November 5, 1855. He left school in his 'teens after obtaining a common school education and started as a railroad fireman. Then for five years he was an employe in a wholesale grocery firm, but in 1880 returned to railroading. In the meantime he had become city clerk of Terre Haute and in 1885 he was elected to the Indiana legislature, that same year he was married to Katherine Metzel, who survives him.

It was Mr. Debs's work as a locomotive fireman that turned his attention to the laboring classes and he soon became active in labor organizations. He was grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen from 1880 to 1893 and from that year to 1897 was president of the American Railway Union. He was chairman of the National Council of Social Democracy in 1897 and

1898 and two years later, in 1900, made his first race for the presidency of the United States on the Socialist ticket.

Previously he had served the first of his numerous jail sentences following his conviction of violating an injunction while he was managing the strike of western railroads in 1894. He originally was charged with conspiracy but was acquitted. Conviction on the injunction violation charge brought a six months' sentence. In 1904, 1908 and 1912 Mr. Debs again was the Socialist standard bearer in the presidential campaigns. It was during the war in 1918 that he was convicted of violation of the federal espionage act and was sentenced to prison. He was released from prison December 25, 1921, after serving thirty-two months of his sentence.

Mr. Debs left prison a broken man. His health failed steadily and May 2 of this year it was disclosed he was suffering from a general breakdown in his home at Terre Haute, Ind. No man whose name decorated the history of this republic during the last years of the nineteenth century and the opening of the present was more idolized by his followers than Eugene V. Debs. Perhaps no man's policies were more bitterly hated, some times feared, by the defenders of the existing system.

Eugene V. Debs loomed large in the politics of the nation for a minority representative. He knew, and his friends and enemies knew, that his repeated candidacy for the presidency were always hopeless from the standpoint of possible election. But he made each fight a gallant struggle and won the love of his adherents and at least the respect of his enemies. May his soul rest in peace.

QUOTATIONS

It is a delicious moment, certainly, that of being well nestled in bed, and feeling that you shall drop gently to sleep. The good is to come, not past; the limbs have just been tired enough to render them remaining in one posture delightful; the labor of the day is gone. A gentle failure of the perceptions creeps over you; the spirit of consciousness disengages itself once more, and with slow and hushing degrees, like a mother detaching her hand from that of a sleeping child, the mind seems to have a balmy lid closing over it, like the eye—it is closed—the mysterious spirit has gone to take its airy rounds.—Leigh Hunt.

The prospect of penury in age is so gloomy and terrifying that every man who looks before him must resolve to avoid it; and it must be avoided generally by the science of sparing.—Dr. Johnson.

The slightest emotion of disinterested kindness that passes through the mind, improves and refreshes that mind, producing generous thought and noble feeling. We should cherish kind wishes, for a time may come when we may be enabled to put them in practice.—Miss Mitford.

Always man needs woman for his friend. He needs her clearer vision, her subtler insight, her softer thought, her winged soul, her pure and tender heart. Always woman needs man to be her friend. She needs the vigor of his purpose, the ardor of his will, his calmer judgment, his braver force of action, his reverence and his devotion.—Mary Clemmar.

Cheerfulness sharpens the edge and removes the rust from the mind. A joyous heart supplies oil to our inward machinery, and makes the whole of our powers work with ease and efficiency; hence it is one of the utmost importance that we contain a contented, cheerful, genial disposition.—Augey.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE

McGowen Boiler Shop, Minneapolis, Minn. (Unfair.)

W. K. Henderson Machine Foundry & Boiler Works, Shreveport, La. (Unfair.)

Wilson Bros., Hoboken, N. J. (Unfair.)

McIlvain & Spiegel, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Unfair.)

McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.)

Georgia Car & Locomotive Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Unfair.)

American Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Indianapolis, Ind. (Unfair.)

W. D. Briscoe, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)

Higgins Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)

John Thomas Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)

Warren City Tank & Boiler Works, East Boston, Mass. (Unfair.)

Stacey Brothers Gas Construction, Buffalo, S. Y. (Unfair.)

The Industrial Iron Works, Jersey City, N. J.

William Dillon Company, Jersey City, N. J. Contract Shops, New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)

RAILROAD STRIKES STILL IN EFFECT

Long Island Railroad.

Pennsylvania.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF ASSISTANT INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT WM. ATKINSON

Since my last report we have been receiving numerous letters from the membership throughout the country informing us that business is picking up. We are also receiving many requests from delinquent members as to what it will cost them to re-instate and again become active members of our International Brotherhood, as they are beginning to realize there is no chance for them to secure an increase in pay or improve their working conditions by holding membership in a "so-called" company union, which has been organized and which is controlled by the officials or some emissary of the company.

In the past few months, several of the railroads where the company union is in effect, have granted increases in pay to the shopmen; however, we find after a careful investigation practically everyone of these railroads immediately re-classified the men, which resulted in many instances in reducing the pay of the shopmen. We find after careful investigation on practically all of the railroads that have established company unions, they have several classes of mechanics and helpers in each craft, and are classified as first, second, third or fourth class mechanics and helpers. When the increase in pay was granted many of the mechanics and helpers classified as first class men were reduced to second class men, and men classified as second class men were reduced to third class men, and find their pay has been reduced instead of increased.

On the other hand we find on the rail-

roads where the federated shop crafts are recognized and have an agreement, the mechanics, apprentices and helpers have secured a substantial increase in pay, also improved working conditions, and in practically every instance the payment of time and one-half for time working before and after regular hours, Sundays and holidays has been restored.

The time is at hand when all delinquent members should lay aside any petty personal difference they may have and get back into our International Brotherhood, as they should realize the only way they can secure the rates of pay and working conditions which are now in effect on the railroads that recognize the federated shop crafts is through their affiliation with the bona fide labor movement. It is the duty of each and every member of our organization to do all he can that is within reason to see to it that every man working at our trade becomes an active member. I am sure if the members will do their part we will be able to show a substantial increase in membership in the very near future.

It is also the duty of the members to attend meetings regularly and co-operate with the officers in protecting the best interest of the membership. Our Brotherhood is just what the rank and file make it.

Again requesting the whole hearted support and co-operation of our members, and with best wishes to one and all, I am yours fraternally, Wm. Atkinson, Assistant International President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER JOE FLYNN

The number of death claims paid to the beneficiaries of our deceased members and to the members listed in report who have received partial and total disability as provided in our Insurance Law, are as follows:

Lodge	Member	Cause	Beneficiary	Amount
302	Thos. Lynch	Chronic Parenchymatous	Annie Lynch, wife	\$1,000.00
11	John Forbes	Carcinoma of Stomach	Margaret Forbes, wife	1,000.00
541	James P. Farrell	Mitral Regurgitation	Mrs. James P. Farrell, wife	1,000.00
642	Edward Hyde	Loss of Eye		500.00
274	C. A. Buckingham	Paralysis of Legs		1,000.00
107	Wm. Gleason	Myocarditis	Tillie Gleason, wife	1,000.00
248	L. B. Campbell	Scarlet Fever	Nellie C. Campbell, wife	1,000.00
1	P. G. Scholl	Fracture of Vertebrae	Mrs. Sophie Scholl, wife	1,000.00
493	John T. Bray	Loss of Eye		500.00
194	R. Stone	Crushed Right Arm		800.00
419	Henry Higginbotham	Loss of Eye		500.00
1	Robert Kaske	Uroepsis	Martha Kaske, sister	1,000.00
4	Mike Hines	Severe Anemia	Julia Mae Hines, wife	1,000.00
227	John Kirtley	Mental Disease		1,000.00
4	C. A. Justin	Uraemia-Cerebral Nuaemia	Flora Pearl Turner, niece	1,000.00
11	Peter Malloy	Cancer of Stomach	Nora Worrell, daughter	1,000.00

Benefits Paid as per October Journal.....**Total.....\$14,300.00**
\$151,000.00

Total Benefits Paid to Date, October 21, 1926.....**\$165,300.00**
 Natural Death Claims, 116.....\$116,000.00
 Accidental Death Claims, 14.....28,000.00
 Partial Disability Claims, 20.....10,300.00
 Total Disability Claims, 7.....7,000.00

Total Paid under Uniform Plan of Insurance.....\$161,300.00
 Natural Death Claims under Voluntary Plan.....4,000.00

\$165,300.00

Included with this number submitted for our October Journal report the total amount of claims paid to the beneficiaries of our deceased members and for the members who receive payments for partial and total disability claims, the total amount is \$165,300 since our insurance law became effective as of September 26, 1926.

The total amount of claims paid to date as shown in this report practically demonstrates to our entire membership the benefits they receive and to safeguard this very substantial protection all members should make payment of their regular dues and insurance premium each month to their Local Secretary as by this method of paying dues and insurance premiums all members will absolutely protect all their benefits provided by our International Brotherhood, including the insurance benefits received by the beneficiary of our deceased members as shown in this report; as by this method of paying dues and insurance premium regularly each month, as suggested, would avoid any possibility of the member's payment of his dues and insurance premium not being recorded in the card index in the International Secretary-Treasurer's Office where the prescribed limit of sixty (60) days grace period provided in our

Laws, as all claims for death or partial or total disability that are forwarded to the International Secretary-Treasurer's Office for approval for payment are required to show payment of their dues and Insurance premium as recorded on the index card record of our members maintained in the International Secretary-Treasurer's Office.

Wish to again advise all Secretaries of our subordinate lodges to forward their monthly reports and duplicate receipts promptly, each month, not later than the 15th of each month as provided in our laws as with the co-operation of all our local secretaries in this very important article and section of our Constitution will accurately protect our entire membership covering all claims submitted for approval. We trust our membership and all our local secretaries will give the suggestions contained in this report their serious consideration and with the co-operation of the members and the local secretaries every member of our International Brotherhood would have the positive assurance of the substantial insurance payments provided in our law for the protection of their families in case of death or disability will be paid.—Fraternally yours, Joe Flynn.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT McCUTCHAN

For Period From September 15th to October 15th, 1926

Winnipeg, Canada.

At the time of making my report for the October Journal, I was in Vancouver endeavoring to increase our membership on the railroads in that locality, and as far as time would permit, assisting in the affairs of our organization in other ways.

While I was not successful in getting our eleven possible members employed upon the Canadian National R. R. in Port Mann to join up again, the indications are when they do it will be in a body and which may occur any time.

However, of the 16 possible members, employed at the other points in British Columbia on the C. N. R. namely, Prince Rupert, Smithers, Prince George, McBride, Blue River and Kamloops, all but two helpers and one boilermaker are now members, and the boilermaker has agreed to pay up soon.

Several reinstatements were secured from among the C. P. R. men in Vancouver and if those concerned, live up to their promises, all but about five of the 24 men employed at that point will become members again. While in Vancouver the writer also addressed an open meeting of Local No. 194, on the accomplishments of the organized boilermakers and helpers in Canada and the United States.

September 27th to October 3rd was spent in Victoria, and during which time all of our possible eight members employed by the E. & N. (Canadian Pacific) in Victoria

were visited, resulting in securing one paid application and the indications are the best that nearly all, if not all of these men will again soon be members of our organization.

An open and a regular meeting of Local No. 191, Victoria, was attended by the writer, and our membership elsewhere can be assured that this local now has a very able and wide-awake set of officers.

General Situation in Victoria.

Our local in Victoria, after being defunct for several years, re-organized in October, 1925, or at the time our Insurance Program went into operation, and strange as it may seem to some, this local has done better both along the lines of holding its membership and increasing wages than at any time since 1919.

As a result of our people being either 100 per cent or partially organized in Victoria for the past thirty or so years, and then re-organizing at the time mentioned, they were able to increase their wages about fifty cents per day, in all the contract shops and shipyards in Victoria, and which is now as follows, effective from February 22nd this year until February 22nd, 1927.

	Per Day	Per Hour
Mechanics	\$6.00	\$0.75
Angle-smith	6.40	.80
Angle-smiths' helpers	4.60	.58½
Boilermakers' helpers	4.50	.56¼
Driller	5.12	.64
Holder-ons	5.12	.64

Punch-shears	5.12	.64
Rivet heater	4.56	.57
Passer boys	2.40	.30
Laborers	3.75	.47

It is to be noted that the above is the Vancouver ship-yard and contract shop scale, which was in effect up to July 17th just past, when the men in the ship-yards there went after and secured another, approximately fifty cents per day increase.

A copy of their agreement and wage scale appeared in the October Journal, however, it can be safely stated that our members in Victoria will make an endeavor to secure the new Vancouver rate, just as soon as their present agreement expires.

Our members and others, in other sections of Canada, frequently advance the argument, that "contract shops and ship-yards never pay as high a scale as railroads," they, of course, judging the situation by the rate paid in the contract shops in their own locality, where the employees, unless it was a year or so during or after the war, have never been organized in the past thirty years.

However, the present rates in the contract shops and ship-yards in either Victoria or Vancouver, is positive proof that where our people have maintained even a semblance of organization during the past thirty years, their scale is as high or higher than that prevailing on railroads.

While in Victoria, the writer interviewed the officials of the British Columbia Coastal Steamship Company (Canadian Pacific) for the purpose of securing for the metal trades helpers employed by them, the same rate as paid on the railroads in Western Canada, as they have been paid the rate in effect for helpers in Eastern Canada up to now, which is considerably lower than the Western Rate. Those interviewed promised to submit the matter to their higher officials.

Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

Accompanied by Brother Campbell, President, and Brother A. Fraser, Secretary of Local No. 194, Vancouver, the writer again interviewed the proper officials of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine (Canadian National) for the purpose of securing the railroad rate for our helpers employed by them in Vancouver, who up to then had been paid the machinist helpers' rate of 50 cents per hour. We were advised that this matter had been adjusted and in future the helpers concerned would get 52½ cents per hour.

During our interviews, we also presented a proposed agreement to the above officials, to cover the shipyards men they hire in Vancouver to work in their yard or dry-dock at Prince Rupert, and which was similar as regards to working conditions and wages, as that in effect in the Burrard Dry Dock, North Vancouver. Quite frequently men are hired by this Company as mentioned to work on their boats, which to a very considerable extent they are now repairing themselves.

We had the assurance from the Chief Engineer and Master Mechanic that as far as he was concerned, he was agreeable to signing said contract, however he would submit same for the General Manager's approval. It was also understood that in so far as possible our local would have the opportunity of furnishing the men when required. This is the way this matter stood when I left Vancouver on the 6th inst.

Pentiction, Nelson and Crambrooke.

At Pentiction, which I visited after leaving Vancouver on my way East, I found all of our possible members in good standing, and I again took the matter up with the Superintendent of that portion of the C.P.R. known as the Kettle Valley, the matter of securing the same rates for the metal trades helpers as is being paid in all other railroad centers in Western Canada, and during which a line of procedure was agreed to.

During a Federated Trades meeting which was held during the evening, a move was initiated, which it is hoped, will produce the desired results.

Each of our seven possible members employed by the C. P. R. at Nelson, was visited, and the prospects are good for all but one of them to join up again in the near future.

At Crambrooke, the promise of a boiler-maker and three helpers to join up the following payday, was secured, and a grievance re not paying the proper rate to a man doing boiler-maker's helper work, was taken up with the local officials, who promised to do what they could to adjust same.

On account of the serious illness of my wife's father it became necessary for me to return directly home from Crambrooke, and where I arrive on the 14th inst. and where I find the situation much the same as when I left seven weeks ago. Yours-fraternally, R. C. McCutchan.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH P. RYAN

Period September 16th to October 15th, 1926, Inclusive

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Regular meetings of Lodges 154 attended on September 23, October 3 and 14. Lodge 318 attended on September 27, and Lodge

747 attended on September 24. Board of Business Agents meetings Building Trades Council, September 22, 24, 27, 29, October 1, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13. Auditing Committee meetings with Trustees of Lodge 154 on Tues-

day September 28 and Tuesday, October 5. Second Quarter Trustees Audit and Report will be submitted to Lodge 154 on 14th, for adoption. Said audit reveals approximately \$1,500.00 business transacted during that period. Assessment paid during the period \$207.00 in connection with financing the support of Business Agent. The International support for Business Agent, becoming effective for the month of July and thereafter. All things considered, progress has not been bad. Work at the trade rather quiet.

Passing of Brother Otto Schwab.

On August 13, Lodge 154 had called from its membership, as a result of an accident, one of its members, in the person of Brother Otto Schwab, boilermaker, Registered No. 26883, and who was held in the highest esteem by his fellow workmen and brother members. Suitable resolutions of condolence will appear elsewhere in the "Journal." The indemnity insurance (double indemnity) amounting to \$2,000, to which his bereaved family are entitled, as yet has not been paid as the adjustment of this claim is still pending investigation. Some delay was incurred locally with regard to the (6) separate claim forms necessary in double indemnity cases. However, this claim should be paid at an early date. This claim being the second double indemnity case involving Lodge 154 since the adoption of the present insurance. Since the present insurance coverage has been in effect, Pittsburgh has (3) cases where sudden death has occurred, (2) cases in Lodge 154 and (1) case in Lodge 318. The claim of D. C. Webster, \$2,000, S. K. Rodgers, \$1,000, William Gibbs, \$1,000, all deceased brothers, and the pending claim of Brother Otto Schwab, will total \$6,000 insurance adjustment in the Pittsburgh district within the current year as the first claim was paid on October 13, 1925, a few weeks after the contract became effective.

Railroad Increased Wages.

The restoration of payment of time and one-half with an increase of two cents per hour accomplished on the Baltimore and Ohio System as of September 1, 1926, and the subsequent increase of three cents per hour secured by the Federated Schedule Committee on the New York Central (Main Lines) effective as of September 1, 1926, coupled with the still subsequent increase secured by the Federated Schedule Committee on the Michigan Central Railway, a subsidiary of the New York Central system, is commendable. This increase establishing 75 cents and 52 cents per hour on the B. & O. and 76 cents and 53 cents per hour on the New York Central (proper) and Michigan Central Railway. While the restoration of time and one-half was not secured on the N. Y. Central lines notwithstanding the effort of the committee to bring about this feature, surely the rank

and file of their respective membership, should appreciate the state organization, the circumstances connected and the position, management occupies at this particular time. Let us hope that the men effected (those who have so long exempted themselves, from the duty of assisting in the financing of their chairmen and the maintenance of their organization) will now reciprocate, and re-affiliate themselves with the Federated Shop Craft Unions where they rightfully belong and where they are needed to sustain the claims of the committee who secured for them, these conditions.

This month is replete with information with regard to industrial news and I respectfully submit the following, interesting especially to the traveling membership.

CONSTRUCTION NEWS.

Locomotive Orders.

Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railway has ordered 2 Decapod type locomotives from the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

St. Paul Bridge & Terminal Railway has ordered 1-8 wheel switching locomotive from the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Norfolk & Western Railway has ordered 10 Heavy Mallet type locomotives from the American Locomotive Works.

New York Central Railway has ordered 20 heavy freight 2-8-2 type locomotives from the Lima Locomotive Works and 25 Pacific type heavy passenger locomotives from the American Locomotive Company.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway has ordered 10 mountain type locomotives from the American Locomotive Company.

Kentucky & Indiana Terminal Railway has ordered 6 8-wheel switching locomotives from the Lima Locomotive Works.

Boston & Albany Railway has ordered 20 freight locomotives of the Berkshire type from the Lima Locomotive Works and 5 from the American Locomotive Company.

Burlington Railway plans the construction of a 1-story locomotive repair shop at Bridgeport, Neb., to cost approximately \$35,000 with equipment.

Lehigh Valley Railway plans 1-story addition to its local repair shops at Weatherly, Pa., to cost \$45,000 with equipment.

C. St. P. M. & O. (Omaha Road) plans 1-story engine house at Sioux City, with shop facilities to cost approximately \$35,000.

Baltimore & Ohio Railway preparing plans for enlargement of its yards, and terminal facilities including shops, at Toledo, O., at an estimated cost of \$1,500,000.

I. & G. N., Palestine, Tex., The International & Great Northern Railway has plans for extension to its locomotive repair shops consisting of enlargement of the engine house, machine shop and other buildings, to cost approximately \$85,000.

New Haven Railway. The N. Y., N. H. &

H. Railway has awarded contracts for the erection of engine house and machine shops at New Bedford, Scituate and Fall River, Mass.

Maine Central Railway has started the construction of an engine house, machine shop and storage plant at Lewiston, Me.

Southern Pacific Railway plans construction of a brick and reinforced concrete roundhouse at Dallas, Tex., to cost approximately \$55,000.

Central Railway of New Jersey has under way the construction of a large terminal at Bethlehem, Pa., including car repair shop with modern machinery, an engine house capable of housing 36 of the largest type locomotives, machine shop, turn table, ash pits and coaling dock.

National Asphalt Refining Company of Joplin, Mo., has closed contract with the Charles Page interests of Sand Springs, Okla., for a site for a refinery, specializing in asphalt and road oils. The plant will cover 5 acres of ground and will have a capacity of 500 tons of asphalt daily.

Magnolia Petroleum Company is spending \$500,000 in adding improvements to the Fort Worth, Texas, refinery, including new high pressure cracking stills and a contact filtering system.

It is reported that the Humble Oil & Refining Company will build a refinery on Corpus Christi Bay, Texas, connected by a 100-mile pipeline from the Bruni tank farm at Laredo, Tex.

A new refinery has been completed at Newport Beach, Cal., and placed in operation. The plant is reported to have cost \$40,000 and includes cracking units.

A \$75,000 gasoline plant is to be built at Barela, Colo., by the Mountain State Oil Corporation. Plant to be ready at an early date.

Aransas Pass, Tex. The Humble Pipe Line Company is building 12 55,000-bbl. storage tanks near Aransas Pass, Texas, on the Gulf Coast and contemplates a large tank farm at this point. An 8-inch pipe line from the Mirando field to Harbor City nearby is now under construction.

Ponca City, Okla. Marland Refining Company. It is reported that the Chicago Bridge & Iron Works has the contract to construct 20 tanks 80,000-bbl. capacity for the Marland Refinery.

Petroleum Iron Works, Sharon, Pa., has contracted to erect for the Texas Refining Company 3 to 5 tanks 80,000 bbls. capacity. Work to be erected in the South.

Warner-Quinlan Company is inquiring for 2 80,000-bbl. capacity tanks for Carteret, New Jersey.

A steel pipe line for Kearney, N. J., involving 1,000 tons in plates is also being negotiated. Spinello Construction Company, Newark, N. J., is low bidder, on the general contract.

Shipyards are bidding on a couple of

tankers, requiring about 3,000 tons in plates each. Several gasholders also are pending, principally one at Allentown, Pa., involving about 3,500 tons of plates.

San Francisco, Cal. Ferry-boats (2) 330 tons. Contract to Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation. \$1,250,000.

Saint Louis, Mo. Ozark Pipe Line Co. 315 tons. Tanks. Contract to Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company. (2) 1,000-bbl. and (2) 37,500-bbl. capacity.

Tacoma, Wash. Standpipe. Gerrick & Gerrick, Seattle contractors, sub-contracts to Puget Sound Machinery Depot and 50 tons to Steel Tank 150 tons and Pipe Company.

Buffalo, N. Y. American Radiator Company. 160 tons, plates and shapes for bins. Contract to Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company.

Mr. Frank Squier, Buffalo, N. Y., for erection in Porto Rico, 100 tons miscellaneous plate work. Contract to Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company.

Pekin, Ills. Fleischmann Yeast Company. 400 tons structural shapes for plant. Contract to Gage Structural Steel Company.

Nordheim, Texas. \$7,000 elevated tank for water works. Contract to Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company. Praetorian Building, Dallas, Texas.

Bayonne, N. J. The Public Service Electric and Gas Company, Terminal Building, Newark, N. J., are having plans made for a reinforced concrete, brick and steel power plant at 209 Orient Street. Private plans \$50,000.

Carteret, N. J. The Public Service Electric and Gas Company, Terminal Building, Newark, N. J., are having plans made for a reinforced concrete, brick and steel power plant, on Atlantic Street. \$50,000. Private plans.

Fairport, Ohio. Round House. The Fairport & Painesville Eastern Railway is having plans prepared by R. E. Sheaf, engineer and architect, Union Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio, for a 1-story 90x180 feet brick, steel and concrete round house and machine shop. Estimated \$75,000.

Fresno, Cal. Southern Pacific Railway plans ice plant at Fresno, Cal., including the icing refrigerator cars to exceed \$150,000. G. W. Boschke, chief engineer.

Durham, N. C. Power Plant. The Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Company will build power plant. Contract to Northeastern Construction Company, 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

Houston, Texas. Cement Plant. The Trinity Portland Cement Company will build cement plant at Houston, Tex., costing \$2,000,000.

Wenatchee, Wash. East Wenatchee Domestic Water System, 22 miles of steel water pipe line. Contract to Hillsboro Pipe

& Investment Company, Hillsboro, Oregon. Costing \$100,000.

Billerica, Mass. The Boston & Maine R. R. will build boiler house 2 story 150x570 feet, reinforced concrete, brick and steel. Private plans. Estimated cost \$500,000.

Oklahoma City, Okla. The Red Seal Refining Company will build gasoline plant, requiring (4) high-pressure stills. Estimated cost \$150,000.

Turlock, Cal. Turlock Irrigation Project. Having plans prepared for 27,000 horsepower plant development. Costing \$5,000,000.

Connellsville, Pa. The Baltimore & Ohio Railway will build addition to round house at Connellsville, Pa., costing \$40,000. M. R. Hanke, architect, 2812 Observatory Building, Cincinnati, O.

Beaumont, Texas. Yount-Lee Oil Company. (20) 55,000-bbl. storage tanks, 114 feet diameter, 30 feet high, conical steel roof. Contract to Petroleum Iron Works, Sharon, Pa. Costing \$1,500,000.

Texas Panhandle. 900 tons steel have been ordered for (3) 80,000-bbl. storage tanks. Contract to Riter-Conley Co.

St. Louis Railroad. 350 tons, steel have been ordered for (2) 37,500-bbl. storage tanks. Contract to Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company.

Troy, Ohio. 150 tons steel have been ordered for (1) 500,000 gallon elevated steel tank. Contract to Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company.

Chester, Penna. 100 tons steel have been ordered for elevated steel tank, for the Ford Motors Company. Contract to Riter-Conley Company.

Eagle River, Wisconsin. Stand pipe. 60,000 gallon 120 feet high. Contract to C. H. Blohm & Son, low bidders. Costing \$26,750.00.

Saginaw, Michigan. City Council. \$194,107.00. Contract for riveted steel water mains. Biggs Construction Company, Akron, Ohio, have the contract.

Gary, Ind. U. S. Steel Corporation plans new plant, 12 blast furnaces, new stack and tin plate plant costing \$9,000,000.

Pavilion, N. Y. Gas plant. The Genesee

Valley Gas Company, Mount Morris, N. Y. having plans prepared for artificial gas plant costing \$150,000. R. C. Burdick, Mount Morris, engineer.

Mirando City, Texas. Power plant. The Texas Central Power Company, Frost Building, San Antonio, Tex., having plans prepared for addition to power plant to double capacity. Private plans, \$80,000.

Charlestown, Mass. Factory and power house. \$1,500,000. The W. R. Schrafft & Sons Corporation will build 6-story, 200x480 feet, reinforced concrete, brick and steel factory addition and power house, Medford Street. Contract to Turner Construction Company, 178 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Williamson, West Va. \$115,000. The Norfolk & Western R. R. will build 1-story irregular size concrete, brick and steel round house. J. P. Pettyjohn & Co., architects, Lynchburg, Va.

St. Louis, Mo. For U. S. Government. \$93,780. (6) steel barges. Contract to American Bridge Company, Ambridge, Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa. Plans are being made for a power plant to be erected at ninth and Willow Streets for the Philadelphia Electric Railway.

Conowingo, Md. 5,000 tons steel have been ordered for power plant at Conowingo, Md., for the Susquehanna Electric Company. Contract to Stone & Webster, steel contract to Ft. Pitt Bridge Company.

Norfolk, Va. Power plant. Virginia Electric & Power Company. \$2,500,000. Contract to Stone & Webster. 1700 horsepower boilers.

Yates Center, Kans. Water works. Steel tank and tower. Contract to Chicago Bridge & Iron Works. \$2,835.00.

East Cambridge, Mass. Boiler house. \$160,000. Middlesex County Jail. Plans prepared by E. G. Brown & Co., 220 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., for boiler house.

Regina, Sask., Canada. The Imperial Oil Company plans equipment and new construction. \$500,000.

Fraternally submitted, Jos. P. Ryan, International Vice-President, Hotel Henry, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. McDONALD

Period of September 15th to October 15, 1926, Inclusive

Louisville, Ky.

The following is a brief report of my activities as International Vice-President during the past thirty days.

At the time of my last report I was in Port Jervis, N. Y., assisting General Chairman Marvin in the reorganizing of the men employed by the Erie at this point and I am pleased to say that our efforts have been very successful and out of thirty-three men employed, twenty-one of them had agreed to reinstate and had paid in their reinstatement fee. I feel confident that the other few men that are holding back will come

into the organization in the near future.

From Port Jervis I visited the following points on the Erie, in company with a Grand Lodge representative of the Machinists and Carmen, also General Chairman Mastriani of the Carmen, and Marvin of the Boiler Makers, was with us as much as possible and lent what assistance they could in their efforts to stimulate more interest and build up the shop crafts organizations. Points visited were: Avoca, Pa.; Dunmore, Pa.; Susquehanna, Pa.; Salamanca, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Meadville, Pa.; Kent, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Marion, Ohio; Huntington,

Ind.; Hammond, Ind. At each of the points visited all crafts meetings were held and efforts made to get the men now in the organization to bring about a 100 per cent organization of all crafts at their respective points.

After completing my assignment on the Erie, I went home for a few days and while in Kansas City had the pleasure of attending regular meeting of our Contract Local Lodge 83, and found the officers of said local carrying on the business of the organization with the assistance of the active members. While business is not very good in Kansas City in the contract line, the men are in hopes that things will pick up in the near future. It will be glad news to a number of our members to learn that Brother Chas. Leckenby, President of Lodge 83, and an active member of our organization for a number of years, has recently received an appointment of City Boiler Inspector. I feel sure that the best interest of our organization will be protected by Brother Leckenby, as well as the safety of those who are required to work in and around boilers.

After attending the meeting of Lodge 83 Wednesday evening, October 13th, I left Kansas City for Louisville, Ky., in accordance with instructions from Brother At-

kinson, to assist in the election of Congressman Alben W. Barkley to the United States Senate. Mr. Barkley has the wholehearted support of organized labor, while his opponent, Senator Ernst, has the support of those who stand for everything that big business wants. Our members in the state of Kentucky should not fail to go to the polls on November 2nd and cast their vote for Mr. Barkley, also get their friends to do likewise. I trust that in my next report I will be able to report that Old Kentucky has elected a Progressive to the United States Senate in the name of Mr. Barkley and that his opponent, Senator Ernst, will be retired to private life, where it will be impossible for him to misrepresent the masses of the people of Kentucky, as he has done in the past while a United States Senator.

In closing this report I want to take this means of thanking the members of our International Brotherhood on the Erie for their kind and courteous treatment accorded me. I feel satisfied that by proper co-operation on the part of our members District Lodge No. 8 can be made one of the banner district lodges of our International Brotherhood. Will close with best wishes and kindest regards to all. I remain, fraternally yours, C. A. McDonald, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. F. GLENN

Sept. 15th to Oct. 15th.

Cleveland, Ohio,
Oct. 15, 1926.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Since my last report I visited the following cities: Utica, Oswego, Syracuse, Geneva and Buffalo, N. Y.

In Utica I visited the railroad and contract shops. I arranged for an open meeting and had fairly good attendance and we were successful in getting four new members where we were not represented by the contract shops. I found a sentiment among the contract men for organization and am in hopes of getting the contract men some time in the future. Made several visits to Oswego. Boiler shops in that city very slack. Found several ex-members, who were interested in the organization but we could not get enough together at this time to put in a charter. After spending some time in Syracuse I was successful in getting a charter in that city. It will be a mixed local of railroad and contract men. There are four contract shops in Syracuse and two roundhouses and it looks like we are going to have a good local in Syracuse. Expect to get all the contract men and the majority of the railroad men. It is the first time we have had any organization in the contract shops in 15 years in Syracuse. I reorganized Local 188, Geneva, N. Y., a contract

local. This local lapsed in 1921. While there are not many men employed at our trade in Geneva boiler shops we are in hopes of getting all eligibles in the local. At Buffalo attended meeting of all crafts called for the purpose of stimulating organization in the railroad crafts. These meetings will be held monthly for the purpose of organizing the unorganized. Attended a hearing of the Compensation Board on behalf of Brother Owen Ramsey who was injured in a ship yard in Buffalo in 1925. Brother Ramsey's case was closed but his injury resulted in him having to go back to the hospital for treatment this spring and summer. Had Brother Ramsey's case reopened and hearing set for Nov. 13th. Brother Ramsey was not at hearing as he is in Connecticut, and could not get word to him in time to have him at hearing so had hearing postponed for 30 days.

The friends of Brother Dan (Red) Desmond will be pleased to learn he is able to be around with the aid of a cane. Brother Desmond, while visiting his mother in the winter of 1923, fell on the ice and broke his hip and was on crutches for several years. An operation on the hip has been successful and he is now able to get around with the aid of a cane. Mail will reach him at 240 Williams St., Geneva, N. Y. Fraternally yours, M. F. Glenn, I. V. P.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT H. J. NORTON

September 16, 1926 to October 15, 1926.

Jerome, Arizona,
October 15, 1926.

At the conclusion of my last Journal report—September 15th, I was in the San Francisco Bay District, assisting the officers of District Lodge No. 51 in connection with organization matters, and working in conjunction with International Representatives of the Machinists, Electrical Workers and Railway Carmen, who, as previously reported, are conducting an organizing campaign on the railroads in that territory. This organizing campaign is but one of many that are being conducted under the supervision of the Railway Employees' Department on various railroads throughout the country, and will no doubt meet with opposition from some of the hard-boiled subordinate railroad officials and company union leaders. But the shopmen employed on railroads operating under company union agreements fully realize the necessity of affiliation with the recognized standard labor organizations in order that their interest may be protected and their wages and working conditions improved. Interference and coercion by some of the subordinate officials may retard progress, but it will not alter the minds of the workers, nor prevent the ultimate success of our organizing campaign.

Having received instructions from International President Franklin to visit the Los Angeles district at an early date and assist Lodge No. 351 of El Segundo, in connection with a membership campaign, I arrived in that district on September 20th, and am pleased to report that our brief campaign netted seventeen new members and the applications of twelve others who will be admitted to membership at their next regu-

lar meeting October 20th. The local officers and members have arranged to continue this campaign under their present dispensation for a period of thirty days during which they will no doubt be successful in securing additional new members.

While in this district several shops and field jobs were visited in company with Brother F. S. Dunn, business agent of Lodge No. 92. A trip to San Diego, California, was also made, where we visited the contract shops and the San Diego and Arizona Railroad shop. Two withdrawal cards, one new application and one reinstatement were secured with good prospects for several additional reinstatements and new applications in the very near future.

During the month of October the following meetings were attended: September 17, regular meeting of Lodge No. 39, Oakland, California; September 29, special meeting of Lodge No. 351, El Segundo, California; October 4, special meeting of Metal Trades Council, Los Angeles, California; October 5, regular meeting of Lodge No. 92, Los Angeles, California; October 6, regular meeting of Lodge No. 351, El Segundo, California; October 11 and October 13, special meetings of Lodge No. 406, Clarkdale, Arizona.

Upon request received from Lodge No. 406 through their former president, Brother Carl Swanson, and instructions of Assistant International President Atkinson, left Los Angeles, California, on October 10th, for Clarkdale and Jerome, Arizona, where I am at present engaged in the interest of Lodge No. 406.

Yours fraternally, H. J. Norton, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT J. N. DAVISCumberland, Md.,
Oct. 15, 1926.

Through an oversight in my last report I failed to make mention of my visit with Lodge 433 of Tampa. Visited with them for a few days, assisting them in trying to get some of the work that was in progress, and that which was expected. Visited Port Tampa, and Hookers Point where storage tanks were to be erected. Also Seaboard shops, discussing the situation in that vicinity with them. Attended their regular meeting, and found the Lodge in very good shape. Apparently the members are not going to allow this Lodge to get beyond their control in the future, as I found every one on their toes, and alert to everything that was going on. There is no reason why this Lodge should not progress with the interest as displayed at this time.

Have been rendering assistance to Lodge 332 at Cumberland, Maryland. Present in-

dications are that we will be successful in getting this Lodge in very good shape. I find enthusiasm among the members and interest among those who are on the outside looking in. We have hopes of making this lodge 100 per cent in the near future, in fact, by the time this is being read by our members. The officers and members have been co-operating nicely, and where one has this, nothing short of success can follow.

I also find in my contact with ex-members, a general tendency towards organization. And particularly towards a general understanding of our death benefits and disability laws. So many of our members did not take the time to investigate, and consequently dropped their membership before doing so, suffering the humiliation of having to admit their mistake and hasty judgment, or not being big enough to admit, simply get back without saying anything

about it. Everybody admires one who will fight for what he believes to be the right thing, but when men fail to investigate and later discover their mistake, I think they should be man enough to admit it, and be as regular as he was in the past.

I recall one brother who had openly declared himself as opposed to the new laws. Stating that he had never been sick in his life. A few weeks later, while in attendance at another meeting of his lodge I was informed this brother had died suddenly. Now the joke of it is, if it can be termed as such, is: the other members were lamenting about how lucky he was that he died in October, when the International was paying the premium. **THIS BROTHER WAS LUCKY HE DIED.** What? It was then discovered that he was the only support of an aged mother, and had no other insurance

and no savings. Well, it made converts of the entire lodge. I won't mention the lodge, but the members will recognize the case at once when they read this.

I find men who claim they are in bad standing because of the insurance, and upon looking over the books of the lodge, discover they were in bad standing before the adoption of the present laws. So brothers, it won't hold SALT. Go after them and make them retreat and retract.

I have had encouraging reports from several lodges in the past month, each reporting progress and increases in membership. These lodges are 26, 57, 178, 428 and 193, and at least proves some are moving forward.

With best wishes and regards, I am, yours fraternally, J. N. Davis, International Vice-president.

REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE THOS. NOLAN

I will again try to write up in this report a matter that is uppermost in my mind at all times. It's a vital question and one of first importance; in fact, I regard it as the principal issue to successfully cope with in the present day, namely: organization and co-operation, for both are so essential to our present and future welfare that we can't very well neglect them, as there are no other known remedies that have been or can be devised by the minds of the members of organized labor for the protection and recognition of the toilers of our country. Organization and co-operation, as the history of labor all down the ages proves, in victory or defeat, and should be a criterion for the workers to notice and be governed by.

As we find in reading ancient history that the primitive man who roamed his native territory to secure sufficient food to sustain life, was many times compelled to risk all dangers when he came in contact with ferocious animals which insisted on absolute dominion over that territory without any interference on the part of man. They were generally so successful that the primitive man was compelled for self-preservation to seek the co-operation of other men in their battle to sustain their very existence, and the result was that tribes, clans and similar associations organized for defense and mutual protection, just as organized labor is now doing—to protect their natural rights.

By doing so they but followed a natural instinct given man by a divine Creator to prevent either ferocious animals or industrial oppressors from destroying them. For hundreds of years labor has struggled against almost unrelenting opposition and oppression. Nevertheless, organized labor in its efforts for justice and a square deal, has fought a battle royal in the interest of the workers regardless of inhuman discrimination and oppressive laws, through

and by that principal factor for the advancement of labor rights and constitutional liberty, "organization and co-operation." It never fails to unlock the door wherein justice dwells, and the only reason we haven't made greater advancement is the lack of effort on our part to use to our advantage our legitimate weapons, namely, organization and co-operation, the union label and the ballot box, which will defeat our hard-boiled opponents and pay a just debt of appreciation to our friends. That is what the primitive man did with his enemies to get food. Will the modern man do likewise to get justice

Justice is the dominant factor in the labor movement to better the conditions of its members. Permanent and lasting justice generally takes time, patience and continued efforts on the part of organized labor to establish final success, as methods that don't conform to the trades union movement always bring about the very opposite of what was intended. Past experience tells us that short-cut routes or cure-all remedies are in most cases dangerous and disastrous, while a sane, constitutional trades union movement always leads to that road known as the highway to success, and not to the road that leads to disappointment and disruption on which company unions and similar "isms" locate. Where there is a well defined respect for an obligation taken to do and perform as per the constitution, there is very little chance for company unions or other unfair combinations that are fostered by unfair employers and controlled by them, in an age of common sense and intelligence that would force us to believe that the modern wage earner would never tolerate any employer of labor to say what organization he must be a member of. But they do just the same. The writer can't understand why former members of the International will permit themselves to be forced into company unions or American

Plan shop committee meetings, when an obligation taken in the Brotherhood must be a solemn reminder of former associates who have never faltered in their loyalty when the issue was an obligation to carry out. Past experience should convince all who were members of the International Brotherhood that every increase in wages or improvement in conditions granted was put through by the activity of the organization they were members of. Why some are so blinded as to belong to a company union that has for its object absolute industrial slavery, instead of a free and voluntary organization in which the workers, by their rule of majority action, decide either wage or working conditions in accordance with industrial situations that confronts them at that particular time.

The greatest of all actions on the part of organized labor is to help those who can't help themselves individually—in fact it's the fundamental of the trades union movement that was foreseen many years ago, because the individual worker hadn't force or sufficient influence to make recognition possible unless by collective action. Therefore company unions or other similar windmills were never intended for the men and women of labor to benefit from, as no boss-controlled company union can ever assert or declare themselves when necessary, as free and capable to manage successfully their labor policy of recognition and industrial advancement. It can only be done through and by the recognized American labor movement, and any other short-cut method to advance is a fallacy that only leads in the end to defeat and cruel disappointment.

What we want is more organization under the banner of the International Brotherhood, and in order to accomplish it we must have energetic agitation and efforts to organize backed by untiring work on the part of those who work day after day in shops only part organized, as the building up of membership in a local lodge depends oftentimes very largely on the activity of its members who are loyal and understand the necessity of the trades union movement. When a worker joins the union of his craft he not only helps himself but benefits his trade and calling and the principles it advocates. New conditions force new problems to be considered that are at variance with the interest of organized labor on the industrial proposition, the company union, the American Plan shop and other issues that are gotten up for deception of the real issue that is so important to organized labor, that should be considered carefully in order to realize the gravity of wind-mill organizations and the methods used to deceive their real purpose.

The company union or American plan, so-called, is nothing short of a combination of wrongs where the workers are at the

mercy of employers, who are frightfully wrong. No one knows better than men who have worked in such un-American incubators with no remedy to protest effectively. On the contrary, they must accept whatever wages or conditions are offered them. But where organization and co-operation exist, the above situation entirely changes when the members of the local lodges take the necessary interest in the business of it, because when it is left to others we don't know that the proper business is done. That's why every member should attend all meetings and see that the business and policy that underlies the International Brotherhood is carried out in accordance with its constitution and the by-laws of the local lodge. An injury to one is the business of all, not a few; to every member of the International Brotherhood. That's why every member is pleading with our unorganized craftsmen to become affiliated with our Brotherhood in order that the principles of the labor movement may be carried on successfully.

I noticed at last Labor Day celebration that all speakers stressed the necessity of every unionist appointing himself as an organizer to secure every eligible worker to become a member of his trade union, and I notice in most cases where the active members have adopted that necessary move that the results have been successful in the way of increased membership. It is necessary that every union man in the local union do his duty and aid in every way possible in the work of organization with those who understand what it means and the results it can accomplish.

Organized labor is the recognized trades union institution and no valid reason can be given why every worker should not become a member of his local union and afterwards show his willingness to do his share in the great work of organization in order that every local union of our International Brotherhood be one hundred per cent organized. It can be done if all members only think of the necessity of organization to successfully meet the issue labor is up against. Even present conditions and wages were not given to organized labor without a struggle. The writer can very well remember, in many sections of the Southland, when we had a one hundred per cent organization of Boiler Makers and Helpers and had an agreement with every railroad in that territory with the possible exception of one (95 per cent of Boilermakers and Helpers employed by that company were members of the International Brotherhood just the same). What surprises the writer most is the fact, in this age of intelligence, that the unorganized men of our craft can't realize the absolute necessity of organization and co-operation in their economic interest, when every society, business and profession are organized as never before in our history. And why? The answer is so plain that our un-

organized craftsmen can't fail to understand the reason for it.

However, I have every hope and reason to believe that the near future will bring back the conditions in the various shops and industries where our craftsmen are employed that we at one time had. All are working for a cause and in the interest of the International Brotherhood, and the necessity cannot be questioned by either sane or sensible men of bringing them closer together in that bond of fraternal unity and friendship that will prevent what is known as company unions, American Plan committee meetings and similar issues that have for their purpose the separation of labor's forces. When organized as members of the International Brotherhood which is part of the legitimate trades union movement can we obtain recognition and protection of the members of our Brotherhood, and in no other way can that purpose be made possible except by organization, co-operation and that silent and effective little weapon, the ballot box.

Industrial conditions in this section of Virginia are no better, nor no worse, but from general rumors, if correct, we look for improved conditions in the very near future. Norfolk, Virginia, was, until our present continued depression, a regular beehive of activity in the various boiler shops and ship yards and look for the same industrial activity later on. We have the mechanics and the necessary facilities in shops and yards to successfully turn out the work, as well as some old time members of the International Brotherhood who know from past experience what organized labor means. For that reason Lodge 428 is still doing business at the same old stand in the interest of its members and the principles the International Brotherhood advocates: justice to all and special privilege to none.

On September 28th and also the following day, I visited the Philadelphia Navy Yard on a matter that is vital to our craftsmen in that yard and trust in my next report for our Journal I will be in a position to write a favorable report of it.

On October 1st, I had the pleasure of attending a regular meeting of Lodge 19 whose members are employed in the Philadelphia Navy Yard. There was a large attendance both of officers and members present on that occasion, and from the time the president of the lodge called the meet-

ing to order until a motion was made to adjourn, the business transacted was carried on without a hitch and in accordance with the Constitution, with every local officer at their respective stations. When reports of special committees were called for, Brother Hopkins made an interesting detailed report on two very important questions now pending in connection with wages and other matters before the local wage Board, in preparation for their final meeting with the General Reviewing Wage Board at Washington in the near future.

Brother Higgs, also a member of the local committee and financial secretary of Lodge 19, also made a short and elaborate report on wage data secured as per instructions from the local Naval Board at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The reports of Brothers Hopkins and Higgs were well received and appreciated by the members present. Brother Keay, the efficient corresponding secretary, read his communications in a manner that every member present could understand, even Brothers McFadden and Fish, who, after long years in a boiler shop heard every word. I noticed both brothers nodded their heads in approval, which convinced me that Brother Keay was the right officer in the right position.

I was very much pleased to have an opportunity of visiting Lodge 19, as I met many of the old timers I hadn't seen for several years, and was also pleased at the interest taken in local lodge business by the members present. Many important questions were discussed and acted on, which, in my opinion, will appear later in the columns of the Journal. The officers and members seem to know what is required and are taking the proper course to make Lodge 19 a factor in the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

If I failed to give due credit in this report to many active members in Lodge 19, it is due to not remembering the names of all of them. And I trust that later I will have an opportunity of giving them space in the columns of our Journal as many of them deserve it, owing to their activity at the regular meeting on October 1st. In conclusion I desire to extend to the officers and members of Lodge 19 my sincere thanks for their co-operation and kindness while in Philadelphia, Pa.

With best wishes for their success now and in the future, I am, truly and fraternally, Thos. Nolan, Special Representative.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH REED

Spokane, Wash., October 13, 1926.

Brothers, Greetings:

It has been a long time since a report appeared over the writer's signature in our official Journal, and I hope that the simple apology that it is not always advisable under existing circumstances prevalent throughout our jurisdiction for the International officers and representatives to pub-

lish certain parts of the work accomplished, will be accepted.

Since I was reappointed International Representative some time ago, my work has been confined to the northwestern states of Oregon and Washington, and British Columbia, and some time in Calgary, Alberta.

The major part of the first three months

of again taking up my duties was spent in Victoria and Vancouver, assisting in the re-organizing of Lodge 191, and it is pleasing to report that some success was met with in Victoria, where very soon after the re-establishment of Lodge 191, an increase in wage rates was demanded from all firms employing our members in the city, and after very little trouble the demands were met, and also the reestablishment of some of the working conditions that had been lost, or rather sacrificed, through the lodge lapsing. If ever any demonstration was needed that the bosses would take advantage of lack of organization, it was surely demonstrated in Victoria, where wages were slashed to the very lowest minimum. However, it is very pleasing to report that Lodge 191 is on its feet and doing business, and too much credit cannot be given to Brothers Lawrence Basso and P. W. Wilson, President and Secretary, respectively, who were always doing their very best to keep interest going and eventually had their efforts rewarded by bringing about the re-organizing of this local, and every man that is following our business in Victoria is under a deep obligation to Brothers Basso and Wilson for the loyal and unselfish manner in which they are always ready to go to the front when necessary, and it is my hope that those that may be still on the outside will lose no time in lining up and becoming active members, because there is much to be regained yet and it will take a solid organization to regain the losses sustained during the period of inactivity.

In reporting for Vancouver, B. C., we find a very different situation, where Lodge 194 has been kept doing business by a few honest to goodness 100 per cent union men. Brother L. H. Campbell, President; Brother Angus Fraser, Secretary (who has held this office for twenty years or more), and Brother J. Goad, Recording Secretary, and a few others whose names I cannot at the moment recall, have had to contend with the greatest aggregation of knockers that it has been my lot to run up against. Now these knockers are not of the ordinary kind that are here today and gone tomorrow, but are permanently located in Vancouver, and I have personally known and listened to them for about thirteen years, and they are always hammering. Without exception all that are referred to above have been in and out of the local several times, generally in when compelled to, and they adopted the trade as knockers as a method of avoidance to pay dues. That is the real reason. And run up against them on the street on a job, or in a bar room, especially in the bar room, and you will hear more reasons of why they don't belong to the International than one could dream of or imagine, if he took a shot of all the hop that is smuggled into Vancouver from China. Then again, run into one of them in the company of a bunch of union men of other crafts,

and you will note them flashing their old due book or receipt, and howling what good union men they are, and these fellows are usually there when a good job shows up, and invariably we find men that are responsible for the maintenance of the wages and conditions in this vicinity crowded off the job. Now is it any wonder that it is such an uphill fight to hold conditions and maintain a satisfactory membership, with such a bunch of ingrates such as these referred to, and I am very happy to have the privilege of expressing my sincere appreciation and admiration of Brother Campbell, who as President of Lodge 194, is the butt of the knockers, but is never faded, always coming back at them, and always boosting the International. Now inasmuch as Vice-President McCutchan has been in B. C. for the past week or two, he will no doubt report on Vancouver, but whether he deals with the knockers or not, I believe he will agree with at least some of the things I have put in writing.

Most of the last two months have been spent in the Puget Sound district, Seattle, Tacoma, Bremerton, and several of the railroad shops and round houses were visited. However, most of the time was spent in Seattle in the interests of Lodge 104, using my best endeavors to reinstate several old time members that had dropped out during recent months. We hear of several reasons why they have dropped their membership, and in many cases as usual, excuses without foundation are given. However, to cut a long story short, regarding Lodge 104, the real reason of the loss in membership has been through lack of work and giving a fair share of employment. I'll miss my guess if we have not a representative membership again in Lodge 104, and my reasons for making this statement is that the men that have dropped their membership are old time union men that have gone through the mill and know what organization means; men that realize the impossibility of maintaining conditions without organization. These men will come back and are coming back, just as soon as the work is there. We have reinstated a number during the last few weeks, and more will follow when they earn enough to meet their payment.

Some time has also been spent in Tacoma on behalf of Lodge 568, and with the promises received from a number of ex-members I hope to show a very substantial increase in the membership upon my return to the Puget Sound District, which I am arranging to do within the next week or ten days.

The same may be said of Bremerton, where we have the able assistance of a committee that is working amongst the men in the Navy Yard, and I am looking for some success upon my return there.

So far as my work amongst the railroad men in the district that I am covering, I shall refrain at this time from reporting upon any particular shop or round house,

but will state briefly that we have made progress and have every reason to believe that we shall be able to report considerable success in the very near future. At this writing I am located in Spokane, Wash., and am very much encouraged with the prospects of increasing the membership of Lodge 242.

Not much time has been spent in my home city of Portland, Ore. Lodge 72 continues to maintain a steady membership and absolute union shop conditions on the water front ship repair work. All firms that contract for this class of work in the Columbia and Willamette Rivers district hire their men through the office of Lodge 72. Effective May the first of the present year, the writer was successful in negotiating an increase of four cents per hour for our members engaged in the class of work referred to above, thereby establishing wage rates as follows:

All mechanics, 92 cents per hour.

Holder-ons, Rivet Heaters, Drillers and Reamers, 84 cents per hour.

General Helpers, 76 cents per hour.

Forty-four hour week. Double time all overtime.

Burners classified as mechanics and receive that scale.

I am quoting the Portland scale with the thought in mind that other Pacific Coast

seaport men engaged and following this class of work may read this report and compare this scale with that under which they are working, and they will find that it is from ten to twenty cents higher than the scale they are working under. Then step out and organize the other fellow and when you are organized let your representative or business agent do the business with the firms. Keep your idle men away from the dry docks and ships looking for jobs. Again let your business agent do that. Do this and your bosses will soon be looking for your representatives to hire men for them. FOLLOW THIS ADVICE AND YOU HAVE THE SECRET OF LODGE 72's success as outlined in this report.

I desire at this time to express my appreciation to Brother Kelly, Business Agent of Lodge 104, for his willingness to assist me during my time spent in the Puget Sound district. He is always ready to go any place at any time. Also to Brother Cooper of Lodge 72, who succeeded the writer as Business Agent of this lodge, who is on the job at all times and protecting and improving the conditions as far as possible.

Trusting this report will be of interest and with best wishes to all our membership, I am fraternally yours, Joe Reed, International Representative.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE W. J. COYLE

Since making my last report I have spent considerable time in an endeavor to organize men of our trade employed in the contract shops and ship yards in and around Quebec City. While many of the men I came in contact with seemed quite willing to go along, I found it impossible to get anyone to make the start, for fear of being discriminated against by the company.

Wages and conditions in this section are deplorable, in some cases men doing work that in any organized shop or yard would be done by mechanics at a fair rate of wages. In these shops this work is being done for a lower rate of pay than organized helpers are receiving on Canadian railroads.

It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when these men will decide to stand on their feet like men, and demand a fair share of the fruits of their labor.

During my stay in Quebec, I attended a regular meeting of L. 601—found this lodge making progress. I succeeded in straightening out several matters that had caused some misunderstanding among the members, also instructed the newly elected Financial Secretary, Brother Martel, in the duties of his office. If the members of 601 will do their part and co-operate with Brother Martel, the business of this local will be carried on in accordance with our Constitution.

An organizing campaign was carried on by

the writer, and the active members of 601, with the delinquents employed in St. Malo shop, the result being that the majority of these men promised to line up.

On leaving Quebec I came on to London where I made every effort to get the delinquents working under the jurisdiction of L. 203 to reinstate, the result being that two mechanics paid up and I am of the opinion that a number of the others will follow suit in the near future.

Leaving London on my way to Windsor, I stopped off at Sarnia, where I find L. 539 going along nicely. I got in touch with two of the four delinquents at this point and they assured me that they would be back in the organization in the near future. At Windsor I secured reinstates from the two C. P. R. men, same being turned over to L. 203. A number of the delinquents employed by the C. N. R. at this point promised to line up with 297.

A few days were spent by the writer assisting L. 297 at Stratford. Our men at this point have been making progress during the past few months, and while the increased membership of this local is not as rapid as it should be, the non-members are beginning to realize that their place is within the ranks of a bonafide trade union, and they are coming back.

On October 5th I received instructions from Assistant President Atkinson to work

the city of Toronto, where contract men are badly in need of organization. I have been in touch with a number of our men employed in the contract shops and arrangements have been made for an open meeting. I hope to

be able to report progress on this assignment in the near future.

Trusting this brief report will be of some interest to our members, I am fraternally yours, W. J. Coyle, Int'l Representative.

REPORT OF JOHN THOMSON, DELEGATE TO TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA

The forty-second annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which was held in Montreal, P. Q., during the week of September 20, 1926, was one of the most progressive in the long history of the organization. The spirit of the convention was one of the finest in years and not since 1917 has such unity been manifested. Every subject was keenly debated but personalities and bitterness was seldom indulged in.

Perhaps the most important question before the convention was picketing and injunctions. A special committee was appointed at the opening session to which was referred all resolutions, etc., dealing with the question. This committee's report gave a carefully prepared review of existing legislation, the legal opinion of the Congress solicitor, and a summary of recent Court decisions, and concluded with the following definite recommendations:

"1. That the incoming executive council of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada zealously press for the necessary amendments to the Criminal Code or pursue such other course as their legal advisers would recommend to adequately protect trade unions and trade unionists throughout the Dominion in their right to picket during industrial disputes.

"2. That the provincial executive committees of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada make adequate representations to provincial legislatures to secure for the trade unions and trade unionists their rights to peacefully picket without the intervention of the Courts in the issuing of injunctions to restrain them from what they have a legal right to do. This recommendation not only applies to the issuing of injunctions restraining trade unions and trade unionists from continuing picketing once it has been put into operation but also from the issuance of injunctions before trade unions and trade unionists have decided to picket in the event of an industrial dispute.

"3. That with a view to supporting the executive council in carrying out the instructions of this convention all affiliated bodies be urged to bring their influence to bear upon the government and members of parliament and legislatures to promote the necessary legislation and that in addition the executive council be instructed to prepare in the form of a pamphlet or document the necessary information for the guidance and advice of its constituents to make possible the realization of this objective.

"4. That pending the enactment of legislation to adequately protect trade unions and

trade unionists in their right of peaceful picketing the advice given by the Congress solicitor be the policy to be adopted and that the widest publicity be given to the legal opinions rendered by Mr. J. D. O'Donoghue."

(In his legal opinion Mr. O'Donoghue declares that "You have a perfect right to picket peacefully.")

A keen debate followed lasting throughout two sessions. Many delegates desired the Congress to place itself on record in defiance of injunctions as has been done by the American Federation of Labor. However, when it was pointed out that the Congress was a legislative body and not an industrial organization and that the Congress was dealing only with the legislative aspect of picketing and injunctions the report was finally accepted without amendment. The debate did prove that Canadian workers intend to picket and that the recent action of the Courts has made them more determined to abolish the use of injunctions during industrial disputes.

The Congress very materially altered its policy in regard to the Canadian Senate. Instead of pressing for its total abolition, as has been done in the past, the Canadian workers will now seek its reform by making it, if possible, an elective body and curtailment of its powers.

Amongst the legislation which the executive council was instructed to press for was the following:

Old age pensions. Unemployment insurance and constructive measures to minimize unemployment by the provision of work. A national fuel policy which would insure the proper development of the coal resources of Canada, more regular employment for the workers in the industry, and greater distribution, at reasonable prices, of Canadian-mined coal. Amendments to the Militia Act to prohibit the maintenance of armed forces by industrial corporations and to give the Dominion government discretionary powers as to the use of troops during industrial disputes. The eight hour day and one day's rest in seven and the other draft conventions and recommendation adopted at the annual conferences of the International Labor Organization. Amendments to the Shipping Act to give more protection to Canadian seamen and bring the Canadian Act up to the standard of the American. Amendments to the Election Act to provide for a half holiday on election day and to take control of the election machinery out of the hands of the political parties and

place it under the control of the chief electoral officer.

Upon the question of immigration the Congress reiterated its former policy and calls for the creation of Dominion advisory council on immigration upon which labor shall have representation and which would co-ordinate federal, provincial and other immigration activities, prevent overlapping, and formulate policies suitable to conditions as they exist from time to time.

An amendment will be sought to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to obviate the taking of a strike vote before applying for a board by the substituting the words "a declaration of failure to reach agreement by direct negotiations," for the present oath "to the belief of the declarant a strike or lockout will be declared." To give the Dominion complete authority over the administration of this Act the Congress will seek an amendment to the British North America Act (Canada's constitution).

The executive council was instructed to seek legislation that will designate motor busses and companies as common carriers and place them under the jurisdiction of the federal and provincial railway boards so that they will be compelled to safeguard the life and property of the traveling public and their employees.

The use of the paint spraying machines particularly in railway shops prompted a long debate. The Carmen wanted the Congress to go on record favoring its total abolition. However, when the labor member on the Canadian National Council of Health advised that the Council was now undertaking a scientific investigation as to its effect on the health of the workers and that its findings will be put into effect by the health authorities it was finally agreed to seek regulations of its use and if it is proven to be injurious then its total abolition will be demanded.

A move to place the president on part time secured no support except from the mover of the resolution.

An effort was made to place the Congress on record in favor of an "all-in" conference of the dual, secession, national, international, one big union, independent unions, etc. No support was given to this move nor to a similar one in regard to an international "all-in" conference between the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) to which the Congress is affiliated, and the Red Internationale, (Moscow).

The executive council was instructed to advise all central labor bodies that they must expel all locals that are not organized in conformity with the constitution of the American Federation of Labor. This action has been prompted primarily because some of the central labor bodies have allowed the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes and the Amalgamated Carpenters to remain in affiliation after their expulsion from the Congress itself.

Many other matters were dealt with including minimum wage laws, mother's allowance acts, compensation acts, etc.

During the convention addresses were delivered by the Rt. Hon. Fred O. Roberts, M. P., J. P., fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress; James Connors, assistant president Switchmen's Union of North America, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor; W. D. Mahon, vice-president, A. F. of L.; A. C. Wharton, president, International Association of Machinists; Edward J. Gaynor, president, National Association of Letter Carriers; and Mother Bloor, representing the striking textile workers in New Jersey.

The report of the secretary-treasurer shows a loss in membership of 2,875 which was explained for by the secession amongst the miners in Western Canada.

It was announced during the convention that due to the activities of the United Mine Workers the Nova Scotia miners are now 100 per cent, unionized in the U. M. W. of A.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Tom Moore, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Secretary-Treasurer, P. M. Draper, International Typographical Union; Vice-Presidents, R. J. Tallon, president, Division No. 4, Railway Employees Department, A. F. of L.; James Simpson, International Typographical Union; and John T. Foster, International Association of Machinists.

Edmonton, Alberta, was chosen as the next convention city.

Geo. R. Brunet was elected fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress and Richard Lynch to the American Federation of Labor.

A fine program of entertainment was provided by the local committees and it is doubtful if the Congress ever witnessed such colorful scenes as those accompanying the opening and closing ceremonies. I remain your fraternally, John Thomson, Delegate.

Correspondence

Stratford, Ont., Can.
Mr. William D. Wright, 35 Chester St.,
St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
Dear Friend:

Yours of September 27, inst., at hand and owing to absence from the city, I have

been trying to catch up to business and the result is I neglected to write you sooner. I received your enclosed check and deposited the same in a local bank, where it was honored without any difficulty. How can I express to your local my appreciation is

beyond my words. I can only say that the Boilermakers Union and insurance will always receive my good will and if at any time I can assist you I am at your service.

Again thanking you and anticipating progress for your local, I am, Your friend, Frank R. Doney,

Elkhart, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Hope Lodge No. 192 Boilermakers of Elkhart, Ind., and their Auxiliary, Faith Lodge No. 42, held an all day outing at Christian Tavern Sunday, September 19. A chicken luncheon was served at noon to 104 people.

A welcome given by Clyde Fields, master of ceremonies was responded to by August Schlarb, oldest boilermaker present. In the afternoon a base ball game between the "old timers" and the "singles" resulted in a score of fourteen to twelve in favor of the "singles." At horseshoe pitching the honors fell to Mrs. Catherine Vettters and Mrs. Lena Peters.

It has been decided to make this picnic an annual event, the next to be held the last Sunday of July, 1927. The day of friendly good will was impressingly closed with songs at sunset.

Faith Lodge met Friday night, September 24, for a short business session after which they invited the men in for a general meeting. This was opened with the singing of America, after which talks on the progress of the order were made by Cecil Wine, president of the Boilermakers and C. L. Minser, president of the local federation. The remainder of the time was devoted to bunco and a short program. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Catherine Vettters, Mrs. Nettie Peters, Mrs. Kate Reiner, Mr. Clyde Fields, Mr. Harry Dunton and Mr. George Lyons. Readings were given by Miss Ruth Clifton and Clyde Fields and fancy dances by Miss Angeline Platz. Refreshments were served to the fifty-three present. Assembly singing and dancing concluded the evening's program. Yours fraternally, Mrs. Edna Dunton, C. S., No. 42.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR INSURANCE PLAN

Dear Sir and Brother:

At last it has arrived! A means whereby the trades unions may block the use of their members' money, that has long been contributed to the insurance companies against them and their projects.

It is a notorious fact that the funds of the old line insurance companies are invested in nearly all industries that are unfriendly to labor and in no instance with friendly employers. Corporations such as the steel trust, railroads and shipbuilding and ship-

ping trusts, coal mining, oil operators, have the first call at all times on the surplus millions in the hands of the insurance companies, and this money is mostly contributed, in small amounts, by the working people to protect themselves and families against pauper funerals.

They innocently contribute weekly or semi-monthly to a fund that invariably is used to deprive them of decent wages and working conditions. Over 50 per cent of all big industrial enterprises are either owned or controlled by the insurance companies outright, or their loans are so heavy that they practically control the management and make them dance to their music and the tune is, generally, the suppression of the trades union movement, yet at least 80 per cent of those funds used by them in getting control is contributed by the working people.

What is now proposed and well under way is this: That the A. F. of L. start its own life insurance organization, using the funds of its own people, not to enslave them, as heretofore, but to invest the surplus in a way that will benefit them.

Too long have we been the victims of our own stupidity and carelessness along these lines. We have been supplying the bosses with the weapons to whip us; we now propose to handle our own funds and use them for protection instead.

The phenomenal successes of the great labor banks has proved to us and the financial world that we have within our ranks men of exceptional business ability, the equal of any in other walks of life. All required was opportunity. And now we are going into the game where the big profits are! Life insurance. But with this object in view: That all surplus funds be invested in our own enterprises or among those of our friends, safeguarded and nurtured so that they will be available at all times.

So get in and boost! We will deal with all classes of life insurance—the group plan, for organizations. You can see the possibilities there! Ordinary life, endowment, any other form, and all paid through your own locals. Eliminating that great overhead expense of collection and the extravagant salaries paid in the old lines, which allows for private sea-going yachts and other uncalled for luxuries for the officials and friends.

That the funds to do this come from the common people makes the joy so much sweeter to them. Let's get busy and boom our own banks and insurance companies, keeping our own money in our own ranks, for our own use and benefit. The bosses learned how to organize their membership from us. We are not "too proud to admit" we have learned how to monopolize our own funds from them, and thank them for the tip.—Dominic Kane.

In Memoriam

Notice of the following deaths of members and relatives of members have been received with suitable resolution of sympathy.

Relative of Members

Wife of Brother Russell Snow, member

of Lodge 224, Mattoon, Ill., died September 24.

Wife of Brother G. W. Troutman, member of Lodge 306, Ashtabula, Ohio, died at Conneaut, Ohio, October 8.

Technical Articles

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING APPLIED TO COPPER, BRASS ALUMINUM, NICKEL SILVER, ETC.

By O. W. Kothe

We are now entering on a subject that most iron and steel tradesmen do not know so much about, and consequently this article requires frequent review. That is the men must read and picture the meaning of the words to set up an image in the mind of understanding. We will admit that stuff of this kind is much harder to read than "love stories," murder stories, base ball news and newspaper trials of criminals. I say, it is interesting to follow such articles but they never mean anything to the reader—unless he is involved.

Tradesmen, as a rule do not read enough of the more substantial literature—Trade Techniques, world history, lives of great successful men, etc. Why on a Sunday afternoon and evening I would a hundred times sooner sit down with a good history and read the experiences of others than to spend the day chasing around in an automobile or get drunk on wood alcohol and lay around all day in a stupor, and then boast Monday morning how the day of rest was spent. By reading it is possible to partially live through the high spots in the lives of possibly a dozen different outstanding men. By reading their achievements and failures, their joys and sorrows, the things they had to fight for and also the things they had to give up, a person receives new impressions, new perceptions, new mental growth and vision out of their lives outside of our own.

The great fault with our own lives is that fully nine-tenths of our time is spent at duplication work—iron to iron and steel to steel, nothing new is learned. There is not enough variety to gather broad experience; a third year apprentice can in most cases handle a hammer and chisel as well as a veteran of 30 years' experience. In fact, there is more opportunity today than there ever was in the history of the world but we must live intensely; to grow mentally, expand the mind and bid high. The time to be lazy, sluggish and leaden with stupor is after we are 120 years old—but not in

our youth—our creative years. For this is the age Almighty God promised us that His spirit would thrive, with man, read Genesis Chapter 6. Then how dare any young man, even though he be 60 years and say nothing about the cubs of 30 years to live in complacency or abuse their body and mind by wrong living and indolence.

Yes, this has a whole lot to do with the welder also, because after you have spent a few years at welding, you should have then learned nearly all things we know about it today—that is, if you apply yourself rightly. After that you should struggle for higher exploits and not fill the bottom up with immovable human material. In this way we are like non-ferrous metals, not permanently fixed like iron or steel, but are soft and pliable so that we can easily reshape ourselves into a higher, finer, more beautiful and serviceable life. Try it!

NON-FERROUS METALS: In this class are included all metals except iron and steel. The most important for engineering purposes are copper, lead, zinc, aluminum, nickel, tin and antimony. These metals are used alone or in alloys.

COPPER: This metal is familiar to everyone, being distinguished by its peculiar red color. It is highly malleable and ductile; is highly resistant to corrosive action; has a high temperature coefficient; and is an excellent conductor of heat and electricity. Its tensile strength depends in large measure upon mechanical treatment, ranging from about 25,000 pounds per square inch for cast copper to 70,000 pounds per square inch for hard drawn wire. It has a limited use in building construction for roof covering, gutters, and down-spouts, as well as stills, tanks, vats, ornamental work, etc. Large quantities are drawn into wire for use in the electrical industry. In machine construction, except in electrical machinery, it is chiefly used in an alloy form for bearing metal. Copper tubes are extensively

used where resistance to corrosion or good heat conductivity is required.

LEAD: This is a very soft and heavy metal, possessing a bluish-gray color when freshly cut. It can be rolled into sheets and, if softened by heating, can be squirted into rods and tubes. This process is called extrusion. As lead is low in ductility and tensile strength it cannot be drawn into wire, the tensile strength being about 2,000 pounds per square inch. Having high resistance to corrosion, it is adapted to many special uses in which that property is required. In machine construction its important use is in bearing metal alloys.

ZINC: Zinc is a bluish-white metal of medium hardness, having a crystalline fracture. The tensile strength, which depends in very large degree upon the mechanical treatment, is very low, ranging from 4,000 to 36,000 pounds per square inch. Because of its high resistance to corrosion and its property for adhering to iron and steel large quantities are used for galvanizing. In machine construction zinc is chiefly used in alloys with copper.

ALUMINUM: The most remarkable property of this metal is its low density, which is only about 165 pounds per cubic foot. It has very high ductility and malleability which allows it to be rolled, drawn, beaten into leaf, spun, stamped or extruded. In hardness it is about the same as copper and, like copper, its hardness and tensile strength are increased by working. The tensile strength of 99 per cent aluminum ranges from about 12,000 pounds per square inch in castings to 55,000 pounds per square inch in fine wire. It resists corrosion, is an excellent conductor of heat and electricity, and takes a high polish. Alloyed with copper or zinc it is used in large quantities for castings, particularly of automobile parts. The shrinkage of aluminum castings is about .2 per foot.

NICKEL: Nickel is an almost silvery-white metal which is both very malleable and very hard, an unusual combination of properties. In tensile strength it surpasses iron, hard drawn wire .062 inch in diameter having a tensile strength of about 150,000 pounds per square inch, and hard rolled sheets a strength of about 90,000 pounds. It resists corrosion and is susceptible of a very high polish, two properties which have caused it to be largely used for plating. In engineering work it is of great utility when alloyed with other metals, its use in nickel steel having been already mentioned.

TIN: Tin is a silvery-white metal slightly harder than lead, of a distinctly crystalline structure, malleable and ductile. Its tensile strength is low, ranging from about 3,500 to 5,500 pounds per square inch. Because of its ability to resist corrosion large quantities of it are used for coating soft steel sheets, thus forming the familiar tin plate. Soft steel sheets coated with an alloy of tin and lead are known as terne plates and are used for roofing, as they

are extremely durable when exposed to the weather. In machine construction, tin is used in the form of alloys, chiefly for bearing metals.

ANTIMONY: This is a grayish-white or silvery-gray metal, hard, crystalline in structure, showing large and brilliant crystals when fractured. It possesses the unusual property of expanding when solidifying. This property in connection with its hardness renders it a valuable ingredient in alloys of lead and tin which are used for bearing metals and type metals. It is seldom if ever, used alone.

NON-FERROUS ALLOYS: The possible number of alloys is practically without limit and those in use in engineering construction are too numerous to be even enumerated here. In physical characteristics an alloy may resemble its constituents or it may differ from them in many important respects.

The principal alloys used in engineering are the "brasses," which are copper and zinc; the "bronzes," composed chiefly of copper and tin; the "babbitt" metals, containing lead, tin, antimony and copper; the "solders," common solder being lead and tin in varying proportions; aluminum bronze, which consists of 90 per cent or more of copper and 10 per cent or less of aluminum; nickel silver or german silver, which is an alloy of copper, nickel and zinc. In addition to the classes of alloys enumerated above there are various special alloys in common use, many of which have trade names. Among these are manganese bronze, Tobin bronze, phosphor bronze, Monel metal, delta metal, Muntz metal, Tenselite, Parsons and white brass, and cupro nickel. The list of alloys given above indicates how impossible it is to give them any adequate consideration in a text of this character. Detailed information may be found in the standard engineering handbooks or in the standard treatises on engineering materials.

Copper Welds

Copper as a metal is not easily influenced to deteriorate under action of the elements, or under many acid bearing properties. Ordinarily copper is quite free from impurities, because traces of such impurities make it impossible to use the copper. When melted it has a strong affinity for gases, such as hydrogen and carbon monoxide. Oxygen is also formed by the melted metal, producing copper oxide which forms a true alloy with the copper, making it brittle and worthless.

When the melt solidifies, these occluded gases are given out, leaving the metal a mass of blow holes. To overcome this condition a flux is provided which has a greater affinity for oxygen than copper. Under ideal conditions copper does not require any flux; but the metal must be clean, not even finger marks are permissible and the weld must be made immediately after the edges are cleaned, using a clean fire. Since these conditions are seldom ideal, a flux is neces-

sary. Those commonly used are "phosphorus" and "borax." With the use of phosphorus, only a small percentage is required and this is generally incorporated in the welding rod.

Ordinarily after a seam is prepared for welding; it is washed with water, as turning a hose over the joint and let the water flow over the edges and wash away all foreign matter. After this borax is rubbed along the edges to be welded, which then acts as a flux. As welding rod a copper wire or rod having a small percentage of phosphorus is advisable. Although the best all around welding rod for copper is manganese-bronze, or a Tobin bronze.

The so-called manganese bronze is really a manganese brass, because the two principal ingredients are copper and zinc, the percentage of tin being quite small. Hence, common ordinary brass is often used for welding copper as it has a melting point below that of copper and a person is not so apt to burn a hole in the copper. Tobin bronze is really a Tobin brass, as it consists mostly of copper and zinc. For brazing purposes, a brass compound of copper and zinc, called "spelter," is used with borax as a flux and this gives good results. Regular welding rods of different sizes can be purchased for most any sort of metal or its alloy a person might meet with.

One of the greatest difficult tasks of welding copper is that the metal absorbs so much heat—that is the heat travels back from the weld by the conduction process so quickly. At times it seems the metal will not melt for fusion, and on turning on more heat, a hole is burned through by that very process. The fact is at the very time of turning on more heat, the conduction process was slowing up, and the metal would have melted shortly after. But with the addition of a greater volume of heat, the metal becomes burned. Copper, must therefore be closely studied and watched under different conditions of welding; it should never be forced as above mentioned as when copper is at the fusion heat it flows very easily.

Examples of Practice

About the best way to understand this sort of work is to do some practice and experimenting. So at Fig. 1, we show a series of diagrams for the handling of the edges when welding copper. Thus, for metal about one-sixteenth inch thick as at A, a short right angle edge should be turned up. At the beginning wash the seam with water, and then rub borax over the seam with your thumb. Next apply the welding torch and seek to reduce the rib into a flat sheet weld as at the right of A. Give ample heat, in fact, more than for the same thickness of steel work, and seek to control the fusion and flow of copper by the movement of the torch across the rib.

When entering on heavier copper work as one-eighth inch or so, the edges can

be butt jointed as at B. Here a greater heat must be used, since there is more metal and the conduction is more rapid from the weld. Operate the torch to cause the two edges to flow together and if at one place the metal will not fuse—simply sprinkle a little borax over it on it and continue as before.

On meeting with metal one-fourth inch thick or so, it is best to V-groove the edges as at C, and then fill the groove with welding rod. Here still more heat is necessary since there is more metal the heat can flow to, to escape the intense temperature of the weld.

Where a workman experiments with such examples he will soon understand the grade of heat necessary, also the color of the metal just before it begins to blow. Further tests should be made in welding copper by laying the sample pieces on a brick bench and observe how this affects the temperature and the fusion. Next try the same experiment with the sample sheet laying on a block of cast iron or steel. This is to observe if the conduction of the heat is as rapid and the effect on the weld where copper fits against iron or steel work. Then again, try the same experiment by suspending the sample pieces in the air as is the case for shells, drums, pipes, vats, etc. Do this with each of the different thickness of copper sheets. Do not merely try these experiments, but also reflect on the conditions and seek to acquire reasons and knowledge by so doing.

Copper is a metal that hardens with hammering or forging so seams that are rough can be hammered smooth. This also strengthens the metal as it compacts the pores much like steel is worked out of iron and so a job can often be greatly improved upon by hammering after it has become cold. If the work is such that a pliable seam is desired, the entire work or just the seam is heated a dark cherry red and then plunged into a tank of water. This anneals the metal; or we can say the heating process has expanded the pores to their maximum size, and on being chilled quickly, the metal becomes soft and pliable. The seam always does stay a little harder than the pure copper on account of the zinc or tin in the welding rod, thus making a brass or distant bronze.

Where copper rods or bands or bars must be joined by welding a similar treatment must be followed as per D and E of Fig. 2. But where copper pipes or tubes must be welded in the form of tees, elbows, etc., the first step is to cut the pipes. For simple right angle tees as at Fig. 3, it is often well to hold the branch pipe up against the end view of the main pipe as at F, and a long pencil or a stick with marker attached and pass the marker parallel with the pipe sides—or always push the marker up against the tee as you slide it along the main pipe. The opening in the main pipe can be easily marked out after the tee is trimmed prop-

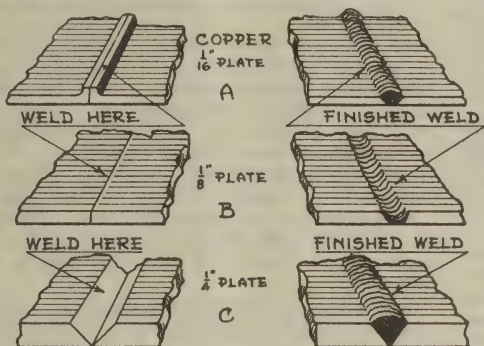


FIG. 1

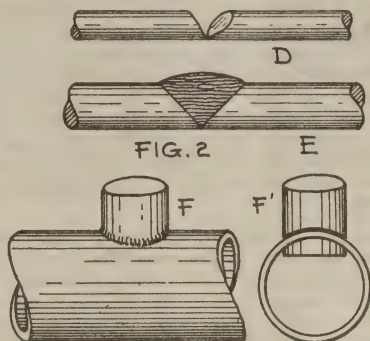


FIG. 3

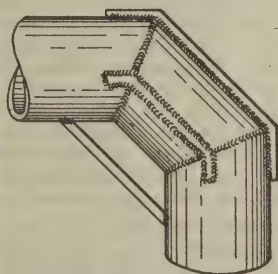


FIG. 5

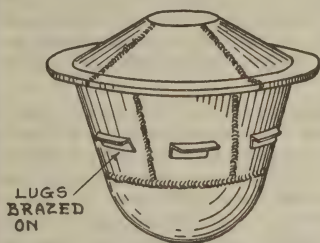
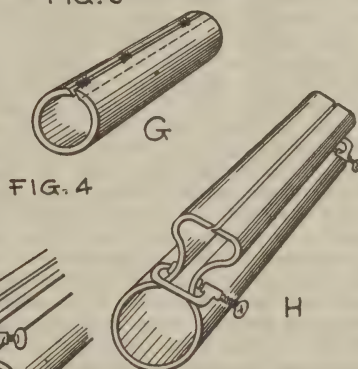


FIG. 6

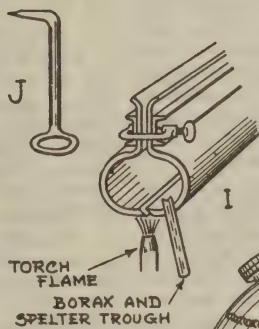
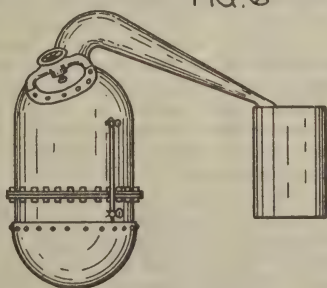


FIG. 7



erly. In welding this work it is well to set the tee in place and spot weld the miter in six or eight places, otherwise expansion may cause considerable movement before you get around.

When welding the seams of moderately sized copper pipe a procedure as at G Fig. 4 can be followed. The edges can be chamfered, butted or V-grooved according to the thickness of the metal. But often the edges are chamfered as at G and spot welded in places before welding up. Large pipe is deformed to a figure 8 as at H and clamped together to give less chance for movement.

Where it is objectionable to weld the seam on the outside the work is handled as at I. Channel bars are clamped along the sides and the entire drum is hung up, so one man can handle the welding torch underneath and the other applies the welding rod. In such long and large work, a V-shaped trough is often used in which the spelter and borax is placed. This is inserted alongside the seam and tipped over; thus fluxing and supplying welding material at the same time. Often it is necessary to use an iron hook as at J and slightly press down edges where they may buckle or open up too far. But the man underneath observes the metal as it fuses and moves the torch as required while the man above sees to the flux; the spelter and handles the rod J. When the weld is finished, the clamps are removed and the drum is rounded out, and the seam is hammered down flat so a smooth uniform surface presents itself. It can then be left that way or annealed as desired or required.

When elbows must be made of three or more pieces out of copper pipe that are to stand some abuse; they are often reinforced as in Fig. 5. Here brass bars are welded over the miter joints thus strengthening the work considerably. The method of determining the correct miter lines will be taken up in later issues where a series of such problems will be demonstrated by rules of geometry.

One of the things that are very popular among some people nowadays is "stills." These are generally made of copper, aluminum, or nickel silver. Judging by the rapidity with which newspapers report on stills they destroyed—this business of manufacturing stills must be very lucrative for certain folks. With all the stills being destroyed and new ones made to take their place as well as an ever increasing number of new ones are continually springing up—it does seem there should not be as much wood alcohol contained liquor sold for beverage as there is. But the idea seems to be—"sell it while it is hot," burn out the stomach—kill all who disobey the eighteenth amendment, and so heap up living coals on their heads some day and hasten the day a better controlled system

of the old fashioned barley corn stuff will be ushered in again, as well as effectively kill their present day golden goose that lays many a golden egg.

Until then stills and more stills will abound, and so at Fig. 6, we show an ordinary type of still. These are generally made out of 60 to 48 ounce copper, with the bottom dished into a bowl; the sides either straight or slanting as a tapering pail, and a top that is either conical or bowl shaped as at Fig. 7 and Fig. 8. With such work it is first necessary to shape up the metal into a dished bowl, which must be either stamped or hammered out. This is quite a job and requires considerable experience to know just how to control the metal.

But after the straight seams are welded and the bowl is fitted up, it is spot welded at intervals so any enlargements can be placed over a stake and worked down or shortened places can be stretched. In this way a good fit is produced, when the entire seams can be welded the same as all other work we have been discussing. When finished the seams are hammered smooth, in fact, when care is taken the seams can be worked down to be hardly noticeable. But generally such extra effort is not necessary. The seams can be annealed or left as the weld produced them as desired.

Aluminum Welding.

This sort of welding is almost as popular as welding copper. In fact for automobile crank cases, engine casings, and a thousand other places as well as for kitchen utensils and "stills," aluminum is very abundantly used. Every welder in every industry and every craft has an opportunity of welding aluminum.

At high temperatures aluminum has a strong affinity for oxygen and so a flux is necessary to prevent the air from oxidizing the metal. At ordinary temperature pure aluminum is but little affected; but all ordinary aluminum pieces, which are generally alloys of aluminum, and copper or zinc will tarnish rapidly. The thin film of oxide of aluminum protects the metal from further attack at ordinary temperatures. However, when aluminum is melted it oxidizes freely, and as the oxide or slag is heavier than the melted metal and melts at very much higher temperature, the tendency is for it to become mixed with the molten metal and weaken the weld.

New aluminum can be welded without much cleaning, in fact under expert hands it can be forged into a single unit so that it is difficult to see where the joint has been made. But in general, most welders use a purchased aluminum welding rod and flux, and proceed much the same as explained for copper under Fig. 1. Aluminum has, however, its own peculiarities, and requires a great deal of experimenting. There are many expert folks who do not believe

in welding aluminum so much as in remodeling the joint by the puddling process, or when the metal is in its plastic state. This in fact is the most satisfactory method of controlling the stuff.

When the metal is brought to a plastic state, by the aid of paddles and working fast, the metal is joined to form a single unit. The same procedure is followed in forging a joint—that is the metal is heated until small globular bubbles are noticeable and then the operator applies the hammer, first lightly while still keeping the torch in position, and then hammer the joint smooth for lap welds. Most men who are skilled at this are rather secretive about how it is done and seldom let their right hand men do the first joining with a lighter hammer for fear others will get to break their hand in.

But for repair work; the welding process is much more difficult. If a weld is made, and a crack develops alongside of the weld—that is very difficult to get tight. The shrinkage in aluminum is considerable, and this makes it necessary to remove the old weld completely and to thoroughly clean the metal. This is especially so with aluminum castings for automobiles, etc., and so it is a good practice on thin work to allow a space equal to the thickness of the metal. This space is filled in with aluminum welding rod, which of course, does not stop shrinkage; but it helps considerably.

Before any flux can be used, the surface must be entirely cleaned. In general a strong acid and alkali, such as hydrochloric and caustic soda is applied to work separately and afterwards the prepared pieces are given a thorough washing and brushing in water. This removes the grease and dirt from the exposed surfaces. But still it happens that grease and dirt has worked

itself back from the crack and this causes trouble while welding.

The success of this sort of welding is largely one of experimenting and so the reader must try different manufacturers' products in this line following instructions closely. The welding by the puddling process is the better method and requires no flux. But it does require considerable experimenting, and under such conditions a joint can be puddled in about the same time that ordinary welding would take. At Fig. 7, we show an aluminum still for rosin manufacturing. It is made of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch plate and is welded in the usual way with welding rod and V-grooves. The metal being quite thick is easily worked and held under control.

At the left of Fig. 7 we show another still whose goose neck is made of pure nickel. The still is about 34 inches in diameter and six feet in height. Four different metals were used in this still; the steam jacketed bottom or bowl is shaped out of one piece of copper. The body is of 3-16 copper; the man-way is Monel metal, while the goose neck is of pure nickel, and the condensation bucket is of tin. Nickel requires a hotter welding heat, since it melts at about 2,646 deg. F. and therefore is generally welded with nickel or a manufactured alloy.

But here the same general procedure must be followed and the same may be said of numerous other alloy metals as brass, bronze, lead, zinc, etc. Folks interested in such work can secure a supply from manufacturers literature of welding equipment and supplies, and the instructions for their material should be closely followed. After all is said and done, it remains for you who are reading this to actually do the work—otherwise it won't mean much to you.

Educational Department

CHILD MANAGEMENT*

By Dr. D. A. Thom

A large percentage of all mental conflicts and abnormalities in adults and children either are caused or are colored by unfortunate attitudes or experiences with the ever-present force called sex. There is no force in all mental life that is more urgent in its demands for some form of expression and none that society, the family, and the individual will allow less freedom.

The very fact that sex as a subject for discussion is always tabooed in the presence of the child accounts for the intense curiosity which many children develop at an early age regarding the subject. All too frequently the child's natural desire to be enlight-

ened on this subject just as freely as on any other is met by a cold reserve, a sharp rebuff, or a dishonest answer from one who in all ways is a considerate and wise parent. It is therefore not surprising that the child soon learns to keep to himself the knowledge he has gained from his own investigations or has gathered from some more sophisticated playmate and soon be-

*This article is part of Publication No. 143 of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. The entire bulletin can be secured free by writing to the Bureau.

comes as self-conscious about his sex life as the parents are themselves.

A little child quickly senses a tense atmosphere and embarrassment on the part of the adults when faced with his eager questions, and because of this he is apt to follow one of two lines. Disconcerting those with whom he comes in contact may please him, so that he will continue his questioning at most inopportune times, or he may be made so ill at ease and self-conscious that he determines never to be placed in such a position again if he can help it, and therefore ceases to bring his puzzles and problems to his parents, who should stand ready to help him over the hard places. Because he stops his question-

ing and seems uninterested is no sign that he is no longer filled with curiosity over these mysterious things which seem to be so shocking. He may be quietly using every means available to find out in other ways the answers which he wants to know but which he will no longer ask.

The parents must free themselves, so far as possible, from self-consciousness when the subject is mentioned. Clear, frank answers suited to the child's intelligence and development will satisfy his interest for the moment, whereas emphasizing the matter by "hushing the child up" and telling him it is "naughty" to talk of such things will make him only the more determined to find out why, and what it is all about.

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH

By Irving Fisher

Professor of Economics, Yale University

What Fixes the Purchasing Power of The Dollar

In the last story was described what is meant by the purchasing power of the dollar. In this we shall see what forces fix that purchasing power.

The reader will notice that this is the first time in this series of articles that causes have been discussed. All of the preceding eight stories have been confined to describing the economic world in which we live. We are now ready to explain how it operates. In other words, thus far we have studied, so to speak, economic anatomy; but now we are to study economic physiology.

As we know, the purchasing power of the dollar is simply the price level upside down. As one goes up the other goes down in the same proportion. So in explaining the purchasing power of the dollar we are explaining the general level, or scale, of prices.

Now it is much simpler to explain this general level of prices than to explain any one price, surprising as this may sound. The first step in understanding why wheat is worth say two dollars a bushel is to explain why the dollar is worth what it is.

The purchasing power of the dollar, or the general level of prices, is explained chiefly by the "equation of exchange"—the fact that money and goods are always balanced against each other.

If you buy ten pounds of sugar at nine cents a pound, of course what you pay is the ten pounds multiplied by the nine cents per pound, or ninety cents. You pay 90 cents = 10 lbs. \times 9 cts.

Every other purchase may be expressed in the same way. The money spent is always equal to the amount multiplied by the price. We might write thousands of such equations. Besides the one for sugar there are those for wheat, steel, cloth and so on, one for every purchase in the country. But we can combine them all into one: The

total number of dollars exchanged for goods in, say 1926, is equal to the total amounts of goods exchanged each multiplied by its price.

In figures, the money side, or left hand side, of this equation might be, say \$100,000,000,000. The other, or goods side, or right hand side, however, consists not of one figure but of thousands of separate items—for sugar, wheat, steel, etc.

But these thousands of items can be combined by adding all the amounts bought (say 20 billion units) and multiplying this by the average price per unit (say \$5.00 per unit).

We shall then have, as the combined "equation of exchange" \$100,000,000,000 is equal to 20,000,000,000 units multiplied by \$5.00 per unit.

This equation is like the first equation (that for sugar) except that the price, \$5.00 is now not the price of sugar nor of any other one commodity but an average of all prices, and the amount is the total number of units in all the trade of the country.

Of course, these units are a miscellaneous lot—pounds of sugar, tons of coal, bushels of wheat, quarts of milk, yards of cloth, acres of land, etc., and the result would be different if we measured say, sugar, in tons instead of pounds, or coal in pounds instead of tons, etc. We may select any sets of such units but a good way is to select units having nearly the same value. As the values are constantly changing, a certain year, say 1913, may be chosen and the units of each commodity taken so as to be about a dollar's worth at that time. Thus the unit for sugar might be fifteen pounds instead of one pound.

In this way the right hand side of the equation has become the sum of all amounts of goods exchanged (or the volume of trade) multiplied by the general level, or scale of prices (or the Index Number of Prices).

Having reduced the right hand side to two factors—trade and price index, we shall

next, for convenience, change the left hand side. The left hand side gives \$100,000,000,000 as the total sum of dollars spent or exchanged during the year. This \$100,000,000,000 is much more than the total currency in existence because each dollar is spent several times in a year.

The average number of times the total currency is spent, or turned over, in a year is called the **velocity of circulation**. It may be, say, 40 times a year. Then the total number of dollars spent will be the number of dollars in circulation (say \$2,500,000,000) multiplied by the average velocity of circulation (say forty) which makes up the \$100,000,000,000, or total spent.

So we have as our equation of exchange, in its final form, \$2,500,000,000 in circulation multiplied by forty times a year is equal to 20,000,000,000 units multiplied by \$5.00 per unit.

Or, in general terms, **currency in circulation multiplied by its velocity of circulation is equal to the volume of trade multiplied by the Index Number or price level**. This is the most important principle fixing the price level.

To illustrate, if the currency should be doubled in quantity—"inflated" (becoming say \$5,000,000,000) while the velocity should remain unchanged (say at forty) and the volume of trade should also remain unchanged (20,000,000,000 units), the price index would have to double (to \$10.00 per unit). Of course, in actual fact, the velocity does not stay constant nor do any other elements in the equation. They are all constantly changing, but yet in such a way as to keep the equation true.

The velocity of circulation changes the least and slowest. It is largely fixed by the convenience of the people. Some people find it convenient to keep in their pockets, or in the bank, a great deal of ready cash in proportion to their annual expenditures and turn it over slowly; others like to get along with very little and turn it over rapidly. In a city, money circulates faster than in the country, and in a large city faster than in a small one. It is also

true that the velocity of circulation fluctuates up and down with the short time fluctuations of the volume of trade. In the long run, however, the velocity changes slowly, tending gradually to increase.

The other two factors, trade and currency fluctuate far more. Trade tends to increase. If currency would keep pace steadily the price index would keep steady. But currency is sometimes inflated out of all proportion to trade and sometimes deflated.

Practically, then, it is the currency which is the most variable and unruly factor. Its inflation and deflation raise or lower prices far more often and more sharply than any variation in the velocity of circulation or even in the volume of trade. In other words, the master key to the price level is the inflation or deflation of the currency. The great reason why prices rose millions of times in Germany after the war, was the inflation of paper money (although at the same time velocity of circulation increased and the volume of trade decreased); and the great reason why prices in Germany today have snapped back is that the over plentiful paper marks were abolished and their place taken by the scarcer gold marks. In the same way the great reason why prices today are high in France and Italy and the franc and lira are worth so little is inflation. The great reason why the price level in America is 50 per cent above the pre-war level is that there are more dollars of currency in circulation both in the form of money in people's pockets and tills and in the form of deposits subject to check in the banks.

In short, currency—that is money and deposits—is a little like any other good in that when it is scarce it is dear and when it is abundant it is cheap.

The chief conclusion is that **inflation**, increasing the number of dollars in circulation relatively to the volume of trade to be done with those dollars **tends to raise prices** in general while **deflation**, or decreasing the number of dollars in circulation relatively to the volume of trade to be done **tends to lower prices**.

Co-Operation

MANITOBA CO-OP ELEVATORS EARN SURPLUS

Net earnings of \$38,781 are shown for the 1925-26 season by eight elevators operated by a subsidiary of the Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd. These elevators handled 1,366,036 bushels of grain so efficiently that they charged their farmer-members but two and one-third cents a bushel for operating expense and did not take any spread on street grain.

Twenty-two additional elevators have been acquired for the coming season, five of

them leased and the others built. Because of the failure of many elevators to come up to the standards required by the Manitoba co-operators, it has been necessary in most cases to build new elevators rather than to buy out those already in existence. On this subject the directors in their annual report comment as follows:

Many of the elevators that the pool is being invited to purchase do not come up to our standards. They were built to give

a profit to the owners rather than to give service to the farmers. Our object is to give service at the minimum of cost and we find few of the existing elevators built or equipped to enable us to give the service we want to give.

The Canadian farmers' co-operatives are not mere "business institutions." It is significant to note that the powerful Manitoba co-operative makes provision for educational activities. One-twentieth of a cent a bushel was authorized by the delegates

to the last annual meeting of the Association as a special fund to be used for educational purposes. The Wheat Producers' Association believes that one of the most important duties of a co-operative institution is to educate its members and employees in the principles and practices of co-operation, and to that end the educational department of the Association has begun the building of a library on co-operation and social subjects, with special reference to rural problems. Already between 300 and 400 volumes have been acquired.

COOPERATORS REVEAL DISTRESS IN BRITAIN

Acute distress prevails in the mining districts of England, Scotland and Wales, declares the Co-operative News of Manchester in contradicting Premier Baldwin's cable to America that the miners are in no need of help. "Before he sent the unhappy message," says the News, official organ of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, "he apparently consulted a good many people, but he evidently did not think it worth while to get in touch with officials of the co-operative societies, particularly those operating in the mining areas. Had he done so, we are not sure that his opinions would have been expressed quite so definitely."

The News summarizes the British coal

situation in these words: "The two parties directly concerned are bent upon a fight to the end—the miners for a living wage and the owners for profitable investments—and the Government, which represents the non-combatants, persists in its refusal to do more than play the mine-owners' game."

The British co-operative movement has added its voice to the labor movement's on behalf of immediate financial relief for the locked out miners. A mission in America has succeeded in raising hundreds of thousands of dollars for the men and their families, who have been deprived of income since May 1st.

FIFTH CITY SCHOOL CHILDREN GET \$600,000 WORTH OF LUNCHES AT COST

The purpose of co-operation to cut out the profit maker has been applied by the Cleveland School Board to the provision of lunches at cost for the school children of the Fifth City. A report just issued by the Cleveland Board of Education shows that it has been able to provide good nourishing meals for the school children at an average cost of about 20 cents each. Even with the price of pie cut to 6 cents

for a generous chunk, the school authorities reported a surplus of \$95,000 on a total business of \$600,000 for the past year.

The next time you go into a restaurant and get gouged on a steep bill, just remember how the white-collared workers of New York City and the school authorities of dozens of American communities are providing good food at actual cost on the co-operative basis.

WORKERS OWN AND RUN SHOE FACTORY

Co-operation in America has been in terms of consumers' societies, banks and marketing associations. We forget that co-operation also produces as well as sells. Over across the water the Leicester Anchor Boot and Shoe Society got off to its start back in 1893 when co-operators, convinced that consumers' societies in their great success had done but half the job, organized a producers' co-op. In a little street with the romantic name of Friars Causeway, these men started their little shop with more enterprise than capital, which totaled only \$500. For that first half year there is no record of the business done in babies' boots, the first venture of the society, but in the second half \$6,000 worth were sold, and in

five years they were making boots, shoes and slippers rated at \$50,000 a year.

Quarters were built, a new factory built, repeatedly additions were made, until in the war years production rose to half a million dollars annually. Now it is mounting up to new heights.

Workers run this society as well as own it. Each experienced worker has at least \$500 invested, gets regular trade union wages, and in addition a dividend quarterly. Hours have been cut below the trade union schedule. So high is the quality of the co-op shoes that the Institute of Hygiene's Certificate of Merit was awarded not only for their health merits but also for quality of materials used.

News of General Interest

AMERICAN LABOR ORDERS THE LEGIONS TO MOVE UP IN GREAT STRUGGLE FOR SHORTER WEEK IN WORKSHOPS

By International Labor News Service

With one great program adopted in the form of a resolution laying plans for the organization of the mighty automobile industry, with its million directly employed workers, the American Federation of Labor convention took a second great step in adopting a declaration declaring for a shorter work week.

The shorter work week is regarded as imperative, not only for the welfare of the workers in high speed industry, but as a measure necessary to the salvation of industry itself. Labor believes—and backs its belief with figures—that not only must labor earn high wages to bring purchasing power into the proper relation to production, but the masses must have the necessary free time to enable them to use the commodities of modern industry.

Shorter Week Necessary

It was pointed out that more and more products — such as automobiles, radios, pianos, clothes—depend for their use upon the time men and women have for their use. Labor deems the shorter work week necessary to prevent industry from piling back upon itself in wreckage.

But vastly more important to the workers is the fact that in modern high speed industry, more free time is necessary for the recovery of the human system from the strain of work that is keyed to machines and must follow the speed of machines.

Labor's Statement

Here is labor's pronouncement on the shorter work week—a pronouncement as epochal as labor's pronouncement for the eight-hour day:

"The American trade union movement devoted its early effort to a shortening of the work day until finally its original goal, the eight-hour day, had been established.

"Since the American Federation of Labor at the time of its birth declared for an eight-hour day, an astounding change has taken place in methods of production. Power plants generate energy in almost inconceivable volume. This power is applied to machinery which has revolutionized man's power to produce. A new science has developed—the chemical, the mechanical and the production engineer have joined hands and developed a directing control of power, machinery and the management of production capacity of our industrial plants.

Even Greater Output Coming

"On every hand there is evidence that we are at the beginning of methods of pro-

duction which will rapidly increase man's present power to produce.

"But already a condition has developed which gives concern to every thinking man, to every investor and manufacturer, as well as to the wage earners.

"So great is the present capacity of our industrial establishments to turn out manufactured goods that many of them are compelled to close their doors many weeks each year. The reports of the United States Government tell us that several of our basic industries if operated at full capacity for six months each year, would produce more than their present annual output.

Real Wages Outstripped.

"There is one feature connected with the problem being considered which has already been covered by the wage policy adopted by the American Federation of Labor. It is a fact that man's power to produce has at a rapidly increasing rate outstripped the real wage paid. There must be a market which can purchase the product of our industries, and that market is regulated by one basic strength, the real wage received by the workers.

"But your committee is dealing with but one phase of the problem, the number of hours which should be established in our industries. At first our movement devoted itself to shortening the hours of labor, but modern methods of production, the high tension of machine operation, the specialization which forces thousands to perform the same meaningless operation thousands of times per day has placed a strain upon the worker's nervous system which is more enervating, more conducive to physical and mental fatigue than many more hours of labor would be where the work called for the constant use of the worker's creative power. Modern methods of production more and more tend to make a machine of men. For this reason, in addition to many others, it is essential that not only should the daily hours of labor be reduced, but in addition, that the number of days per week should also be shortened. For social reasons, as well as those of an economic character the American Federation of Labor is justified in declaring for a shorter work week as energetically as it did in the past for the establishment of the eight-hour day.

Labor Economics Sound

"Employers and investors accused our movement of endeavoring to limit production by reducing the hours of labor. We

listened to these accusations when we established the ten-hour day. They were made when the nine and the eight-hour day were established, yet today the proof that our economics were sound, is found in the fact that the volume of production per capita is

many fold greater than when the ten-hour day was the rule.

"For economic as well as humanitarian reasons the time has arrived when the number of days worked per week should be reduced."

THEY DON'T KEEP UP WITH PROGRESS

Judge Gard, "Jim" Emery and other union foes dislike the five-day work week. They think it is "uneconomic" and they keep hammering away at it at every opportunity. Judge Gary, especially, just can't seem to get his mind off the subject and has voiced his displeasure ever since the American Federation of Labor announced that organized labor would work for the shorter week whenever production justifies it.

Judge Gary quite likely pines for the return of the 12-hour day, which he fought to retain until the Steel Corporation was finally forced to at least make a bluff of establishing eight-hour shifts. He is constitutionally opposed to shortening the time the worker toils to earn his living and make profits for employers. But aside from show-

ing his prejudice against the short working day, the Judge also shows that he doesn't know much about modern industry and the tremendous strides it is making in productivity.

As a matter of fact, many industries now could turn out in five days a week more production in their particular fields than the nation could consume. Other industries will soon be in the same position. The constant invention of new and more productive machinery and the ever-increasing efficiency of the highly paid American worker will see to that.

Opponents of the five-day week are not keeping up with progress. They don't seem to realize what is taking place in the industrial world. If they won't or can't learn, they are due for some rude shocks.

SMALL COMPENSATION NOT UPHELD BY JUDGE

Omaha, Neb.—District Court Judge Hastings, refused to enjoin state workmen's compensation authorities from hearing the complaint of an injured worker who was ignorant of his rights when he accepted an inadequate settlement.

The worker, who is 77 years old, was

given \$1,500 by a public utility corporation. Two-thirds of the money was paid to a hospital. Later the worker discovered that he had been victimized and appealed to the compensation commission for a proper award. The corporation asked that the hearing be enjoined, but Judge Hastings declined.

HUGE WORKERS' MASS MEETING VOICES DEFIANCE TO GARMENT STRIKE INJUNCTION

By International Labor News Service.

Workers from every needle trade but mainly striking cloakmakers crowded Madison Square Garden and cheered speakers who urged defiance of the sweeping injunction against picketing issued by Justice Gary in Supreme Court, New York county. About 20,000 workers responded.

Six hundred strikers marching from halls on the way to the meeting were arrested as they passed through the garment center on the ground they had no permit to parade, but were released when detained for a while outside a nearby police station. Hundreds are being arrested daily for picketing.

General Strike Demanded.

Not only did leaders of the garment workers voice resistance to the court, but there was persistent demand for a general strike of all needle trades as a protest against injunctions and the denial of the right to strike.

A number of placards carried by the strikers considered offensive were confis-

cated by the management as the cloakmakers flooded into the Garden. Among the legends were "The Law Belongs to the Bosses but the Right to Strike to the Workers," "On With the Strike Until Victory Is Assured," "Solidarity Is Our Strength," "Long Live the Cloakmakers Union," "Better to Starve on the Picket Lines Than in the Shops," "We Want the 40-Hour Week."

Congressman La Guardia was among the speakers. He told how he picketed with union leaders in defiance of the injunction, but was not arrested while the police took Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and several other prominent union leaders to the lock-up for picketing with the strikers.

Congressman La Guardia urged defiance of a strike injunction as a violation of the rights of citizenship. Ben Gold, leader of the recent fur workers' strike; Abraham

Baroff, Louis Hyman, Salvatore Ninfo, Louis Hyman, international union and joint board spokesmen, addressed the meeting.

Jailed Pickets Defiant.

More than 1,000 strikers have been arrested for violating the injunction by picketing. One of the messages that stirred the huge audience in the Garden was from five

pickets held in the Tombs. "We will join you on the picket lines the day we get out," was their word to the mass meeting.

Buttons were distributed bearing the words, "Down with Injunctions," and were worn by pickets making their patrols. Union counsel has submitted briefs to the Supreme Court urging the vacating of the restraining order.

WHY NOT PRESERVE IT?

By Oliver E. Carruth.

The "Little Green House on K Street" is to be remodeled into stores and apartments, the newspapers report. "The Little Green House," as all the world knows, is reported to have been the scene of many merry parties and "business deals" in the Harding Administration. It was the residence of the late Jesse Smith, pal of Harry Daugherty, and first came into prominence during the Senate hearings on the lease of Teapot Dome and other of Uncle Sam's naval oil reserves to private interests.

If the walls of the "Little Green House" could speak, it is suspected they could tell a lot of interest about the transactions that gave the oil reserve lands to friends of former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall and that resulted in scandals that

shocked the nation and rocked the Harding administration as few administrations have ever been rocked.

It is suggested that instead of permitting the "Little Green House" to be remodeled, the oil interests that hoped to profit by leases gained under Harding should buy it and preserve it for the edification of coming generations, with perhaps a fountain of oil playing before it and oil cans atop its roof corners.

Or the American people might buy the house and preserve it as a horrible warning to the future of what can happen to a nation's oil reserves when unscrupulous men get in power.

Let the "Little Green House" be preserved, by all means!

COMMON LABOR'S WAGE RATES

The average wage rate of common labor in the principal manufacturing industries of the United States now ranges from 33.6 cents per hour to 47.9 cents, according to a study made by the United States Government. Lumber mills pay the lowest, and petroleum refining plants the highest average rate.

General contracting, which employs probably the largest amount of common labor, at least during the building season of each year, ranks second highest with an average rate of 47.1 cents per hour.

Next in order comes the automobile industry which pays 46.1 cents, or 3.4 cents more than the iron and steel industry. The iron and steel industry heretofore has been

regarded as the leader in fixing the wage of common labor.

The four industries which now are paying the highest rates have established new records for production this year.

The leather industry, which is paying an average of 40.9 cents per hour, is regarded as backward this year in volume of output, although its common labor wage rate is above that of three other principal lines, namely, brick, foundries, and lumber mills.

It must be emphasized that the rates here quoted represent the average paid all workers in each industry, which means that some workers receive a higher and others a lower rate in any given industry.

TEXTILE STRIKE END IN HANDS OF BOSSES

Passaic, N. J.—In an address to a large open-air meeting of textile strikers, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, noted Jewish orator and churchman, declared that mill owners could settle "in one hour if they were not remorselessly bent upon the subjugation of the workers." The speaker denied that the present strike is "revolutionary," and he pointed to the workers' affiliation with the United Textile Workers, a unit of the A. F. of L.

"The mill owners are not so much against you as they are against the organization of any and all workers in any and every

industry," Dr. Wise said.

"If the mill owners were sincere in their statements that they would deal with the strikers if they were organized within the regular channels of the labor movement, why do they refuse to deal with you now?"

Dr. Wise said that the protective tariff served more as a bounty to the mill owners than as protection to the workers, for which it was intended.

"The fact is," he said, "the mill owners get the protection and the workers get injunctions."

LABOR FOES IN AWKWARD POSITION

Protests are heard when labor insists that the rule of less hours and higher wages be applied as improved machinery and new processes increase commodities that can not be consumed under present conditions.

As usual, the protestors are inconsistent. Now they are trapped by the cotton situation. They object to workers withdrawing a portion of their labor power, but they urge southern planters to adopt that policy.

Many of these cotton growers are facing bankruptcy. They planted a record crop and the surplus threatens to drive prices down to a pauperizing figure.

Financiers, business men, editors, politicians—all of whom question labor's high-wage-less-hours policy—are a unit in urging planters to withdraw their product from the market that a profitable return may be secured.

The American Cotton Association proposes to retire 3,000,000 bales of cotton. The 1926 crop of every grower who agrees not to plant cotton next year will be financed. Where a grower pledges to plant 50 per cent of capacity next year, one-half of his 1926 crop will be taken care of. If a grower breaks this agreement, his loan will be called. Or, in other words, his mortgage will be foreclosed.

Organized labor accords cotton growers the right to adjust production to market

needs that will assure them a fair return. Workers insist on the same right.

The principle is identical, but bankers who fear distress in the cotton belt and who are alarmed at the planters' low purchasing power take an opposite course when labor would act as do the cotton growers.

The Wall Street Journal, for instance, is mightily stirred whenever the trade union movement would enlarge the workers' purchasing power or would reduce hours of labor. But when the cotton growers do likewise to enlarge their purchasing power, the W. S. J. utters a heartfelt "aye."

This financial oracle tells cotton growers their difficulties would be avoided if they did less work and thereby avoided glutting the market.

"This policy is one of nature's correctives," says the W. S. J. with a sweet inconsistency that opposes restriction of immigration, and wage increases and hour reductions to wage workers.

"That seems a cynical thing to say, but growers listened to their blatherskite political advisers in the spring, paying no heed to this and other newspapers. In fact, they were rather proud in their planting to run counter to Wall Street."

Can an intricate problem be solved by those who play fast and loose with fundamental rights?

Compilation of Labor News

HOW AMERICA IS INVOLVED IN BIG BRITISH COAL STRIKE

By George E. Hooker.

Can the million men who carry on Britain's basic industry hold the reasonable improvements won by them since the war—a shortened day, a national agreement and a barely tolerable wage—or must they yield these gains because of the technically backward and internationally unregulated state of that industry? Although their great strike to settle these issues has now entered its nineteenth week, with ranks mainly intact, and although general sympathy is undoubtedly with them, yet the indications are that at the very least they will have to accept reduced wages.

Their federation has distributed \$5,000,000 for relief, and the national loss incident to the stoppage of coal has been competently estimated at \$1,000,000,000. But the staying powers of the owners are naturally sustained by the attitude of the government as well as by the rising price of coal. A million tons of outside coal are also arriving weekly and being rationed to the nation under government supervision. The Samuel Royal Commission regarded a wage reduc-

tion as defensible only on the ground of the general depression of the industry, and the men all along charged this to management and government. The whole situation, with its incalculable wastes and moral strains, is a challenging comment upon the social capacity of western civilization.

America Directly Affected.

I have just returned from Warwickshire, where a breakaway, now checked, occurred lately among the men, and I was glad of an opportunity while there to ask Mr. A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, for his ideas on the relation of the struggle to the United States. He replied:

"In view of America's huge production of coal, especially in the bituminous areas, due to thick seams and to the use of highly efficient machinery, both in cutting and loading coal, the American miners, and in fact the whole of the United States, will be directly affected by the issue involved in the British miners' struggle. The productivity of America exceeds the demand, the output of the non-union fields is increasing

at a greater pace than that of the union fields, and in March, when the contracts in the union bituminous area end, there will be a great conflict if the American miners are to maintain their present rates.

Attack on Miners Foreseen.

"The British position, as expressed by Sir Alfred Mond, is somewhat similar, as far as productivity exceeding demand is concerned, and thus a lengthening of the working day and a reduction of wages would mean a reduction in the cost of production which would increase the world supply and directly affect the American position. The struggle for the world market by thus reducing prices is bound to reflect itself upon the wages and conditions of the miners in other countries, especially America.

"In the interests therefore of self-preservation the American miners, and the American wrokers generally, should, I think, give every possible financial assistance to help the British miners maintain their seven-hour day and the other conditions existing prior to the coal lock-out. That is the first step necessary.

Secondly, the international regulation of production on the lines of a cartel to manage production so as to meet the world's demand without flooding the market with coal is necessary. A plan should be set up that would insure international regulation of prices instead of the present anarchic method which neither benefits the coal owner nor the coal miner.

For World Regulation.

"In the third place, hours must be regulated internationally. With improved machinery in Great Britain, on lines similar to America, there would be thousands of unemployed, unless markets were secured that are now held by other countries. The British coal owners in the struggle now

being waged, having the full backing of the government, are determined not only on reducing wages but on lengthening hours, and Parliament has lately made this legally permissible. Their declared object is to reduce the cost of labor, and thus cut prices so as to capture world trade. They propose also that this shall be done not only with the raw coal, but with steel and other commodities for which coal is to a great extent the raw material. Therefore in the coal markets, the iron markets, and particularly the steel markets, there will be set up between the nations a new intensified competitive race that can quite easily lead even to wars, unless, in addition to protective home measures in Great Britain, the necessary international arrangements are adopted to regulate international coal prices.

Miners Going Backward.

In every coal-producing country coal owners are not only using the argument that the country producing coal at the cheapest rate must determine the workers' conditions, but in all their agreements they are applying that principle by either lengthening hours or lowering wages. This means that instead of improving the standards of the coal miners internationally, there is a progressive decline in their standard of living. We are going back instead of forward, and this will only lead to future chaos and conflict in the world's coal industry. So far as Great Britain is concerned, I believe this will lead to nationalization of the mining industry. Indeed, this struggle that we are now engaged in may force upon the country a parliamentary election on that issue. At any rate, although this is the eighteenth week of the struggle, the miners are still united and determined to maintain their national agreements and their seven-hour day."

TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS

BRAZIL:

Need of Immigrants. Rudiger Bilden, special traveling fellow in Brazilian History of Columbia University, New York, after an eight weeks trip through certain sections of Brazil, is reported as being impressed with the need of immigrants for the agricultural development of Brazil. He pointed out that the State of Sao Paulo is willing to pay the travel expenses of all qualified agriculturalists who wish to emigrate from southern and central European countries.

CANADA:

Construction Activity. Building permits issued in Greater Winnipeg from January 1 to September 30, 1926, reached a total value of about \$1,000,000 as compared with \$3,730,240 for the corresponding period in the year 1925.

Immigration. The Canadian Commis-

sioner of Immigration at Winnipeg is reported as stating that an interesting trend in immigration has been the considerable number of Americans entering the Prairie Provinces in 1926, as compared with 1925. In his opinion many of the American immigrants have come with their families to purchase small wheat farms in the Prairie Provinces.

ENGLAND:

Lost Working Days. The coal strike, during August, is estimated to have involved about 1,000,000 workers in that industry, with a consequent loss in time of about 21,000,000 working days.

World Wage Level. International comparisons of world wage levels published by the trade and commerce section of the English Monthly Report for August, 1926, show

that "the American laborer is now enjoying the highest real wages in the world."

MOROCCO:

New Labor Legislation. A Dahir of the Sultan of July 13, 1926, will regulate work in industrial and commercial establishments, effective January 1, 1927. Pending such effectiveness, government inspectors will begin a survey of all factories, workshops, and other similar or allied establishments, and will lay down health and security regulations applicable to both adult and child laborers.

SOUTH AFRICA:

Unemployment. Unemployment in South

Africa is apparently decreasing. The last available figures are those for June, 1926, which show that at that time the number of individuals employed on relief works had dropped to only approximately half of what the figures were on the corresponding date in 1925.

SWEDEN:

Immigration Restrictions. An immigration law is being considered by the Department of Justice of Sweden, with the view to regulating immigration so as to protect the racial stock, the labor market, and other resultant phases of immigration.

INJUNCTION REFUSED; STRIKERS MAY PICKET

Hammond, Ind.—Judge Miles Norton of the Lake County Circuit Court refused to enjoin striking waitresses from picketing.

"The law, having granted workmen the right to settle so they may secure better conditions," the court said, "grants them

also the use of those means and agencies not inconsistent with the rights of others that are necessary to make the strike effective. This embraces the right to support their contest by argument, persuasion and such favors and accommodations as they have within their control."

PORTO RICANS DUPED; PAID PAUPER WAGES

Phoenix, Ariz.—Organized labor is aiding 100 destitute men, women and children from Porto Rico who have been lured to this state by the Arizona Cotton Growers Association.

The Porto Ricans say that the cotton planters agreed to pay them \$2 a day for a 10-hour day, with housing, drinking water, medical attention and sanitary conditions. When they started to work they found they were to be paid at the rate of 1¼ cents a pound. As they have no experience in

this work, it is impossible for them to earn more than \$1 to \$1.25 a day.

They had no place to sleep on the farms and drifted into Phoenix. Many of them had eaten nothing for two and three days.

The trade unionists invited them to the Central Labor Council hall, where food was provided and sleeping arrangements made.

The local central body informed President Green of the situation and he has taken the matter up with Secretary of Labor Davis.

MUSSOLINI THINKS FOR ITALY; DUCE'S CONTROL IS ABSOLUTE

New York.—"Mussolini's whole program is a sorry compliment to the intelligence of the Italian people. It has been decided that above all things they must not think."

This indictment of the Duce, his ideals and his methods is John Calder's summary of a recent visit to Italy by the American Management Mission. Mr. Calder writes in *The Iron Age*.

"The Duce has cast the die and the tightening of absolutist control is growing apace," writes Mr. Calder. "Bills to abolish proportional representation in parliament, to render the chamber of deputies innocuous and to reform the senate by making its members the nominees of the Fascist syndicates or unions of workers and employers, respectively, are ready for presentation to a subdued legislature.

"To obtain legal recognition, unions of employers or workmen or professionals must not only look after the economic and moral interests of their members; they must also assist and instruct them and promote their

'moral and national education,' and the leaders must guarantee 'the firm national faith' and 'good political conduct from the national point of view.' Workers and employers can thus be excluded at the will of the government from the dominant union of their particular body for purely private and political reasons. The Duce and his administrators become all in all; for the first qualifying tenths may be sifted and delayed in admission until they are precisely of the composition, either of employers or of workers, best suited to the designs of the Duce.

"All union or syndicate presidents or secretaries of worker or employer bodies must be names approved by the central government, and the managing board of any of them may be suspended for not more than one year at the will of the prefect, during which time, all labor or employer affairs are transacted by the permanent officials originally approved by him and the government.

"Employers naturally did not yield grace-

fully to what is practically compulsory arbitration on every issue; neither did the craft unions—even the most conservative—relish the denial of their right to make their own mistakes about anything relating to their economic interests and to appoint arbitrators by agreement.

"The result, however, is that the Employers' General Confederation of Italian Industry has become the Fascist Confederation of Industry, with one seat in the grand

council, the highest body in the Duce's hierarchy. The corresponding labor body, the Confederation of Labor, while it still exists, can make no decisions, hold no conferences, express no opinions, nor make criticisms.

"Thus the last shadow of democracy passes out of the picture of Italian labor and employing interests, and there may be fireworks when the omniscience of the Duce fails him at a critical industrial juncture."

AUTO WORKERS WILL BE ORGANIZED

Detroit.—By a unanimous vote the A. F. of L. convention declared for a nation-wide campaign in the automobile industry. The convention approved the committee's recommendation that the question of jurisdiction be suspended during this movement. President Green was authorized to call a conference of all national and international unions for the purpose of working out the campaign details.

The automobile industry is the third largest in the country and employs more than 1,000,000 workers, exclusive of garages and distributing depots.

"This is the most highly specialized industry in existence," said James O'Connell, president of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department. "Its employees are specialized atoms. Every individual, with the exception of a few employed in the maintenance of tools, is a specialist in the highest sense

of the term. Men and women do a particular thing, regardless of how small that particular thing may be, and that is their occupation, day in and day out, year in and year out.

"Can you imagine an individual occupied every hour repeating one single operation over and over and over again? Can you imagine the state of mind of the individual who is occupied in screwing a nut on a bolt his entire life time? Can you imagine the state of mind of that individual when he has left the shop?"

Despite newspaper claims, President O'Connell said, these workers were not satisfied, but they dare not object, as their places can be easily filled. He said that the industry is so tremendously specialized that joint action by the entire trade union movement is necessary.

DAUGHERTY JURY DIVIDES ON GUILT

New York.—A federal jury failed to agree in the case of Harry M. Daugherty and Thomas W. Miller, former attorney general and former alien property custodian, respectively.

The government claimed that the defendants shared \$441,000 handed to the late John T. King, Connecticut politician for rushing through the offices of Daugherty and Miller a \$7,000,000 claim of Richard Merton, head of a German metal syndicate, whose property was seized during the World War. Merton paid King \$50,000 in cash and \$391,000 in Liberty bonds. Large blocks of

the bonds were traced to Jesse Smith, confidant of Harry M. Daugherty, and who committed suicide in Washington.

Mal. S. Daugherty, president of an Ohio bank and brother of Harry M. Daugherty, testified that the former attorney general burned ledger pages of the bank that the government considered valuable to support its case.

When Daugherty was indicted he pleaded for suspension of popular judgment "until I have my day in court." But when that time arrived, he declined to take the stand in his own behalf.

FEDERAL COURT DUPED BY TRUST PROMOTERS

Detroit.—Bakery workers' delegates to the A. F. of L. convention exposed back stairs methods by the Department of Justice secret meetings with trust attorneys and how a federal judge was tricked in the recent puff-ball attack against the bread trust.

The Department of Justice, after long delay, filed suit against the bread trust in the federal court at Baltimore. On April 3 last, Attorney General Sargent permitted the entry of a "consent decree" that was drafted in a secret conference with bread

trust attorneys. The decree permitted the promoters to escape punishment and allowed the Ward interests to maintain control of the Ward and the Continental Baking Corporation, either of which is large enough to dominate the baking industry.

Federal Trade Commissioners Nugent and Thompson have declared that the "consent decree" was a fraud on the court. This decree was based on the claim that similar charges against the Continental Bak-

ing Corporation were pending before the Federal Trade Commission, when, as a matter of fact, the complaint had been dismissed on the previous day and the attorney general was notified to this effect by letter transmitted by special messenger. This was unknown to the court.

SPEEDING UP LABOR MEANS MORE DEATHS

Atlantic City, N. J.—Speeding up labor is the major cause for industry killing three men every hour in this country and for the injury for at least four weeks of 700,000 workers annually, said E. H. Lewinski Corwin in an address before the American Hospital Association. The speaker is director of the hospital information bureau of the United Hospital Fund of New York City.

The two commissioners further declare that the "consent decree" was arranged at a secret conference held at the Department of Justice, on April 1, 1926, and was participated in by the attorney general, the chief counsel for the Federal Trade Commission and bread trust lawyers.

Other reasons for the increase of fatalities are the large number of new employes, following the last depression, and the refusal of employers to install safety appliances.

"Many firms," Mr. Corwin said, "have discharged their safety engineers and entrust the work to welfare departments that possess no expert technical knowledge."

REFERRED STOCK HAS NO STANDING

New York.—Holders of second and third mortgages are better protected in their investment than holder of preferred stock in a corporation, Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, told delegates to the annual convention of the National Association of Securities Commissioners.

"It is difficult to define the status of the preferred stockholder," said Mr. Colby. "He is not a participant in the direction and control of his corporation; this is expressly denied to him. Surely he is not a creditor. He is an investor, and an investor on the poorest terms of them all.

"Even the common stockholder is now assigned to a special class with frequently no voice in the control or management which is in the hands of a small minority that practically represents the reserve power of the promoter."

Another speaker told the delegates that the lack of supervision of the issuance of bonds and securities in this state was "a disgrace, anomalous and intolerable."

Despite these warnings, workers are urged to indiscriminately buy stock in corporations, "that they may eventually control industry."

CHANGE OF CLIMATE LITTLE AID TO T. B.

New Haven, Conn.—The theory that a change of climate is the chief factor in the cure of tuberculosis was denied by Dr. Allen K. Krause, tuberculosis specialist at John Hopkins university in an address before the Medical Congress.

"We know of hundreds of cases which have been arrested or cured without patients going to a particular climate," said Dr. Krause. "What generally happens when a

patient does change the climate is the same as what happens when any sick person is in new surroundings. His mind is taken away from his own illness, and in this way a change of climate is beneficial.

"Physicians, in prescribing a change of climate, should remember that 70 per cent of their patients can not afford to move and unless one has the personal means and can stand the stress of traveling, a change need not be prescribed."

AMERICAN LABOR ON CANAL ZONE MUST COMPETE WITH WEST INDIES

Washington.—Reports from the Panama Canal Zone indicate that all classes of American citizens are joining with organized labor in protesting against low wages paid certain employes of the United States government in that area.

W. C. Hushing, who is stationed in Washington as the representative of the Panama Metal Trades Council, declares "that of some 10,000 workers employed on the Canal Zone by the United States government, 75 per cent are alien negroes from the West Indies."

An alien employed in the United States

hospital at Ancon, recently pleaded guilty in the United States court at Ancon, Canal Zone, of raffling a \$10 bill. The accused testified that his monthly wage is \$32.50, out of which he endeavors to support a wife and three children and pay a monthly rent of \$8.

"The court has no hesitancy in saying that your pay is inadequate," the judge declared.

In a public address to government employes, Rev. Fr. McDonald said:

"You people know that the United States government does not pay you a decent liv-

ing wage, and the government knows it too."

The Canal Zone is leased by the United States from the Republic of Panama. It is a strip of land 10 miles wide, and 47 miles long, running through the heart of Panama.

"It is significant," said Mr. Hushing, "that Panama has passed stringent laws against the admission of cheap West Indian labor but the United States permits this labor to enter the Canal Zone.

"Prior to 1921 every Washington adminis-

tration insisted that work conditions for American employes on the Canal Zone be livable. This was changed during the Harding regime, and since then cheap laborers from the West Indies are eliminating American workers who built and operated the canal.

"Under an act of congress the president is charged with the administration of Canal Zone affairs. He delegates that duty to the Secretary of War, who is represented on the Canal Zone by an army officer who is given the title of governor."

EUROPEAN STEEL TRUST FIRST OF HUGE COMBINES

Paris, France.—Iron and steel manufacturers of France, Germany, Belgium and Luxemburg have perfected their trust. Price fixing and limitation of output will hereafter be the rule. England is not included in the combine, but Jugo-slovakia and Czecho-slovakia will be parties to the movement.

American capitalists are indirectly interested in the merger through their investments in European iron and steel concerns. Continental trade unionists are alert to the danger of attacks against present low living standards of iron and steel workers, and certain liberal newspapers are discussing the possible end of small manufacturers. The trust promoters, however, promise that they will not "misuse" their power.

That the governments approve the combine is indicated by this statement by Dr. Curtius, German Minister of Commerce:

"Although the governments of these nations have been careful not to intervene directly in the undertaking engineered by private business interests, there necessarily has been close contact between the industrial leaders and the administrative officials in Germany as well as in France, Belgium and Luxemburg."

Minister Loucheur, speaking for the French government, agrees with the German official and predicts that the new trust will be the forerunner of "greater and more comprehensive agreements," the bases of which will be worked out at a forthcoming world economic conference.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Steel officials express no alarm over the European iron and steel combine. They say America's steel imports to Europe are so small that this country will not be affected.

FOUR-DAY STRIKE ENDS.

Asheville, N. C.—Street car men have ended their four-day strike. Working conditions are improved.

FAVOR OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Montreal, Quebec.—An old age pension system, under government supervision, was favored by the annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Officers of the congress reported that a forward step has been made in this movement by the federal government accepting the principle.

President Tom Moore and Secretary-Treasurer Draper were re-elected.

"YELLOW DOG" CONTRACT NOT BASED ON MUTUALITY

Detroit.—"There is no mutuality in the 'yellow dog' contract. Being devoid of that, it lacks the vital essential of a contract. The employe surrenders his right to voluntary association, while the employer's right to unite remains unquestioned."

The above statement by the A. F. of L. convention, summarizes organized labor's reasons for opposition to the "yellow dog."

"There is but one purpose in these contracts," the committee reported.

"They do not guarantee continuous employment for any definite period of time, nor do they guarantee the payment of any specified wage rate. They contain but one specific condition, the provision that in return for the privilege of working the employe will surrender his right to become a member of a trade union.

"Such alleged contracts are contrary to

public policy, for their specific purpose is to prevent American citizens who are wage earners from exercising an all-important right. They are contrary to public policy because they seek, through the law of contract, to destroy one of the basic rights established by the Federal Constitution.

"Such contracts have but one purpose, the creation of class rights and distinctions in the industrial field, through the building up of a legal fiction that under the law of contract, workmen may lawfully surrender the right to voluntary association. With the recognition of such contracts as valid instruments, their application to workmen in general would soon establish a condition in industry under which organization would no longer be possible for workmen.

"The employers, through their associations, would dominate the workers' lives as thoroughly as the barons dominated their

serfs, or as the masters did the peons before the enactment of the anti-peonage law.

"The American Federation of Labor has always been pledged to vigorously oppose every form of autocracy. It now calls upon

trade unionists to meet this present challenge to human rights and unflinchingly and intelligently attack that form of autocracy which is manifesting itself through 'yellow dog' contracts."

WORKERS WITHIN LAW IN DICTATING TERMS

Washington.—Workers have the legal right to dictate conditions under which they will labor, said Justice James F. Smith of the District of Columbia Supreme Court in refusing an injunction to the Barker Painting Company of New York.

The company secured a contract to decorate a Washington hotel and refused to pay the New York wage scale, as provided in the laws of the Brotherhood of Painters. The company asked for an injunction on the ground that the union conspired to interfere with interstate commerce.

The court vigorously proclaimed the workers' right to act collectively along lines that are legal for the individual.

"That which is right for one laborer is the right of every other laborer, and if a thousand workers present, without duress or

threat, a united demand that a certain wage be paid them, they are no more engaged in an unlawful enterprise than is the individual laborer who makes the same terms a condition for his acceptance of employment."

The court declared that even if the wage or hour demands of workers is held to be "unsound economics" by employers, that does not justify the issuance of an injunction. "To make such an act illegal it must be in violation of governmental laws in force and effect," said the court.

Justice Smith further held that under the Clayton act human labor is not a commodity and that it is, therefore, not a subject of interstate trade or commerce, and that the Brotherhood of Painters does not constitute the combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce contemplated by the anti-trust laws.

CASUALTY COMPANIES FIGHT LABOR-AID LAW

Portland, Ore.—Private casualty companies were exposed as foes of state workmen's compensation by members of the State Industrial Accident Commission at a legislative hearing here.

The state officials called attention to the refusal of the private insurance representatives to explain the high administration

costs of their system. More than 42 per cent of the amount of premiums collected is used by these concerns for administration, while the state's cost is but 6 per cent.

Under the Oregon law it is optional for employers to come under the state compensation act. Because of lower costs employers are accepting the state system, and this has alarmed the private companies.

ANTI-UNIONIST MAKES FEEBLE DEFENSE

San Francisco.—After issuing 50 invitations to anti-union shop leaders in this city to debate with organized labor, the San Francisco Open Forum finally induced G. Irving Haywood, "author and publisher," to meet Frank C. MacDonald, general president of the State Building Trades Council of California.

The anti-unionists who refused to debate include William George, head of the Builders' Exchange, and Albert E. Boynton, head of the Industrial Association. The latter, a briefless attorney, receives \$25,000 a year for his "expert knowledge" of social and economic questions.

The "author and publisher" said the advantages of the anti-union shop lay in the fact that there were no strikes under this system as employers, or rather the Industrial Association for them, set hours, wages and conditions, and that this would avert trouble when workers combine to dictate hours, wages and conditions.

President MacDonald asked if anything else need be said as to the purposes of these

anti-unionists. To get out of his trap, Haywood pleaded he was not defending the Industrial Association, but the trade unionist called attention to a previous statement by his opponent who linked the Industrial Association with the United States Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

President MacDonald then re-read what his opponent had said relative to the Industrial Association and its promises of fairness to the unions. "This reads well," said the trade unionist, "but let me read some of the things they circulate privately."

Then MacDonald read orders to contractors to remove union men from jobs, and to retain all efficient non-union men and pass inefficient workmen on to the public who did not do work through contractors. Then followed a reading of permits and agreements in which persons and contractors seeking building material agreed to use only those men sent them by the Industrial Association.

"This," added the speaker, "sounds good

after what the Industrial Association says about the right of hire and fire."

The agreement the Industrial Association compels its workmen to sign provides that the employe contracts to work when or where or to whom sent at any rate of compensation the Industrial Association may deem fit to pay.

Then the speaker read the contractor's pledge to the Industrial Association that he would make no agreement with his workmen.

Mr. MacDonald explained how bidding on buildings was carried on. The Industrial Association decided who would have the contract. The bid allowed for the added cost of non-union lack of efficiency. Then higher and, of course, useless bids were put in to make a good showing. The bid went to the lowest man, and the public paid the price. No one could break into the bidding, for the material men, being a part of the Industrial Association, would not sell them material.

Poetical Selections

"WHILE SOULS MOVE OUT."

By William Fred Sachs.

The city is bright, and gay,
A million bulbs winking in display,
Swishing motors, convey away,
A mirth-bound crowd, at play,
While Souls Move Out.

A screaming gang, seeking light,
Bewildered, in a hopeless plight.
Deep down, underneath the ground,
Midst poison gas, floundering around.

Way down, into the earth,
Miners groveling, in a murky berth,

Battling for the life they prize,
Struggling to glimpse, again—sunrise.

The grim reaper, in mockery gloats,
At huddled forms, and gasping throats.
Human wreckage strewn everywhere;
Dead—in earth's hideous snare.

What is it they gave?
A carcass to a reeking grave.
Or even more burdens, heaped anew,
Misery—if we only knew.

The city is joyous today,
Content, folks meander along the way.
Against a sodden bosom, a prey,
All heroes dead, let us pray;
While Souls Move Out.

Smiles

NO NEWS.

At a home breakfast table some weeks ago, the father of the gathered family, who had been displaying his thoughtlessness by reading the morning newspaper during the meal, gave further evidence of it by petulantly tossing the paper aside and saying: "Shucks! There is nothing in the paper today."

His wife smiled brightly and replied: "I am very glad to hear it." And as he looked at her in astonishment, she continued: "Did you ever stop to think what it means when there is 'nothing in the paper,' as you express it? It means that no dread calamity has visited any nation; that no wars have been declared; that no heinous crime has been committed in your community; that none of your friends have died; that no one has been injured in an unfortunate accident; that no established business concern has failed. It means that the world is at peace and that for a day your whole community has been peculiarly blessed with safety, health and prosperity."

The astonishment faded from his face, and he looked a little ashamed as he con-

fessed he had never thought of the matter in that light before.

It is an old saying that "no news is good news;" but the good wife, in the incident related, has suggested a broader meaning for the old aphorism than is usually attributed to it. In the light of that suggestion there is cause for real thankfulness when the papers contain "no news."

A BARGAIN.

A stranger entered the Boonsville National Bank and made known his desire to borrow \$5. He was told that the bank did not lend such small sums.

"But," he went on, "lending money is your business, isn't it?"

The banker admitted that it was.

"Well, I've got pretty good security," said the stranger, "and I want to borrow \$5."

Finally, the banker, half from fatigue, and half from amused curiosity, agreed to make the loan. When the note was drawn and the interest of 35 cents paid, the stranger drew from his pocket \$10,000 worth of Government bonds and handed them over as security. Before the banker could re-

cover from his astonishment the stranger said: "Now this is something like it. Over at the other bank they wanted to charge me \$10 just for a safe deposit box to keep these things in!"

A MUTUAL PAIR OF GLOVES.

General C. and General H. had each lost an arm for glory in the Civil War. They took it as a matter of course and were profoundly grateful for their joint good fortune in that General C. had lost his right arm while General H. had sacrificed his left.

They were neighbors and friends. Once a year they observed a special occasion with all suitable dignity. On a certain morning General H. would approach the fence of General C., and, having arrived, would lean thereon until General C. appeared. After a formal salute General C. would say to General H.:

"General, isn't it about time we went to buy ourselves a new pair of gloves?"

And off they would march to buy one pair of gloves for two heroes!

THE DIFFERENCE.

An Irishman, married to a Scotswoman, took a woman friend of the family out to lunch. Knowing that his wife was not of a jealous disposition, he mentioned the matter to her, when he came home. To his surprise she became angry.

"But you sometimes go out to lunch with men who are our friends," protested the husband, "and I don't object. What is the difference between the two cases?"

"The difference," snapped the wife, "is in the bill. In the one case, you pay it; in the other case I save it."

KEEPING IT DARK.

An American was trying to impress on his British host the vast area of his native country.

"Why," he exclaimed, after many futile attempts to get his friend to understand what he meant, "I can get on a train in Pennsylvania at 7 o'clock at night and at seven the next morning I can still be in Pennsylvania."

The other seemed to grasp his friend's meaning at last, for he smiled and answered.

"H'm! Well we've trains like that on our railways, too, but we don't boast of 'em!"

SHE DIDN'T ORDER CHICKEN SALAD.

"'Scuse me, Miss Young Lady, but ain't yo' name Miss Magnolia Johnson?"

"Yas, suh, mah name Miss Magnolia Johnson."

"Well, Miss Magnolia, is yo' program fill' yet?"

"No, suh, mah program ain't fill'. No, suh, Gawd knows mah program ain't fill'. No, suh, 'cause all I bin had to eat dis evenin' was one slice o' watuhmillyun."

GLORY BE!

"Well, Mrs. Johnsing," announced the colored physician, after taking her husband's temperature, "Ah has knocked de fever outen him. Dat's one good thing."

"Sho' nuff," was the excited reply. "Does dat mean dat he gwine to git well, den?"

"No," replied the doctor, "dey's no hope fo' him; but you has de satisfaction ob knowin' dat he died cured."

COMPENSATION AWARD.

San Francisco.—The State District Court of Appeals has ruled that illness caused by eating contaminated food while on a business trip is a proper basis for compensation.

The court reversed a contrary decision by the State Industrial Accident Commission.

A&B Battery
Charger ONLY \$2

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED



Charges any type of storage A or B battery, using a few cents worth of ordinary house current, either alternating or direct. Cannot injure battery. Complete directions enclosed.

Anyone can operate. No expensive "extras" to buy. Why pay \$10.00 to \$15.00 for a charger when you

get this splendid GUARANTEED R. B. Charger by mailing us two dollars (bills, money order, check or stamps) plus ten cents in stamps or coin to pay mailing costs. Charger will be sent postpaid. If you are not satisfied, return within five days and we will refund your money. Order at once—TODAY.

R. B. SPECIALTY COMPANY
Dept. D-4, 308 E. Third St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PIMPLES

Cleared Up—after 24 hours. To prove you can be rid of Pimples, Blackheads, Acne Eruptions on the face or body, Barbers' Itch, Eczema, Enlarged Pores, Oily or Shiny Skin, simply send me your name and address today—no cost—no obligation. CLEAR-TONE tried and tested in over 100,000 cases—used like toilet water—is simply magical in prompt results. You can repay the favor by telling your friends; if not, the loss is mine. WRITE TODAY.

E. S. GIVENS, 500 Commercial Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

PATENTS

Promptness Assured. Best Results. Booklet Free. Highest References.

Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer

724 Ninth Street

Washington, D. C.

THE BOILERMAKERS' and IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

—OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE—

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS
IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA**

VOL. XXXVIII

KANSAS CITY, MO., DECEMBER, 1926

NUMBER 12

Office of Editor-Manager, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kas.
Published monthly at 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Price, \$1.00 per year.

TACOMA.

By Homer T. Bone.

Here is a remarkable story about the results obtained through municipal ownership of the electric light and power plant in Tacoma, Washington.

It is not written by an "agitator"—that pestiferous creature who is eternally endeavoring to make the rest of us do a little thinking—but by Homer T. Bone, for eight years General Counsel for the Port of Tacoma, the municipal corporation which operates the port terminals in the Washington city.

Heretofore, advocates of municipal ownership of light and power plants have been pointing with pride to the Province of Ontario in Canada, with its tremendous government-owned Hydro, but Tacoma is selling power to consumers as low as Ontario, if not a shade lower.

This question of light rates is one which hits the "pocket nerve" of every citizen.

For example, when the Editor of *LABOR* in Washington, D. C., read Mr. Bone's article, he dug up his own light bill for the month of October. He found he had consumed 100 kilowatt hours and that he must pay the privately-owned monopoly in the Capital of the Nation \$7.

He could have secured the same amount of "juice" from the municipal plant in Tacoma for \$2.40.

That meant that Brother Keating had contributed \$4.60 to the power trust in October, or about \$60 a year. We would suggest that every reader of this article figure out his own light bill.

If you have a small house, you may figure that if you lived in Tacoma you would pay 4½ cents per kilowatt hour for the first 20 kilowatt hours; after that, you would pay one cent per kilowatt hour. If you have a very large house, you might have to pay 4½ cents on 40 or 50 kilowatt hours, but the average workman comes under the 20-kilowatt rate in Tacoma.

After you have made the calculation, it will be possible for you to know how much your local light monopoly is "gypping" you.

Tacoma, Washington, is a city of 125,000 people. Its harbor is one of the finest in the world. It rightly boasts of being the "Lumber Capital of America." Its industrial payroll is probably greater than any city of its size in the West. Its climate is ideal. Its location—surrounded by mountains and lakes—is a veritable playground. It is the healthiest city in the country.

The appeal these advantages make might be enough for the the ordinary city, but Tacoma offers another advantage that makes it unique among cities. *It pays dividends to its citizens every month.*

These come in the form of the cheapest

light and power rates in the United States. *Municipal ownership makes this possible.*

The average price received by the city for its electric current is 1.03 cents per kilowatt hour. Its success in the power field has been phenomenal. Critics of municipal ownership are silenced by the wonderful showing.

Its accounting system (the same as that employed by private companies under state supervision) has never been criticised. Its light department is under civil service and political changes do not affect it.

Tacoma entered the municipal power field thirty-three years ago by taking over the

distribution system of the private company then serving the city. For many years it continued to purchase power distribution.

Municipal ownership advocates wanted the city to own its own power plant. An election was held in January, 1909, to validate a bond issue for a 32,000 horsepower hydro-electric plant on the Nisqually river, some 35 miles from the city. A bitter battle was staged by private interest to keep the city out of the power business. Every conceivable argument was advanced to discourage and frighten the voters.

They were told that it was a "fool venture" and would wreck the city. One "eminent engineer" imported by the power crowd told the voters that the city would be glad to sell the plant within a few years "for thirty cents on the dollar." Servile newspapers raised the cry "Socialism" and "Confiscation."

The bonds carried and the plant was finished in August, 1912.

Together with the substation and transmission line to the city, the project cost \$2,354,984.35. Most of the cost was handled by issuing "utility bonds" against the whole light system. *Every dollar of this debt was paid from the earnings of the system in thirteen years.*

At the time the power plant was built, Tacoma was paying a private company 1½ cents per kilowatt hour for current. One of the arguments advanced was that the city could not possibly make current for this figure at its Nisqually plant. The years have demonstrated otherwise.

The current was produced so cheaply that the saving in production cost over the price paid the private company, was sufficient in itself to pay for the power plant in 14 years.

Rates were lowered shortly after the Nisqually plant was finished. These rates were again lowered in 1915. The domestic schedule is based upon the measured floor space in dwellings. A base rate of 5 cents per kilowatt hour for the first consumption, followed by a rate of 1 cent for the remainder used during the month, was put in effect. The larger the home, the more of the 5 cent current it was required to use before getting the one cent rate. *This insured every little home some of the 1 cent current.*

On July 1, 1926, the base rate was again lowered to 4½ cents. The second rate is 1 cent and the third rate is ½ cent. There are 30,000 light customers. The rates above noted cover houselighting, cooking and accessories of all kinds. Taking all of these homes, the average consumption at the base rate is 32 kilowatt hours per month. Many of the small homes get the 1 cent rate after using 20 kilowatt hours of service.

The home of the writer is very large, and must consume 54 kilowatt hours at the base rate before getting the 1 cent rate. In January, this home consumed 628 kilowatt

hours for lighting, cooking and accessories. The bill for this service would be as follows:

54 KWH at 4½c.....	\$2.43
574 KWH at 1 c.....	5.74
628 KWH	\$8.17

or about 11-3 cents per kilowatt hour for all current used.

A small home using 40 kilowatt hours of service would receive a bill like this:

20 KWH at 4½c.....	\$0.90
20 KWH at 1 c.....	.20
40 KWH	\$1.10

Tacoma also gives a rate of ½ cent for house heating, which is on a separate circuit, and some 2,700 homes use electric heat, many of them being without chimneys. Dirt is banished by the magic of "white coal." Thousands of electric ranges are in use and more are being added daily. The range goes on the lighting circuit and practically all of the range current is at the 1 cent rate, which drops to ½ cent after using 800 kilowatt hours.

The city encourages the widest use of electric appliances of all kinds. "The more current you use, the cheaper the rate will be," is the slogan of the light department. Herbert Hoover is credited with saying that the extent of the use of electricity is a gauge of civilization. Judged by this standard, Tacoma leads the procession of American cities.

While these domestic rates are unbelievably low, the commercial power user comes into him in Tacoma, where he receives the lowest power rate in the United States. Tacoma pays the manufacturer dividends in the form of power charges so low that if he uses large quantities of power, the difference between what he would pay for this commodity in Tacoma as against charges for similar service in a city served by a private power outfit, would probably pay his factory taxes.

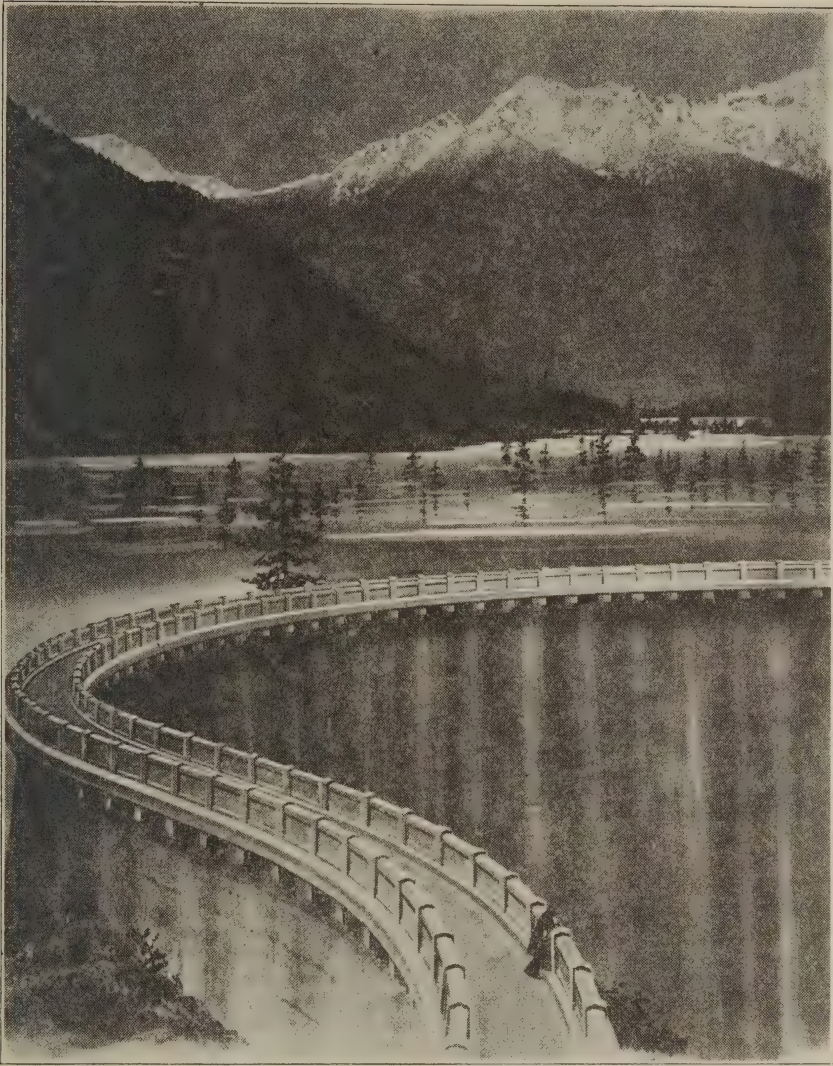
So-called "private efficiency" takes on a sickly hue when compared to the "public efficiency" of the Tacoma light department.

Tacoma outgrew the 32,000 horsepower plant on the Nisqually. More power was needed and from light funds, a steam "stand-by" plant of 15,000 horsepower was built.

Still more power was needed for the load kept growing. Tacoma cast about for a new site and selected Lake Cushman in the Olympic Mountains for an immense development to meet the needs of the city for years to come.

The first 50,000 horsepower unit of this great project was brought in during March, 1926, and now establishes the supremacy of Tacoma in the power field.

A great concrete dam in a canyon of solid rock impounds the waters of the Skokomish River, backing them into a lake, surrounded by mountain peaks, forming a basin hold-



View of the Cushman Dam and Mountings in Background. This basin is many miles long.

ing 450,000 acre feet of water. The artificial lake thus created is 10 miles long.

This giant development will ultimately produce 140,000 horsepower at 40% load factor, at a cost of approximately \$75 per horsepower.

The city intends to divert the water of another river into this great basin at a later date, adding an additional 90,000 horsepower, making the ultimate development of Cushman 230,000 horsepower at 40% load factor, of 140,000 horsepower at 65% load factor, and this addition will not cost to exceed \$75 per horsepower.

No private plant in the West can show a

better cost record. It will stand as a perpetual monument to the genius and honesty of Ira Davisson, Commisisoner of Light and Water, and J. L. Stannard, its designer and chief engineer.

The people of Tacoma have created a giant that will ungrudgingly serve them and their children for generations. Tacoma stands forth as the electric city of the Nation.

Tacoma not only serves her own people but plays the part of a good Samaritan to vast numbers of farmers within a radius of thirty miles of the city. They wanted some of this cheap power for their farms. The law did not permit cities with plants to

sell outside. *The power trust has always controlled the legislature.*

These farmers organized little non-profit corporations, built their dinky little transmission lines to the city limits where they could purchase current (lawfully) just inside the line.

Seven of these farmer lines carry current to the farm homes at a price as low as 5 cents per kilowatt hour for the first 20 hours of service and then drop the price to 1½ cents. Some even make a price of 1 cent for pumping purposes.

They buy this current at "wholesale" and distribute without profit. Tacoma has even aided these "baby" farmer lines to the extent of permitting them to string their little power wires to the poles of the main line of the city to the power plant. City engineers have supervised (without cost) the erection of these lines, and the city has furnished wire and materials to them at wholesale prices. *Public ownership breeds a spirit of unselfishness.*

Tacoma now possesses a thoroughly modern distribution system, a 15,000 horsepower steam plant and two fine hydro plants, giving the city approximately 100,000 horsepower for immediate use, with sources of power other than the Nisqually and the Cushman under its control.

The *only* obligation against this magnificent system is the recent issue of \$4,000,000 in utility bonds issued to build the first unit of the Cushman power plant. These bonds will be retired from earnings over a period of fourteen years. Their average maturity is under ten years.

These earnings are now so large that the retirement of this bond issue will scarcely be felt and will in no way hamper the department.

Some further illustrations of how the city pays the dividends referred to, will serve to show why the people of Tacoma regard their light system as the city's greatest asset.

During a comparatively recent period of twelve months, light and power users in a neighboring city of 20,000 inhabitants, supplied by a private power company, using hydro-electric power, paid an average price of 4.19 cents per kilowatt hour for all current used in that city.

If Tacoma had exacted that rate from its people, the revenues of the Tacoma light department would have been increased \$3,014,360.67 during the twelve-month period.

The total tax that will be levied in Tacoma to run the city government for 1927 is \$2,482,217.80.

If we raised our rates to meet the price charged in our neighboring city, Tacoma could cease to collect taxes and make the light department run the city. The private company there floods consumers with high-pressure propaganda to convince them that their rates are "reasonable."

To add to the force of this comparison, Tacoma made nearly a million dollars net profit in 1925, and in spite of the reduction on July 1, 1926, which will reduce revenues a quarter of a million dollars a year, the net profit for 1922, will probably exceed the million mark. In the face of this showing the taxes paid by private companies appear more like a license to loot the pocket books of consumers than an aid to the taxpayers.

But Tacoma offers still more powerful arguments for public ownership. *The light department (which is run as an independent business organization) pays 5% of its gross revenues into the general tax fund of the city to help the taxpayers.* This amounted to nearly \$80,000 in 1925, and compares most favorably with the taxes paid by private plants on the same type and class of property.

In addition, the department pays part of the cost of maintaining the offices of city treasurer, city attorney and city controller, so that any additional cost made necessary in handling business of the light department is not borne by the taxpayers.

It rents its offices in the city hall, paying \$4,800 per annum for this space.

The department supplies all current and globes for lighting the streets and public buildings and maintains the system in perfect condition, all for \$5,000 in 1925, although this service actually cost the department approximately \$130,000. The loss is absorbed in light earnings.

Tacoma has a commission form of government. The salary of the (elective) light commissioner is paid from light funds.

The light department advanced \$365,000 to a municipal street railway to serve shipyards during the war and recently contributed \$200,000 for the improvement of a prominent down-town street.

The first million dollars of the cost of the New Cushman plant came from light funds. Critics find small consolation in this showing.

The state of Washington had a big power fight in 1926 when cities tried to get a law over by the "initiative" to permit them to sell outside in competition with the private trust. The companies spent a million dollars in an effort to defeat this measure and succeeded. But they opened the tax question and it will never down in Washington.

They asserted that they had actually invested over \$300,000,000 in their power systems and that these systems were worth that amount. The average tax in Washington that year was 71 mills. The total tax paid to the state and all its political subdivisions by all the private companies on all of their light and power properties in 1923 (the last figures available during the power fight) was \$661,000.

This sum was equal to a 70 mill tax against a total value of only \$9,450,000, or about 1-35 of the value they claimed to have in

their plants. *They stand forth as the most arrogant tax dodgers in the state.*

If the average rates in the state of Washington could be forced down by municipal competition only one-fourteenth of one cent per kilowatt hour, the saving to consumers (based on 1923 figures) would be twenty thousand dollars more than all of the taxes paid by all of the private companies. This reduction is so small that it would not be noticed in the ordinary light bill yet the loss in revenues from this small reduction in one year (1923) would amount to \$680,000 in the state. No wonder the trust did not want cities to enter the outside field with their cheap power.

Tacoma proves the economic value of municipal ownership, and the stupidity of tolerating a politically-managed private power system based upon the principle that the people must be made to forever pay interest and dividends on huge issues of stock and bonds that are never retired. Under systems

of so-called state regulation, these issues are as much a burden as public bond issues. Some one must forever keep paying on them. This money does not come out of thin air—it comes out of the pockets of the taxpayers who are also light users—for electricity is a social necessity and even the farmers are using it now.

The magnificent power system of Tacoma has not cost the taxpayers one cent. Its whole life has been characterized by low rates and out of these it has paid for itself and will continue to pay for itself, over and over again. It exemplifies the old expression "something for nothing."

So remarkable has been its success that the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce, made up chiefly of business men with no leaning toward municipal ownership, has seen fit to broadcast to the business men of the nation, an invitation to bring their factories to the "City of Destiny," there to enjoy the obvious advantages of the "cheapest power rate in the United States."

LABOR INJUNCTION FOES MUST FACE FACTS.

The historic purpose of the injunction is to protect property where the plaintiff has no other remedy at law. This process was never intended to interfere with human relations or with the functions of government.

By the simple trick of reviving the serf ideal—that is labor property—workers have silently been swept under the injunction writ.

If labor is property the labor injunction is correct.

If labor is not property, the labor injunction is judicial usurpation.

Under the first supposition it is idle to plead with injunction judges. It is a waste of time to attempt to weaken their blows against personal liberty and government by law.

Power begets power; repression feeds on repression.

To attempt to regulate the injunction judge is to acknowledge his usurpation. To

endeavor to defeat him with rules he himself has made is folly.

The injunction judge should be fought along fundamental lines. Congress creates inferior federal courts and Congress can define the jurisdiction of these courts. The United States Constitution says so. This has been affirmed by the Supreme Court.

Congress should notify these courts that their strike-time writs are illegal and that the original purpose of the injunction—protection of property only—should be re-established.

Labor power is the life of the human being and is not transferable.

The product of labor power is property, or wealth. It is transferable, and under certain conditions, is subject to equity jurisdiction.

The labor injunction rests on the confusion of these terms. The question must be clarified as it reaches down to the very fundamentals of democracy and challenges government by law.

OIL LEASE CHARGES SHOW LAW'S DELAY.

Washington.—Two years and five months after they were indicted for criminal conspiracy in connection with naval oil leases, Edward L. Doheny, oil magnate, and Alfred B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior in the Harding cabinet, appeared for the first time in court and plead not guilty.

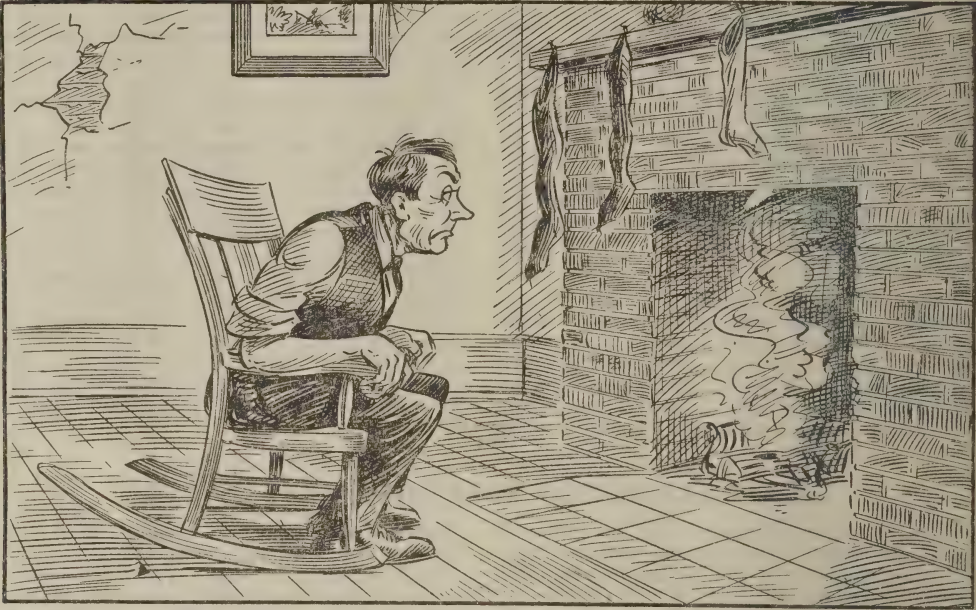
Fall was indicted in June, 1924. The following August the government filed an answer to his appeal that the indictment be squashed. In December of that year the government concluded that its answer was withdraw same. In April, the next year, the indictment was set aside because the government permitted a clerk in the grand

jury room when the charges were considered nine months before.

In May, 1925, the government secured a new indictment, thus placing itself in its original position after 12 months of delay.

More appeals and red tape during the 18 intervening months, and on November 10, 1926, Fall finally appeared in court for a few minutes and plead not guilty.

The criminal charge is connected with the transfer of \$100,000 in the "little black satchel" from Doheny to Fall. The defense claims this transfer was a loan. The prosecution insists it was a bribe.



SOME WORKERS JUST SIT AND WAIT FOR SANTA CLAUS TO COME DOWN THE CHIMNEY AND BRING ALL THE THINGS THEY WANT—



WHILE THE BEST "SANTA" IS THE ONE THE WORKERS, THEMSELVES, BRING THROUGH THE DOOR BY JOINING AN ORGANIZATION OF THEIR CRAFT!

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' JOURNAL

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

JOHN J. BARRY, Editor and Manager.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Sent in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. J. Barry, Editor, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kans.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co.  Kansas City, Missouri.

CHRISTMAS, EVEN AS YOU AND I.

It all comes back in a flood of memories. Life was simpler then. Our desires were less pretentious than those our children voice now. Our remembrances were modest. It seems only a year or two since we hung our stockings on the mantel shelf while our fathers and mothers looked on with pleasure at the innocent confidence we showed in what the morrow would bring us.

Life and its circumstances change, but Christmas is always the same. Its message is of love; its emblem is radiant, thankful, contented childhood. Without love and without children there could be no real Christmas. Unhappy must be the man or woman who cannot make himself a child again in spirit at the Yuletide; for Christmas all over the world is children's day.

The world needs at this Christmas season, a spirit of friendship broad enough to embrace the universe, charity that begins at home but reaches into the earth's dark corners, that appreciates the suffering and sadness everywhere but lets no sorrow becloud its own good cheer, sympathy that speaks with words of encouragement and in deeds of helpfulness, faith that believes the world grows better but is not afraid of the effort necessary to help improve it.

We take this opportunity to wish our members and their families a very Merry and Happy Christmas, and it seems to us that we cannot wish you any happier blessing at this Christmastide than that you should once more regain that joyous Christmas spirit which filled you in your youth—make yourself partners with those whom the day glorifies. Again wishing you a Merry, Merry Christmas.

CHANGE IN OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Brother Charles F. Scott, International Representative, and a member of Lodge No. 573, Mauch Chunk, Pa., has been appointed International Secretary-Treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Brother Joseph Flynn. All checks, money orders and drafts are to be made payable to Brother Charles F. Scott, Room 506, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kansas.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL STILL IN SESSION.

The Executive Council convened at Headquarters on November 1 with all members present and at the time of this writing are still in session considering many matters of vital importance to our members.

Chief among the important matters was the cancellation of our contract for insurance with the Service Life Insurance Company, and placing same with the Chicago National Life Insurance Company. This action was taken by the Executive Council after going into the matter very thoroughly, and we are confident when the members become familiar with the additional beneficial features which has been secured they will concur in the action taken by them.

By instruction from President Franklin, Vice President Davis returned to Washington, D. C., on November 13 to attend a meeting of the Navy Wage Board which convened on November 16 in order to represent our members employed in the various Navy Yards.

FEDERAL JUDGE ENGLISH RESIGNS UNDER FIRE.

Former Federal Judge George W. English for the Eastern District of Illinois has probably saved himself from impeachment by resigning from the bench. His resignation was brought to the national capitol by his chief counsel. It was accepted by President Coolidge on November 4, just six days before he was to have appeared before the senate for trial on charge of usurpation of power wrongful manipulation of bankrupt funds, unruly and improper conduct on the bench.

His anti-labor injunctions had been drastic in the extreme and much of his unfairness had been directed against organized labor. His prejudice during the late shopmen strike and the severe punishment administered to the men for the least alleged infraction of the terms of the blanket injunction issued at that time made many enemies for him. English was a great advocate of law and order when dealing out severe punishment to the strikers who were so unfortunate in having to appear before him, however, things have changed since then and this loyal dispenser of justice did not have the courage to stand trial.

His resignation at this time has destroyed all his rights to sympathy or confidence from the American citizens. He has shown himself to be wholly unfit to sit as a judge of any court. Tantamount to confession of guilt, an exhibition of physical and moral cowardice his flight from the light of a trial in the senate chamber of the United States before a jury composed of the ninety-six Senators reveals him as unworthy of even a charitable attitude on the part of the people of this country.

Every fair minded citizen should be convinced that the Federal judges should be elected instead of appointed for life, as there are many instances where they have been guilty of usurpation of power especially in labor disputes. The trade union movement has been advocating such a change for a number of years and eventually the American people will realize that they cannot expect justice from judges appointed for life and will demand that they be elected by the vote of the people.

A SMASHING VICTORY FOR THE PROGRESSIVES.

November 2 marked the day of the downfall of the hard-boiled reactionary politicians and the labor vote was greatly responsible in bringing this about, as well as making it the turning point for thousands who had heretofore been in the habit of following some particular party, and from all indications the country may look forward to a higher class of candidates than we have heretofore had.

This overwhelming victory over all the forces of reaction, corruption, open shoppers and enemies of the masses of the people generally gives great hopes for justice and a square deal in the future. It was a marvelous victory over wealth and influences. This shows what the workers can do when they show sufficient interest and determination and really try to. The events that have transpired in the last few years should arouse the most skeptic to action. Sound government can only be obtained by electing honest and faithful men and women to public office, and this has been the aim of Organized Labor, which is one of the most powerful constructive forces in America today.

One of the most notable victories was the defeat of Senator William N. Butler of Massachusetts, President Coolidge's right hand man. Another defeat was that of Senator Richard P. Ernst of Kentucky, reactionary Republican, his successful opponent being Congressman Alben W. Barkley, Progressive Democrat, Labor's friend. There were many other important victories for the Progressives, but space will not allow the mention of all of them.

It was a blow to the reactionary machine of Ohio when the voters refused by more than 100,000 majority to remove the primary provision from the state constitution, as it was also in Missouri when the voters in this state overwhelmed opponents of the workmen's compensation law.

VACANCY OF CANADIAN INT'L VICE-PRESIDENT FILLED.

The office of International Vice-President of our Brotherhood for Eastern Canada, which has been vacant for some time has recently been filled by the selection of W. J. Coyle, member of Lodge No. 378, Moncton, Canada.

Brother Coyle, who is thirty-four years old, was born in Memramcook, N. B. Can., and served his apprenticeship with the Canadian National Railways. He was initiated into Local No. 378, June 9, 1911, and has held various responsible positions and will be capable of performing his new duties in a creditable manner. He no doubt will have the active and united support of all our Canadian brothers as well as our entire membership in looking after the interest of our International Brotherhood in this large and important territory, and the Journal joins his many friends in wishing him every success in his new official duties.

NEW ORLEANS CONTRACT SHOP STRIKE SETTLED.

After a thirty day strike the members of Lodge No. 37, employed in the contract shops and ship yards at New Orleans were successful in securing a signed agreement and a substantial increase in pay. The men were asking for ninety cents per hour for mechanics and sixty cents per hour for helpers; however, they compromised and under this new settlement they will receive eighty cents per hour for mechanics and forty-eight cents for helpers, and double time for all overtime.

The Jahncke Dry Dock repudiated the contract and refused to permit the men to return to work, employing negroes in their place. However, a week later after several conferences with Jahncke an amicable settlement was reached.

The officers and members are to be congratulated and commended in the way they conducted this strike and the successful termination of same. The members of Lodge No. 37 are of the tried and found true brand, all having been fighters in the front line trenches of industrial conflict on numerous occasions.

INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. A. MAHER'S MOTHER-IN-LAW PASSES AWAY.

International Vice-President M. A. Maher, who was at Headquarters attending the meeting of the Executive Council was called home November 19 by the death of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Margaret McClure.

Mrs. McClure was 67 years old and had been ill for the past two years as a result of a paralytic stroke. She is survived by one son, and three daughters. Mr. Oscar McClure, Mrs. Grace Williams and Mrs. M. A. Maher of Portsmouth, Ohio, and Mrs. Mabel Jenkins of Los Angeles, Calif.

We at Headquarters join with the many friends of Brother and Mrs. Maher in extending to them our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement. May her soul rest in peace.

BOILERMAKERS NEEDED.

We are in receipt of a communication from the United States Civil Service Commission stating that the navy's new light cruisers, the Pensacola and the Salt Lake City have now reached the stage of construction where they are ready for their guns. Twenty-five boilermakers are needed at the Washington Navy Yard for the construction of the turrets.

The indications are that the boilermakers will have at least a year of steady work. Those who are interested in this employment should address the Recorder of the Labor Board, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

The Pensacola and the Salt Lake City are two of the eight scout cruisers of 10,000 tons displacement authorized by Congress. These vessels represent an entirely new class of warships, a development resulting from the provision of the Treaty Limiting Naval Armaments. The treaty limits the size of guns on such vessels to eight inches in caliber.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—ST. LOUIS, MO.

This notice will advise all subordinate lodges and all traveling members that Brother Eugene LeBlanc, 1416 E. Prairie Ave., St. Louis, Mo., is now business agent and financial secretary of Lodge No. 27 and all dues, insurance and correspondence should be sent to him until further notified.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE

McGowen Boiler Shop, Minneapolis, Minn. (Unfair.)

W. K. Henderson Machine Foundry & Boiler Works, Shreveport, La. (Unfair.)

Wilson Bros., Hoboken, N. J. (Unfair.)

McIlvain & Spiegel, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Unfair.)

McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.)

Georgia Car & Locomotive Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Unfair.)

American Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Indianapolis, Ind. (Unfair.)

W. D. Briscoe, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)

Higgins Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)

John Thomas Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)

Warren City Tank & Boiler Works, East Boston, Mass. (Unfair.)

Stacey Brothers Gas Construction, Buffalo, N. Y. (Unfair.)

The Industrial Iron Works, Jersey City, N. J.

William Dillon Company, Jersey City, N. J.

RAILROAD STRIKES STILL IN EFFECT.

Long Island Railroad.

Pennsylvania.

Kansas City, Kansas, November 22, 1926.

SUBJECT: Cancellation of our contract for insurance with The Service Life Insurance Company and placing same with The Chicago National Life Insurance Company.

**TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS
OF ALL SUBORDINATE LODGES.**

Brothers Greeting:

This will advise you that a contract was negotiated with and made effective November 1, 1926, with The Chicago National Life Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois, and in which they have agreed to carry the insurance as provided for our members and their relatives in Article XII of the Constitution of the International Brotherhood, and which was previously carried by The Service Life Insurance Company.

This action was taken by your Executive Council only after thoroughly investigating the advantage to our membership of the many favorable features that we were able to secure from The Chicago National Life, and herein mentioned, that were not contained in the contract with The Service Life Insurance Company.

More Favorable Features in New Contract.

FIRST: The monthly premium rate for each \$1,000 of either the uniform or voluntary insurance is \$1.25 in place of \$1.30 as previous.

SECOND: The double indemnity payments for accidental death and the partial or total permanent disability features will now apply to all voluntary insurance carried by male persons to the same extent as it previously applied under the uniform insurance.

THIRD: Female persons covered by the voluntary insurance are now entitled to the double indemnity payment in case of accidental death, but are not covered by the partial or total permanent disability features.

FOURTH: The age limit at which members and their relatives, who are in good health, can secure the voluntary insurance has been increased from 55 to 60 years. This to mean sixty years and six months. Insurance will be annulled in cases where any one in making application for voluntary insurance misrepresents their age or physical condition.

FIFTH: Relatives of members entitled to the voluntary insurance will be confined to the father, mother, wife, children, brothers and sisters of said member, who are over five years of age and not more than sixty years and in good health.

SIXTH: The Company is to maintain a branch office and sufficient office staff in our headquarters building, and will, therefore, be in a position to make the most prompt payment of natural death claims, where all

necessary documents are promptly and correctly furnished to the International Secretary-Treasurer in connection with same.

SEVENTH. In cases of claims for disability and double indemnity, the Company agrees to complete their investigation with respect thereto within thirty days after proof of disability or death has been received.

EIGHTH: The Company will issue through the International Brotherhood an individual group insurance policy to each person carrying either the uniform or voluntary insurance. Said policy will contain the general provisions of the insurance, a copy of which appears in this circular.

NINTH: While our former contract afforded splendid insurance coverage, the Chicago National Life Insurance is of greater benefit, has increased resources, and we derive additional protection and more satisfactory business relation.

TENTH: The Chicago National Life will allow our subordinate lodge secretaries a five per cent commission on all premiums they collect on any future applications they secure for voluntary insurance. However, this business must be handled through the International Secretary-Treasurer's office.

General Information and Instructions.

FIRST: Subordinate Lodge Secretaries when purchasing receipts from the International Secretary-Treasurer necessary for any months prior to November 1st, 1926, will forward the usual \$1.30 along with the price of each of the standard official receipts that are required.

SECOND: Any due, initiation, out-of-work or reinstatement receipts that are to be issued to members after November 1st will be purchased at the price shown on the official order blank, plus \$1.25 for insurance premium on each receipt ordered.

THIRD: Any of the standard official receipts that were purchased by the Subordinate Lodges at the price in effect prior to November 1st, 1926, and have been issued to members for November or subsequent months, if the Subordinate Lodge Secretary will furnish the International Secretary-Treasurer with a detailed statement of the names and registered numbers of the members said receipts were issued to, along with the serial number of each receipt, the Subordinate Lodge will receive credit for supplies of five cents for each receipt for which the old price was paid.

FOURTH: Subordinate Lodge Secretaries will continue to collect \$1.50 per month from those who have taken a withdrawal card and continuing to carry at least \$1,000 of insurance as per Section 13, Article XII of the Constitution. The Subordinate Lodge to retain 25 cents in place of 20 cents of the amount collected, as per Section 11, Article XV of the Subordinate Lodge Constitution.

FIFTH: The individual policy as provided for in the new contract will be issued through the Subordinate Lodge Secretary to ALL members and

those covered by the voluntary insurance from the International Secretary's office as soon as possible.

SIXTH: All advance payments made for premiums for November and subsequent months by those carrying voluntary insurance will have the full amount of said payments placed to their credit with The Chicago National Life Insurance Company.

SEVENTH: When the death of a member occurs, Subordinate Lodge Secretary will forward the insurance premium paying up to and for the current month in which death occurs. If this is not done the premiums will be deducted from the insurance due the beneficiary.

EIGHTH: Members who have been granted withdrawal cards and have not continued insurance payments, either as per old benefit or new insurance adopted at our last convention, and who may now desire to deposit withdrawal card for the purpose of taking advantage of insurance, must be working at the trade or withdrawal card cannot be accepted by any Subordinate Lodge, as per Section 11, Article XV, Subordinate Lodge Constitution.

NINTH: Members who contemplate taking a withdrawal card and desiring to maintain their insurance in effect, must so notify the Subordinate Lodge Secretary at the time of making application for withdrawal card, and pay at least one month's insurance premium in advance, as per Sections 8 and 13, Article XII of the International Lodge Constitution.

TENTH: All members issued clearance cards by any Subordinate Lodge, from time to time must deposit said card within the time limit of sixty (60) days and secure necessary standard receipts from the Subordinate Lodge where clearance card is deposited in order to protect their insurance and good standing. Failure to do so automatically suspends said members as per Section 4, Article X, Subordinate Lodge Constitution.

In conclusion we wish to urge upon all members the importance of always keeping their monthly dues and insurance premiums paid up to date, as we have had several cases where our members have died or have suffered disability, but on account of being delinquent their dependents were prevented from receiving the much needed insurance payments.

Trusting we will have the fullest co-operation of our officers and members in securing for themselves the full benefit of our insurance with the added beneficial features recently secured, we are

Yours fraternally,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

J. A. FRANKLIN,
International President.

ATTEST:

JOE FLYNN,

International Secretary-Treasurer.

COPY OF POLICY

Certificate No.....

Age.....

This is to Certify That
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS,
 IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA**
 of Kansas City, Kansas, has contracted to insure

The life of Member..... Local Union No.....
 of....., County of..... State of.....
 for the sum of..... Dollars with

CHICAGO NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
 of Chicago, Illinois

And it is understood that the benefits shall be:

I	Death from any cause.....	\$1,000.00
II	Death by accident.....	2,000.00
III	Total and permanent disability	
	(a) (hereinafter defined).....	1,000.00
	(b) (hereinafter defined).....	500.00
	(c) (hereinafter defined).....	800.00

The entire and irrecoverable loss of the sight of both eyes, or the loss of the use of both hands, or of both feet, or such loss of the use of one entire hand and one entire foot, shall be deemed as total and permanent disability as well as all other causes of total and permanent disability not specifically mentioned herein shall be known as Disability (a).

The entire and irrecoverable loss of the sight of one eye, or such loss of the use of one entire foot, shall, without prejudice to any other cause of disability be deemed to constitute total and permanent disability and shall be known as Disability (b).

The entire and irrecoverable loss of the use of one entire hand shall, without prejudice to any other cause of disability, be deemed to constitute total and permanent disability and shall be known as Disability (c).

The above benefits are to be payable in conformity with the policy contract now held by the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, at their Home Office, in Kansas City, Kansas, to.....

....., the beneficiary, named by the member with the right reserved by him to change the beneficiary. Should there be no beneficiary surviving at the death of the member, payment shall be made to his executors or administrators. No assignment of the insurance herein referred to shall be valid. It is further agreed that all claims arising under this certificate must be sent to the International Brotherhood for approval and the interpretation of the rights of the insured hereunder shall be in conformity with the policy contract, above referred to, but this certificate shall not continue in force unless the holder is a member of the International Brotherhood in good standing and unless the insurance premiums therefor are paid as required by the present by-laws of said International Brotherhood.

CONVERSION PRIVILEGE

Upon written application by the individual insured, within thirty-one days after the insurance upon the life of such insured is terminated by the individual leaving the employ of the employer, the Company will issue upon such life, without medical examination, at its then regular rate for the class of risk to which the insured belongs and for the attained insuring age, any form of policy customarily issued by the Company, except Term Insurance, for an amount not exceeding the amount of insurance terminated upon the same life under this policy.

If desired, the Company will issue said policy (at the original insuring age) to bear the same date as the original insurance. In such event, the difference between the premiums for the amount of the insurance of the new policy from the date of the original insurance, calculated at the term rates contained herein, and the premiums that would have been required under the new policy, with six per cent (6%) interest, shall be paid to the Company.

The insurance provided for by said policy terminates with the termination of membership in the International Brotherhood. However, the insured member, named herein, may elect to avail himself of the conversion privilege recited above.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the CHICAGO NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has caused this Certificate to be signed by its President and Secretary at its home office in Chicago, Illinois, this.....day of.....

One Thousand Nine Hundred.....

President.

Secretary.

To Member: Keep this Certificate in force by paying your dues and insurance premiums promptly.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS,
IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND
HELPERS OF AMERICA

CERTIFICATE

No.

Full Name

Local Number

Street

Town State

BENEFICIARY

Address of Beneficiary

City State

JOE FLYNN,
International Secretary-Treasurer
504 Brotherhood Block,
8th and Minnesota Avenue,
Kansas City, Kansas

Witness

Beneficiary

Received from the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS,
IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

Dated at, 192

DOLLARS

in full settlement for all claims under the within certificate on the life of

terminated by the death of the reinsured.

CHANGE OF BENEFICIARY

Note: No change of Beneficiary shall take effect until endorsed on this Certificate by the Company at its Home Office.

Date Endorsed	New Beneficiary	Indorsed By

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR DUES?

All MEMBERS of our INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD are required to make payment of their MONTHLY DUES and INSURANCE regularly within the SIXTY (60) DAYS period in accordance with ARTICLE 8, SECTION 1 of our CONSTITUTION.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER JOE FLYNN.

Submitting herewith as usual in our Journal report the number of claims paid to the beneficiaries of our deceased members and all claims paid since the November issue of our Journal.

NOVEMBER 22, 1926				
Lodge	Member	Cause	Beneficiary	Amount
38	P. J. O'Hern.....	Aortic Aneurysm....	Nelle O'Hern, Daughter.....	\$1,000.00
21	Robert Duthie.....	Carcinoma of Stomach....	Mrs. Robt. Duthie, Wife.....	\$1,000.00
135	A. K. Griesheimer.....	Septicaemia.....	Mrs. A. K. Griesheimer, Wife.....	\$1,000.00
209	L. L. J. B. Salmons.....	Acute Myocarditis.....	Annie Salmons, Wife.....	\$1,000.00
2	J. J. Corrie.....	Pistol Wound in Head....	A. M. Corrie, Father.....	\$1,000.00
1	Theo Collman.....	Shock and Hemorrhage....	Carl Ode Dardel, Console of Sweden, Administrator.....	\$2,000.00
6	J. Ralschat.....	Lobar Pneumonia.....	P. Katz, Public Administrator.....	\$1,000.00
597	Geo. Propson.....	Double Pneumonia.....	Anna Propson, Wife.....	\$1,000.00
173	Oscar H. Short.....	Thyrotrixic Goiter.....	Mrs. O. H. Short, Wife.....	\$1,000.00
597	Anton Loritz.....	Chronic Mycoriditis.....	Frances Loritz, Wife.....	\$1,000.00
683	Wm. W. Martin.....	Apoplexy Cerebral.....	Mrs. Wm. Martin, Wife.....	\$1,000.00
154	Otto Schwab.....	Fracture of Skull.....	Freda Schwab, Wife.....	\$2,000.00
3	N. A. Altmeyer.....	Aortic Stenosis.....	Anna Altmeyer, Wife.....	\$1,000.00
450	Michael Carver.....	Adynamie Iliens.....	Belva Carver, Wife.....	\$1,000.00
6	C. C. Shilling.....	Disability.....		\$ 500.00
Total.....				\$16,500.00
Benefits paid as per November Journal.....				165,300.00
Total Benefits paid to date, Nov. 22, 1926.....				\$181,800.00
Natural Death Claims, 128.....				\$128,000.00
Accidental Death Claims, 16.....				32,000.00
Partial Disability Claims, 21.....				10,800.00
Total Disability Claims, 7.....				7,000.00
Total Paid Under Uniform Plan of Insurance.....				\$177,800.00
Natural Death Claims Under Voluntary Plan.....				4,000.00
Total.....				\$181,800.00

The total amount of insurance benefits received by the widows and orphans of our deceased members since our insurance feature was adopted as shown in this report proves conclusively the wisdom of our delegates in our last convention in enacting this substantial protection for the families of our membership as compared with the graduated death benefits of a total of \$300.00 that were received prior to our present insurance feature and we are glad to announce that our Executive Council at their recent Executive Council meeting has transferred our insurance contract with another legal reserve life insurance company who have agreed to reduce the premium cost to \$1.25 per month including the Voluntary Plan and to also pay the double indemnity on all accidental claims including the members' families, who enroll under the Voluntary Plan. Our new contract, now in effect, has increased the age limit on the Voluntary Insurance Feature to a maximum age of sixty (60) years, and this additional age limit is a splendid added feature to our Voluntary Insurance as it will permit the mothers and fathers of our members to enroll for the substantial benefit to a maximum of \$3,000.00 without a medical examination for the prescribed cost of only \$1.25 per month per \$1,000.00.

Another splendid feature of our new insurance contract is the insurance company has agreed to maintain an office in connection with our International Brotherhood headquarters, at our headquarters building

with the necessary official and equipment to handle all claims and other necessary matters pertaining to our insurance contract. This method of handling all matters pertaining to our insurance benefits provided under our contract can be adjusted without any delay as the insurance company has arranged to maintain a sufficient amount of surplus funds in our bank, the Brotherhood State Bank, to cover all claims approved for payment prior to the adoption of the new contract with the Chicago National Life Insurance Company. The Executive Council and resident officers of our International Brotherhood were successful in securing an accurate record of the financial resources of the above named insurance company that shows an amount of resources that will be sufficient to make payment of all claims that are entitled to payment.

The Voluntary Plan under our new contract now in effect will be very attractive to our entire membership and their families as the exceedingly low premium cost of \$1.25 per month per \$1,000.00 without medical examination and the maximum age of sixty (60) years will permit all members and their families to provide this very substantial protection for their families in case of their death or total disability and the added addition of our new contract for double indemnity for accidental death under the Voluntary Insurance enrolled by our members' families increases their benefits to the equal amount that all enjoyed by our membership who receive their splendid

insurance under our Uniform Plan that covers the entire membership who maintain their continuous good standing in our International Brotherhood.

In conclusion I want to again request that all local secretaries comply with the laws of our International Brotherhood and make their monthly report and forward all official receipts that contain the records of the monthly insurance premium payment and with the whole-hearted co-operation of all our subordinate lodge secretaries every member in our International Brotherhood will be absolutely protected on the records maintained in the International Secretary-Treasurer's office where all the claims presented for payment are approved. All reports and duplicate receipts can be forwarded by each local secretary by the 15th of each month as provided in our laws and we trust that all local secretaries will

take an active interest in our locals and will realize the importance of safeguarding the substantial benefits our membership receives in case of their death or total disability.

Wish to also advise that due to my physical condition and by the advice of my physician I have submitted to the Executive Council my resignation as International Secretary-Treasurer of our Brotherhood and in closing wish to express to our entire membership my sincere appreciation of the co-operation that I received during the many years I have been in an official capacity in our organization and with sincere best wishes for our continued success, I am

Fraternally yours,

JOE FLYNN,

International Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH P. RYAN.

(Period of October 16 to November 15, 1926, Inclusive)

Kansas City, Mo., November 15, 1926.

The month ended November 15th has been divided somewhat as between Pittsburgh, Chicago and Kansas City. Pittsburgh, October 16th to 23rd; Chicago to October 31st, and Kansas City, November 1st to 15th inclusive. Prior to departure from Pittsburgh, tabulation was completed on the third quarter audit 1926, deriving \$1,596.05 as the receipts of Lodge 154 for said period. Completion will be made upon my return. Attended regular meeting Lodge 747 on the 22nd. Miscellaneous matters also taken care of. At home for few days enroute to Headquarters and the two weeks of November have been devoted to attendance at our Annual Executive Council meeting. Official Proceedings will convey to the membership the items of interest disposed of at this session.

Lodge 154—The double indemnity insurance claim, relating to our late Brother Otto Schwab, has been expedited and payment made of recent date. I regret that this case was pending for so long a time and trust that the check for \$2,000 will in a measure bring to the bereaved family some slight consolation in the hour of their bereavement. We mourn the loss of a faithful member and a splendid character, as our late brother was respected by all who knew him.

Construction News—3,000 tons steel have been ordered, for ten 80,000 bbl. storage tanks for the Marland Oil Refining Company, erection to be in the Texas panhandle. Chicago Bridge & Iron Works has the contract.

650-tons, structural shapes, ordered for cement plant, to be erected at Merced, California, for the Yosemite Portland Cement Co. Contract to the Western Pipe and Steel.

600 tons, structural steel for Open Hearth, for the Otis Steel Co., at Cleveland, Ohio. Contract to McMyler Interstate Co.

200 tons, structural shapes for Boiler House, Chrysler Motor Car Co., at Detroit, Mich. Contract to Forest City Structural Steel Co.

Miles City, Montana—The C. M. & St. P. Ry. will enlarge shops and add six boilers to present power plant.

Amarillo, Texas—The Ft. Worth and Denver Ry. will build a 5-stall round house.

Antigo, Wis.—Jos. E. Nelson & Sons have the general contract to build a \$60,000 steam power plant at Antigo for the Chicago & Northwestern Ry.

Kearney, N. J.—The East Jersey Pipe Co. will fabricate about 1,000 tons of pipe (steel plate) to be laid in a line at Kearney. Spinello Const. Co. has the contract. Bids to close October 27, 1926.

Pascagoula, Miss.—Ice plant. Mississippi Ice and Utilities Co., day labor. \$40,000.

Columbia, Tenn.—The Southern Cities Power Co., Shelbyville, brick power house and dam on Duck river. \$50,000. Gould Contracting Co.

Cleveland, Ohio—Cement plant. Universal Portland Cement Co. of Chicago will build plant on Cuyahoga river with 1,500,000 bbl. capacity annually. Fraternal submitted, Jos. P. Ryan, International Vice President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. McDONALD.

(Period of October 15, 1926, to November 15, 1926, Inclusive)

The following is a brief report of my actions for the past thirty days which, I trust, will be of information to the membership of our International Brotherhood.

At the time of my last report I was assigned in the state of Kentucky to assist in bringing about the election of Mr. A. W. Barkley to the United States Senate. Prac-

tically all the standard recognized Railway Labor Organizations assigned an officer in addition to the Kentucky State Federation of labor and as a result of the united efforts of organized labor, Mr. Barkley defeated Senator Ernst. With the election of Mr. Barkley to the United States Senate, the wage earners, farmers and the honest business man has a real friend to speak for them on matters of importance. Our Washington labor paper performed a service that, in my opinion, did more to bring about Mr. Barkley's election than any other thing. There were six hundred thousand copies of a special edition of Labor distributed throughout the state, setting forth the records of both Senator Ernst and Congressman Barkley, and believe me, when the people once were in possession of the facts, there was no question as to how the election was going.

While in Louisville, Ky., I had the pleasure of visiting the Axton Fisher Tobacco company's plant, and personally met Mr. Axton, who took me all through his factory and showed me how Clown Cigarettes were made and under what conditions his employees worked. Mr. Axton employs approximately 300 men and women tobacco workers, and every one of them belong to the union and are receiving a scale of wages much higher than the employees of other tobacco companies. From the expression on the faces of the men and women one could easily tell that they were working under the most favorable conditions. If our members and the members of organized labor as a whole could only see the conditions that the men and women of the Axton Fisher Tobacco

Company work under they would always be a booster for the Clown Cigarettes and other tobacco that is manufactured by these people.

After doing all I could to assist in bringing about the election of Mr. Barkley, I returned to International Lodge Headquarters to attend a meeting of the Executive Council, where I am at the present time. Many matters of interest to our membership is being handled by the Council, and a copy of the minutes will be mailed to all local lodges as soon as possible after the adjournment.

While in Louisville I had the pleasure of attending the regular meeting of Lodge No. 40, and while we only have a small local there, at the present time I found the men carrying on the affairs of the local in a business-like manner.

Information received from different individuals indicate to me very clearly that the men employed on railroads that are operating under company union agreements are becoming more and more dissatisfied with the results of their so-called representatives and are beginning to discuss the question of disbanding their so-called fake organizations and reaffiliating with the bona fide organization of their respective craft organizations. In my opinion our organization as well as all other organizations must reorganize the men on all railroads in order to protect our members on roads that are under agreement with organization. Trusting that the above report will meet with your approval, and with best wishes and kindest regards, I remain, Fraternally yours, C. A. McDonald, International Vice President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. F. GLENN.

(Period of October 15 to November 15, 1926)

My time was divided between Syracuse and Geneva, N. Y., from October 15 to November 1st, where we recently made application for charters; installed the officers and

proceeded to Kansas City where the Executive Council was called to meet Monday, November 1st. Still in session at this writing. Fraternally yours, M. F. Glenn, I. V. P.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT H. J. NORTON.

(Period October 16, 1926, to November 15, 1926, inclusive.)

Kansas City, Kans.

My last Journal report was made at Jerome, Arizona where I was engaged in auditing the books of Lodge No. 406 for the first, second and third quarters of 1926—and rendering assistance to the officers and members in the adjustment of various other organization matters of which a full and complete report has been submitted to the International President's office.

Remaining in that district until October 26th, some attention was given to the unorganized members of our craft employed at Jerome, Clarkdale and Clemenceau and I am pleased to report that our brief campaign among these men netted eighteen

paid up applications and reinstatements who were admitted to membership at the regular meeting of Lodge No. 406 on October 25th. In addition to the above, several others definitely agreed to pay their reinstatement fee and become reinstated at the next regular meeting—November 8th.

Completing the above assignment on October 26th, two days were spent at Phoenix, Arizona in connection with railroad matters after which I left for headquarters where I have been since November 1st, attending the annual meeting of the International Executive Council.—Yours fraternally, H. J. Norton, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT J. N. DAVIS.

Continuing our drive at Cumberland Maryland Lodge No. 332, and from reports it is my belief the results will show a 100 per

cent organization there at this time. The wage hearings of the Navy Department is set for November 15th. That is, the Metal

Trades Department will hold their conference on this date, and the hearings follow the conference.

Our Lodges have been somewhat slow in getting in their data and copies of the Local Board's recommendations. These recommendations are necessary, if we are to make an intelligent submission. The hearings at Washington is a review of the Local

Board's findings; therefore, you can readily see the necessity for getting these in, in time to be analyzed and studied. This, of course, will reach you after the hearings have been held, but thought it of sufficient importance to again call your attention to this and your part of the work to make the submissions effective. Yours fraternally, J. N. Davis, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL

Since my last report I have been in St. Louis, Mo., on work relative to the affairs of Lodge No. 27, which at this time is not completed; therefore, I will not at this time report on this particular work until I have completed same.

However, while in St. Louis I have been able, with the assistance of Brother LeBlanc, to have a very good agreement signed with the following firms: The Acme Boiler Works, The Continental Boiler Works, The St. Louis Boiler Works, The Keystone Boiler Works, John Rohan Boiler Works, and the

VICE-PRESIDENT M. A. MAHER.

Larry Kickham Boiler Works. Agreement signed to May 1st, 1927, provides for a transient scale of \$1.25 per hour for boiler makers, \$1.15 for helpers, and \$1.37½ for foreman on job. The inside scale provides for \$1.00 per hour for layer-out, 90 cents per hour for boiler makers, and 70 cents per hour for helpers.

Trusting I will be able to make a complete report on the controversy existing in Lodge No. 27 in the very near future, and with kindest regards to all, I remain Fraternally, M. A. Maher, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE THOS. NOLAN.

My various reports in our official Journal from time to time in the last few months has been almost entirely on two vital questions—organization and co-operation—which all trade unionists deem so necessary to secure better wages and fair working conditions. Our International Brotherhood was instituted for that. In connection with the question of organizing our unorganized craftsmen of our trade, it is a very essential move at this particular time, to cope successfully with a condition that confronts labor in railroad, ship yard and contract shops. Therefore, it is a duty that devolves on all our members as trades unionists to use every legitimate effort to impress on our unorganized craftsmen the absolute necessity of organization, because our Brotherhood is a humanitarian trades union—organized to guard and protect the interest of its members and those depending on them.

And for that reason our craftsmen who have not as yet become members of our International Brotherhood, as well as delinquents and others who have dropped out in time of need—either conscious or unconscious of the fatal mistake made—we hope will return by grasping the opportunity of becoming members of the International Brotherhood so that he or they may share in its benefits and other possibilities that are many.

But let us not forget that our present and future welfare as members requires careful and constant study because of the introduction of new problems and conditions that organized labor has to deal with in the industrial field from time to time. It is up to the unorganized to listen in and apply the only remedy to successfully cope with unfair problems and conditions—united ranks presented in a sane, constitutional manner, which generally makes for success.

The International Brotherhood stands for justice instead of oppressive laws and recognition instead of discrimination so evident now against organized labor. The American labor movement is here and will go on and on until Father Time is no more—until our industrial and political emancipation is a permanent institution making for justice to the organized workers. Present a solid front and centralize our legitimate efforts to stand by our industrial and political friends to get results that organized labor desires and is entitled to. All those who have done their duty have the pleasing satisfaction that he or they have stood foursquare in defense of their obligation as well as their fellow members, against conditions so glaring and unjust to organized labor and under a government pledged in the interest of all the American people and not for any particular class.

Industrial and political conditions may change, but organized labor and its object and mission never change, for the great fundamental of it is justice. Since eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and justice and liberty are twin brothers in a real civilized government, organized labor was organized primary for human rights and the protection thereof. The founders of our Brotherhood, even at that time, realized that unity was an essential factor for the future protection of its members, as well as for the expansion and numerical growth of our International Brotherhood. They had in mind that it was necessary to maintain human life and physical activity, for both work in absolute harmony. Organization and co-operation make that progress that our founders intended.

When they read the daily press (some true and some pure bunk, especially relative to the general activities of organized labor) the unorganized can't fail to notice that

business and professional men are organized as never before. That alone, if nothing else should urge the unorganized boiler makers and ship builders and helpers to take advantage of the opportunity of becoming active members of the International Brotherhood to help those that are trying to eliminate conditions that we are confronted with, so that after years of continuous membership when the end of life's struggle has come and we pass to the unknown beyond from whence none return, we will have the satisfaction of knowing that the International Brotherhood has amply provided a uniform insurance for all its members, both young and old. I only wish I had sufficient intelligence to express in suitable and forceable words to the unorganized boiler makers, ship builders and helpers, and by that means be able to convince them of the necessity of organization and mutual co-operation in this day and age. I would then be in that pleasing position of saying, "All is well." My sincere desire would be accomplished, and that desire I still have every hope of, when our unorganized craftsmen put on their thinking caps and fully realize the condition because of the lack of applied organization and its practical twin sister, co-operation, for then the key to harmony and success will be assured.

Perhaps some member of a local lodge will say—and truthfully so—that Brother Nolan is continually writing in the columns of the Journal on the question of organization. Yes, because all trades unionists regard it as the first essential in the protection of those who toil for a daily wage, for without organization we are absolutely helpless and the stronger numerically, so our power increases. That is why I keep at it from time to time and in the hope that all our craftsmen who are yet outside the fold of the International Brotherhood will become active members of it. In the near future the unorganized of our trade and calling will realize the real situation and flock to the standard of the International Brotherhood to again gain that recognition and prestige that is due them. As our Brotherhood stands for progress, we are going to have it regardless of spies and stoolpigeons that are used by unfair employers for a purpose that all trades unionists from experience understand. How different is a bona-fide trade organization, with all business transacted fair, open and in line with legitimate business from one behind closed doors launching crooked propaganda that won't stand the searchlight of honest investigation. We have some that fall for that kind of crooked business. We should forget any personal jars or misunderstandings of the past, if any, as we have a future to guard; that's why all should pull together and not in opposite directions. Therefore, I again appeal to the unorganized to think well on it and act accordingly for a cause that means harmonious and constructive work as well as the advancement

of wages and better working conditions to the members of our International Brotherhood.

We would naturally suppose that all who work at our trade and calling and give the question of organization due consideration, would realize the necessity of organization to check the many abuses that now exist in many industries where the very ideals of American liberty is unknown. And on whom does the responsibility rest. It is unnecessary to make a detailed statement of the reason why; organized labor knows it, and without any explanation either. So don't delay in an onward movement for organization. Just step on the real power that leads to the highway of organization and co-operation that will clear the industrial field of snags and other obstacles that have a tendency to block our path to more and greater success in the future.

In a recent issue of a paper known as the Peoples Business, by the legislature service whose general office is located at 212 First Street Southwest, Washington, D. C., it deals to a considerable extent with the present corrupt political situation. It also deals with big business and without gloves. High Government officials, Shipping Board and railroads whose valuation is away and above the Interstate Commerce Commission's valuation by three times the Railroads' valuation. FIFTY BILLION DOLLARS. It's some food for thought by the workers, as to just where we are at; and where we are drifting to. And while organized capital is on its job, it's about time that labor should get busy also, with every eligible craftsman a member of our International Brotherhood so we may be in a position to cope with the Industrial and Financial frame up against organized labor. If all were organized the present situation would be far different, for long deferred justice would then be possible, for justice always wins, but it takes time and organization, and what is admired by all honest people, the necessary sticking qualifications when principle is the issue at stake. For principle is the real fundamental of the labor movement and never errs in behalf of it.

The four locals at Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., are in fairly good shape regardless of the industrial conditions they are up against, that have shown little improvement since last report. All have hope that the present conditions will clear up in the near future so that old time activity will be in evidence once more.

In my next report for Journal will try to give a pen picture of the locals in Tidewater, Virginia, as to their membership and also the jurisdiction which they work under. I will also give a report of Lodge 55, whose charter has been for many years in the shipyard city of Newport News, Va. Away back some twenty-five years ago Lodge 55 was supposed to be the banner lodge of the International Brotherhood owing to its large membership at that time. But we

have a different class in the ship building industry now, who are hard to convince of the necessity of organization to protect their every interest.

In conclusion I notice in the Brotherhood's Bank report that its business is in splendid shape and its deposits are increasing right along, due to its management by its officers in charge and the absolute confidence in their ability by stockholders and depositors. That made the Brotherhood Bank a success since its very inception. The officers of the Brotherhood Bank are well known in

both Kansas Cities and the entire state in which the Brotherhood Bank is located. Two of them are officers of the International Brotherhood and need no introduction to the membership. We wish good business for the financial affairs of the Brotherhood Bank and the organization they are officers of and hope its success will be even greater from now on. I have confidence that it will be for the interest and protection of the members of the International Brotherhood. I am yours truly and fraternally, Thos. Nolan, Special Representative.

Agreements

AGREEMENT WITH ST. LOUIS, MO., BOILERMAKERS.

Article 1.

This agreement, entered into by and between the International Brotherhood Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, Local No. 27, party of the first part, and party of the second part, of the City of St. Louis, Missouri.

Article 2.

Forty-four (44) hours shall constitute a full week's work in all shops and all outside work, for which the party of the first part is to be paid the regular wages herein-after designated.

It is mutually understood and agreed that starting time shall be not before 7:20 A. M. and not later than 6 P. M., Saturday to be pay day. If men wait until after 12:15 P. M. for money they will be paid straight time for waiting but waiting time shall not be to exceed three hours.

Article 3.

Section 1. The party of the second part agrees from this date on to pay the minimum scale of wages to be in effect as follows:

Layereouts to be paid \$1.00 per hour; Boilermakers, 90 cents per hour; Helpers, 70 cents per hour; Helpers hired for high work will be paid 85 cents per hour, while engaged in this work only, fifty (50) feet or over from ground or working surface. Men placed in charge of work on outside, will be allowed one hour over each day's time or fraction thereof, for less than a day's time, when in charge of seven men or more.

Section 2. Machinemen to be paid a minimum rate of 70 cents per hour. Traveling time to be allowed to party of the first part when work is done outside of the city, and then the exact time consumed in traveling, and 8 hours time to be put in on the job, except when men are ordered from the shop in the morning for such outside work, and in cases where they return to the shop to complete the day's time. When men are ordered by an employer or his representative for work at a specified time or place, they shall be allowed not less than one-half a day's work. The rates given above are to be known as the regular rate of wages and

are to be paid on hourly basis, described in Article 2 of this agreement. For all overtime on all new work performed in the shop and outside the rate will be one and one-half times regular rate of wages designated in this article; for all repair work on shop equipment overtime shall be paid at the above overtime rate. On repair work twice the regular rate of wages shall be paid. Car fare to be allowed by party of the second part on all jobs not within walking distance of the shops, walking distance is meant a distance of not more than ten (10) blocks.

It is mutually agreed and understood that any member accepting employment and promising to report on job and failing to do so, or report for work, said member shall be penalized the same as penalty imposed on manufacturer, now in Article 3, Section 2, that said penalty to be paid by Lodge No. 27, whom then shall deal with its members for their failure to report. If impossible for member to report for work on account of some unavoidable accident, he must telephone or send word to the manufacturer in time for him to get another man in his place.

The rate of wages for overtime work is to apply to work performed on the following days: All Sundays, New Year's Day, Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and Saturday afternoon. Should any of the above days fall on Sunday, the Monday following shall be observed as such holiday, and no member shall be allowed to work on Labor Day, except to protect life and property.

Article 4.

It is mutually agreed by both parties to this agreement that all work performed on boilers, breechings, uptakes, all iron and steel tanks, air, oil and purifying boxes, standpipes, smoke consumers, brewery vats, water towers, smoke stacks, and all work in and about blast furnaces and rolling mills and rigging, is to be done by members of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

Article 5.

It is mutually agreed and understood that

on all transient jobs, manufacturers agree to pay the following rate of wages: Foreman \$1.37½ per hour; Boilermakers \$1.25 per hour; Helpers to be paid \$1.15 per hour, the scale to be in effect on all transient jobs or jobs sub-contracted by parties to this agreement.

Article 6.

It is understood that party of the second part is not allowed to sub-contract any work that is sent into the City of East St. Louis, Illinois and Belleville, Illinois, unless the party of the second part pays the prevailing rate of wages in those two cities.

Article 7.

It is further mutually understood between the two parties hereto, that any erection work outside of the City of St. Louis shall be handled in such a way as to protect the interests of the two parties to this agreement, by securing as much work as possible for the union shops in St. Louis against unfair competition. Should any difference arise between the two parties in regard to such outside work, the matter shall be brought before the permanent committee which shall meet and dispose of any grievance with the least possible delay.

Article 8.

The party of the second part will not in any way discriminate against any member or members of the party of the first part, when acting as a business committee or shop committee, who may from time to time be authorized to represent the party of the first part, through whom all questions arising are to be adjusted. Business representatives to have access to shops at all times. A permanent committee to be appointed consisting of two parties on each side, who shall meet at regular intervals to discuss any matters arising.

Article 9.

It is mutually agreed between the two parties that this agreement shall continue in force for a period of six months from November 1st, 1926 to May 1st, 1927, which is the date of the expiration of this agreement, unless change is desired, then party desiring change shall give thirty (30) days' notice in writing advance.

Article 10.

Should any difference arise between the parties which cannot be adjusted between them, they shall be referred to a committee consisting of four (4) members. Two members of the committee are to be selected by each party to this agreement. In case the members of the committee are unable to reach a decision they shall select a fifth member, whose decision shall be binding.

There shall be no strike or lock-out, as hereinafter provided.

The decision of the above named committee shall be final and binding upon both parties to this agreement. It is further provided that the period for the arbitration of any disputed point shall not continue for a

period longer than thirty (30) days from the date of the first meeting of the aforesaid committee.

It is further agreed that Helpers and Laborers shall not be advanced to the detriment of mechanics or apprentices, but must be confined to such work that is not identified with the practical occupation of the Boilermakers.

Article 11.

The party of the second part reserves the right to name the number and kind of men necessary for the operation of any machine or tool, but it is agreed between the parties to this agreement that on what is known as "Tight Work" requiring hot rivets over ½ inch in diameter, not less than four (4) men will be employed for such operation. The four men employed at this work shall consist of the one holder-on, one rivet heater and two boilermakers, or one boilermaker and one apprentice, except in such cases where it is plainly impractical for four men to work.

Article 12.

There shall be two (2) classes of apprentices, one known as Regular Apprentices and the other as Advance Helper Apprentices.

All regular apprentices shall be between the ages of 16 and 18 years and shall serve for a period of four (4) years of not less than 290 days during each calendar year.

All advance helper apprentices shall be taken from the list of Boilermaker Helpers employed in the shop of the party of the second part, who shall be between the ages of 21 and 30 years, and who shall have been employed in said shop for a period of at least one year continuously as Boilermakers Helpers. Seniority and ability to govern the selections.

There shall be one (1) apprentice for every five (5) boilermakers and in addition to this number one (1) apprentice shall be allowed for each shop.

Fifty (50) per cent or as near as practicable of the number of apprentices shall be selected from the list of eligible Boilermaker Helpers employed in such shop.

All advance Helper Apprentices shall serve in the same shop for a period of 290 days in each calendar year for a period of three years.

Article 13.

The rate of wages for advance Helper Apprentices is to be the same as for Boilermaker Helpers for the first period of six months after having been designated as Advance Helper Apprentices. At the end of this period they shall be advanced 2½ cents per hour, for the next period of six months and the same rate of 2½ cents per hour for each subsequent period of six months, until the full period of three years shall have been served.

The regular apprentices shall receive 40 cents per hour for the first six months with 6 cents advance each following six months,

until the full period of four years shall have been served.

For the first six months regular apprentices are allowed to heat rivets after that period until he is 18 years of age. He may do any and all mechanical work which he may be able to do without restriction except on all outside work.

If at any time Local No. 27 shall be unable upon application of the shops, to furnish a sufficient number of mechanics required, such numbers of helpers and apprentices to be returned to their respective places as soon as the above mentioned local shall be able to furnish the required number of mechanics satisfactory to the party of the second part.

Article 14.

Should it become necessary to work night shifts, in or out of shop, it is mutually agreed that men so employed shall be paid at the same rate of wages that men in the day shift receive.

In the event that the period of work for such night shifts shall be less than one week, the men composing such night shifts shall receive twice the regular day rate of wages.

Article 15.

A sympathetic strike to assist a craft engaged in any trade, if such strike to be called by the Central Trades and Labor Union or Building Trades Council, to protect union principles, shall in no way be considered a violation of this agreement. This refers all to outside work.

Article 16.

The jurisdiction of Local No. 27 shall be as follows: The Mississippi River shall be the dividing line between Lodges No. 27 and No. 363 with reference to Transient work. All Transient work erected or dismantled on the Missouri side of the river, north, south and west thereof, shall be under the jurisdiction of Lodge No. 27 of St. Louis, Missouri, unless the location of said work interferes with another lodge.

All Transient work, erected or dismantled on the Illinois side of the river, north, south and east thereof, shall be under the jurisdiction of Lodge No. 363 or East St. Louis, Illinois, unless the location of said work interferes with another lodge.

All members employed on Transient jobs on the Missouri side of the river must deposit their cards in Lodge No. 27 upon going to work and must receive the Transient scale of wages and the conditions governing transient work, in effect in Lodge No. 27, St. Louis, Missouri.

All members employed on Transient jobs on the Illinois side of the river must deposit their cards in Lodge No. 363 upon going to work and must receive the Transient scale of wages and the conditions governing Transient work, in effect in Lodge No. 363, East St. Louis, Illinois. This requirement in compliance with Subordinate Lodge Constitution Article 10, Section 4.

All Contract Shops and Contract firms,

fair to our members when engaged in the fabrication and erection of said work shall have the right to follow up said work and to complete same under the agreement in effect between any and all firms, with either of the two lodges, and shall not be required to transfer their membership from one lodge to the other while engaged in the performance of such work. This decision shall include both new work, repair work and the alteration or dismantling of any work coming within the jurisdiction of the combined trades of our International Brotherhood.

Article 17.

TRANSIENT WORK: It is mutually understood and agreed that the construction and erection of Gasholder work and water pipe line work shall not be classed as (Shop Work) and shall be performed by the members of Lodge No. 27 and paid for under the Transient scale of wages as provided for by Lodge No. 27, except if said work as gas-holders or pipe line is gotten out and fabricated in shop, it then shall be classed as shop work and not Transient work and the members shall work upon it as per agreement scale of wages and conditions.

In the event the manufacturers of the city of St. Louis, Missouri, signatory to this agreement are unable to secure this class of work and the erector or firm shipping said work into the city of St. Louis and vicinity attempt to erect same with non-union men or with other tradesmen, the members of Lodge No. 27 shall have the right to use such co-operation as they may be able to secure from the Trade Union Movement to secure control of said job or jobs and to complete same under the Transient rate of pay authorized by Lodge No. 27.

In testimony whereof, the parties hereto mentioned have caused duplicated copies hereof to be duly executed by their respective officers on this 1st day of November, 1926.

For the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, Local Lodge No. 27.

M. A. MAHER,

Int. Vice-President.

E. LeBLANC, Int. Rep.

The following firms have signed this agreement:

ACME BOILER WORKS,
KICKHAM BOILER WORKS,
CONTINENTAL BOILER WORKS,
ST. LOUIS BOILER WORKS,
ROHAN BOILER WORKS,
KEYSTONE BOILER WORKS,

JUST A REMINDER.

ALL SUBORDINATE LODGES in this INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD must bond all FINANCIAL OFFICERS not later than JANUARY FIFTEENTH of each YEAR.

FOLLOWING AGREEMENT SIGNED BY MAHRLEY ENGINEERING CO. AND JOSEPH CODY & SONS, PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN CONTRACT SHOP OWNERS AND THE LOCAL LODGE 60
OF THE I. B. OF B. M. I. S. B. AND H. OF A.**

Article I

All laying out, flanging, fitting up, cutting apart, rolling steel or iron, riveting, chipping, caulking and all pneumatic tool and welding, cutting and all other work which is generally known as boilermakers' work shall be done by boilermakers.

Article II

The company agrees to employ only members of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.

Article III

Should vacancies occur, or more men be employed, the company shall notify duly authorized committee or officers of local lodge, who agree to do all in their power to procure the men necessary.

Article IV

Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, except Saturday which will be four hours.

Working time shall be from 8 a. m. until 12 noon and from 1 p. m. until 5 p. m. except on Saturdays, which will be from 8 a. m. until 12 noon. Noon hour shall be from 12 noon until 1 p. m.

All other work time shall be known as overtime, outside work the same as shop work.

Overtime shall include all hours other than regular time, such as Sundays—holidays, New Year's, Washington's birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Should any of these holidays fall on Sunday, the day observed by the state or nation shall be recognized as the legal holiday.

Double time shall be allowed for all overtime.

Article V

No member of any committee or officers

of the lodge shall be discriminated against for the pursuance of duties required of them. In case of decrease or increase of force, seniority shall prevail.

Article VI

It is understood and agreed that members of Local Lodge No. 60 will not contract for such work except such members as may be in business and operating a shop. Such member shall be required to get prevailing shop prices for all repair work contracted for.

Article VII

Layer out or flanger, 95c per hour; boilermakers, 95c per hour; helpers, 75c per hour. All expenses to be allowed men on out of town work; men on stacks or stand pipes shall receive five cents above the scale after the first fifty feet.

Article VIII

Five days in service shall determine the qualifications for boilermaker.

Boilermakers shall run all pneumatic tools with sufficient help to operate same.

Article IX

Should either party desire any changes to be made in this agreement, thirty days' notice shall be given by the party desiring the change in writing.

Article X

This agreement to be posted in a conspicuous place in the shop.

Company
JOSEPH CODY & SONS,
By Edward J. Cody.

Committee

PHILIP PROBERT.

WM. E. WALTER,

Representing International
October 30, 1926.

Correspondence

Florence, S. Carolina.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Perhaps man's greed and propaganda originated in Eden in the day of Adam, and perhaps the contamination of Adam have actuated men to undertake the feat of regaining the things that Adam surrendered. It was said that Kaiser Bill cherished an ambition to master the world, after he had watched the failure of organized capital, called combinations of trust and monopolies, to accomplish the purpose of these organizations and master a world of people and their industries. In substance Bill said, so long as a world of people resist the onslaught of a combination of monopoly, the

world will be at variance and the only possibility that remains for capital to become master in fact, is to force them into submission at the point of a German bayonet and he (Bill) undertook the job and went down in defeat. American monopoly and American industry have come up together and they have done so in a battle called a fight between capital and labor. I ask all workers in industry, "Can labor afford to surrender?" or "will capital give consideration to a surrender?" I answer, "No." Then our only course is to fight and drill our children to fight, and hand it on down to their generations, for a good soldier will go to his death fighting for the cause

of justice and freedom and equal rights for himself and his fellow man and his country. This was the spirit of our forefathers. Shall we falter from their principles and surrender to capital? History shows that labor has always been forced to fight for its existence and there is nothing to indicate what the future holds in store for us, any other jewel than battle.

In the summer of 1877 occurred the great labor disturbance known as the railroad strike. The working men and the capitalist of the country had for some time maintained towards each other a kind of armed neutrality, hurtful alike to the interest of both. From 1883 to 1886 a series of bad crops brought on a revival of the labor troubles, meanwhile a speculative mania had taken possession of the American markets. Large amounts of capital had been turned, legitimate production, to the buying and selling of margins, stagnation ensued in business, stock declined in value, manufacturing establishments were closed and the difficulty of obtaining employment was greatly enhanced. At the same time monopolies sprang up and flourished and coincident with this American labor discovered the salutary but dangerous combination; a rage for organizing labor appeared in all departments of industry and the arrogant form of monopoly was opposed by the insurrectionary front of the working classes.

In the meantime a large mass of ignorant foreign labor had been imported into the United States. The manufacturing plants and working shops were filled with the most undesirable elements from several European kingdoms. The classes thus brought in were un-American in every respect. Communistic theories of society and anarchy views of government began to clash with the more republican opinions and practices of the people. To all this was added the evils and abuses incident to the wage system of labor and when the trade season of 1886 opened a series of strikes and labor troubles broke out in several parts of the country.

In July, 1905, things were found by the government sleuths which resulted in the indictment of twenty-six officials of the great packing companies and transportation agencies for conspiracy in restraint of trade but little came of it so far as it related to punishment of the guilty.

The same year, 1905, labor and capital were at war in many localities. The New England States, New York, Chicago and Colorado were the centers of agitation. The Fall River Textile strike, finally settled by Governor Douglas; later the Teamsters' strike grew to be serious, then came the Coal strike of 1906, which involved fifteen states. I mention these incidents in the way of demonstrating to young men in industry and to men that are in unorganized industry, that the American industrial enterprises have always been a battle ground for the continued war between labor and capital; and should this war cease and the in-

terest of labor were left to the care of the so-called American open shop plan or the Railroads' company unions, I would not hesitate to declare a total victory on the part of organized trust and monopolies. I would not hesitate to proclaim to labor, and say, that after all these years of struggle and punishment—we perish.

I am very desirous of commenting upon the company union and its conduct, as it is applied on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, but for certain reasons I am compelled to refrain from same. History proves that oppression has never failed to produce the most unpleasant results, yet Cuba, the Philippines and Mexico labored under these conditions for four hundred years. I ask you men that labor in American industry if you are willing to aid American monopolies and combinations of trust and capitalists in their efforts to destroy the freedom of labor in industry and bring them into their own subjections and punish them with such oppressions as they may see to mete out to them. Think it over friends. Thanking you I am sincerely and fraternally yours
T. J. Gable, Local No. 2.



International Vice-President, Eastern Canada,
W. J. Coyle.

Richmond, Va.

It is with deep regret that Lodge No. 170 announces the death of Brother J. L. Ashworth, who died Oct. 22, 1926.

We, his brother members, extend to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement and sorrow, and pray that God may help them to bear their trial with fortitude.

May their hearts be entwined with the

fragrant leaves that bloom in the herbarium of recollection, and the dew drops of that consolation drawn from Heaven and filtered through the skies will fall in gentle showers upon their hearts.

Brother Ashworth was a member of Lodge No. 170 for some time and endeared himself to all by his honesty and integrity, and amiable disposition.—F. D. Carlisle, Committeeman; E. M. Daynalt, Cor. Sec., L. 170.

Oakland, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased our Almighty God to call to rest the beloved wife of our esteemed Brother Manual Morgardo, who died October 5, the wife of Brother D. Cook, who died October 13. Members of Local No. 194 please take notice, and the wife of Brother George Phillips, who died October 21; therefore the members of Lodge No. 39 extend to Brothers Morgardo, Cook and Phillips our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement. Fraternally yours, M. Gabbett, secretary, Local No. 39.

Huron, S. Dakota.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The members of Local No. 496 sincerely regret the loss of our members, Brother William Collins, who was well thought of by all that knew him. He was accidentally drowned on November 10, 1926, at the age of 40. May he rest in peace. Fraternally yours, M. C. Dumdey, secretary, Local No. 496.

Hoboken, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

As this is the last issue of the Journal until the great festival of Christmas has come and gone, the members of Hudson Lodge No. 163 embrace this opportunity to wish all a very happy and joyous day. We hope that all may be blessed with good health, a hearty Christmas dinner with all those they hold so dear to them. May the Angelic salutation, "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Man," be a living and universal spirit pervading the minds and hearts of men throughout our entire organization.

During the past few months members of our organization in this locality have been enjoying wonderful conditions, and there is no doubt in my mind but that those that have used a little common sense will enjoy a Christmas that they have longed for, for many years.

Perhaps it would be well to inform our membership that both International Vice-President J. J. Dowd and the undersigned are keeping a sharp eye on some of the shipyards in and around this port; it's fully realized that the day may come that some of our members may be glad to seek employment in some of these yards, but unless the men employed there at present are eliminated our members would not tolerate the conditions that they undoubtedly will

leave behind them if permitted to stay in these yards much longer.

Most of those working in certain yards in this port are men from Europe who have gained admission into this country illegally and if it's at all possible President Green of A. F. of L., will have the Department of Labor treat these undesirables as they should be treated; those in other lodges who know conditions such as above mentioned exist should do their utmost to have conditions remedied.

In closing I hope the future holds many happy surprises in store for us and that our membership continues to attend meetings. With warmest personal regards to all, I remain, fraternally D. J. McGuinness, secretary, Lodge No. 163.

San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Kindly express the deepest sympathies in the next issue of the Journal from the Shipfitters and Helpers Local No. 9 to our dear Brother and Secretary Andrew Chioino, for the loss of his beloved wife on the night of September 19. Fraternally yours, Shipfitters and Helpers Local No. 9, by Thomas McGowan, acting recording secretary.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take unto himself our esteemed Brother Otto Schwab.

In the death of Brother Schwab, a stricken family has lost a cherished husband and loving father and the members of Lodge No. 154 will miss a loyal friend and sincere brother member.

And we, the members, of Lodge No. 154, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, in regular meeting assembled, do extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife and children of our departed brother and fervently pray that a merciful God will comfort and console them in their hour of sorrow. Committee, James G. Lauce, business agent.

Portsmouth, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Being a member of the Boilermakers and Shipbuilders Brotherhood I desire to express a few thoughts that I have had on my mind for some time. First, I am always anxious to receive the Journal and when I get it I read it from cover to cover and am interested in reading the Vice-President's reports on matters that must be interesting reading to all our members and hope such interesting write-ups will continue in every issue of the Boilermakers' Journal; second, the Journal is a general medium of information to the members on conditions as appears from contact as well as observation from time to time by our vice-presidents and organizers in the field.

I believe that every man and boy of proper age yet unorganized and working at

the trade of boilermaking or shipbuilding will see their mistake in not joining the International Brotherhood that brings all in closer fraternal bonds by organization, needed now more than ever. I only wish our unorganized could have a look into the columns of our Journal and read the Vice-Presidents' reports and the reports of the officers at our headquarters, as well as Brother Nolan's report from month to month in Journal. They would learn why every unorganized craftsman should get in line and help themselves, as well as others, in the way of organization and beneficial legislation as a boiler inspection law so very badly needed in Virginia. That state is rapidly becoming a manufacturing center and needs attention very bad. Let our local organizations get a move on themselves and collect data on the question and the necessity of inspecting steam power boilers, and other necessary information to present a state boiler inspection bill at the coming session of the Legislature of Virginia. Activity is the mother of success in our local unions. Fraternally yours, John Daugh, Local No. 57.

YOU KNOW HIM.

I can live with the guy who will wear a stiff shirt

Down to work for a couple of days,
After wearing it once at an evening affair;
For this gink I have nothing but praise.

I'm the friend of the man with a voice like a bull,

Who will have a pat hand 'fore the buy,
And who whispers, "No cards," in a voice so subdued

That you think he is stupid and shy.

And I do not condemn the stranger who peeps

At the paper I hold in my hand,
Who frowns when I turn to a different page;
This fellow is easy to stand.

I don't hate the young simp who will enter a car,

With a lighted cigar in his face;
Who will keep the thing lit with a puff now and then,

While the odor spreads over the place.

I can stand for the guy who wears velvet-topped shoes,

Or who walks with his shoulders braced back,

Or the bore who will name every automobile
From the millionaire's car to the hack.

I can bear with the lad who puts catsup in soup,

Or who talks with cigar in his mouth,

Or the idiot born in New York or Vermont,
Who claims that he comes from the South.

It is not hard to see I am easy to please,

BUT THERE'S ONE SORT OF GEEZER
I DODGE:

He's the gent who walks 'round with our card in his coat,

But who never shows up at the Lodge.

—T. A. Wittich, F. C. S. L. 229.

A good thing to remember,

A better thing to do,

Work with the construction gang
Now with the wrecking crew.

T. A. Wittich, secretary, Lodge 229.

Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother::

Brother Harry May, Recording Secretary of Local No. 81, was severely injured Wednesday, November 10, when the hooks of a crane carrying a boiler header gave way and fell, splitting his foot and ankle. He is confined to St. John's Hospital where he is improving slowly.

Brother Albert Knight and wife have just returned from Fort Lauderdale, Fla., where he just finished a big job. They were in the tornado and lost all their clothes, but came out living. Yours fraternally, Nick Otto, F. S., L. 81.

In Memoriam

Notice of the following deaths of members and relatives of members have been received with suitable resolution of sympathy:

Members.

Brother Wm. Collins, member of Lodge 496, Huron, S. D., was accidentally drowned Nov. 10.

Brother Otto Schwab, member of Lodge 154, Pittsburgh, Pa., died recently.

Brother J. L. Ashworth, member of Lodge No. 170, Richmond, Va., died October 22.

Relatives of Members.

Mrs. Mary J. Nelson, wife of Bro. E. S.

Nelson, member of Lodge 19, Philadelphia, Pa., died Oct. 31.

Wife of Brother Andrew Chioino, Secretary, Lodge No. 9, San Francisco, Calif., died Sept. 19.

Wife of Bro. Manuel Morgardo, member of Lodge 39, Oakland, Calif., died Oct. 5.

Wife of Bro. D. Cook, member of Lodge 39, Oakland, Calif., died Oct. 13.

Wife of Brother George Phillips, Oakland, Calif., died Oct. 21.

Infant son of Bro. Alex Shuler, member of Lodge 549, Middleport, O., died Oct. 21.

Wife of Brother D. McCall, member of Lodge 194, Vancouver, B. C., died November 6.

Technical Articles

WELDING AS APPLIED TO AUTOMOBILE WORK.

By O. W. Kothe

The repairing of minor as well as some major cracks and bruises of automobile work is of interest to every tradesman as well as the Welder. Today thousands of members of every trade enjoy the luxury of some kind of an automobile. Many of these folks begin making the car over almost immediately after they purchase it. Others find leaks in the radiator, cracks in the fender, damages in the body, etc., that can be quickly repaired with a welding torch.

So this article as applied to automobile work will interest many members no doubt. Others may gather ideas to which they can apply to other work and so a series of demonstrations are no doubt, worth while. Welding can also be applied to numerous mechanical parts, as the engine, crank case, gear housing, etc., as well as the chassis; the springs and other parts. But in general the most popular use of the welding torch on cars is when the water cooling radiator becomes damaged, or the fenders become broken by frequent bending. So we shall confine ourselves more to the radiator and body equipment rather than to the heavier parts, since they are welded similar as described in other articles of this series.

Possibly the first trouble most folks meet with is the radiator—they let it freeze, or become bruised in accidents, or by fussing around they punch holes in the delicate metal tubing, and then breaks occur of their own accord by too much rattling and bumping over rough roads. So the first thing is to make a study of the type of radiator your car possesses. It may be a small tubular like a Ford car uses, or a long flat tube, or take on the design of a dozen or so of the honey-comb types.

A blow torch with a relatively long flame as oxy-hydrogen is very serviceable in reaching in close places. In fact it is the only satisfactory method of repairing radiator work, because a soldering copper is too clumsy, and awkward, and even if it is forged to a long nose; it cools off rather quickly to do any effective work. Most radiator work is made of very thin brass and it tarnishes or oxidizes in the atmosphere. Hence it must be cleaned where repairs must be made. But first it is well to locate the leak and then make a careful study of how best to get at the work without dismantling any more than necessary. In most cases the radiator must be removed and the radiator shop charges from 2 to 3 dollars for removing and from 4 to 6 or 10 dollars for repairing the leak. So six dollars is about the minimum charge where the shop must take the radiator off.

The general procedure is to remove the

radiator from the car; then lay it in a tank of water and turn a few ounces of air pressure on after stopping up the hose connections. The air bubbles indicate the leaks, which are then marked, after which the radiator is laid on a bench and a person observes how he can get at the leak. Where the straight tube radiator (Fig. 1) is met with, the leaks by bruises are generally in the front, so by simply prying the fins to one side, a person can readily get at the tube. But where freezing or other abusive leaks occur, the break is liable to be inside somewhere.

In such cases a person cuts the fins over the affected series of tubes, and bends them back in order to reach the leak. Thus, if the leak is exposed as at C of the rear sketch B, the repairs are easily made. But where the leak is inward two or three rows of tubes; the process is more tedious as at F. Here the fins must be cut away and bent back to enable the flame of the torch to reach the affected part. We should say, that the horizontal fins are used to hold the tubes straight to prevent warping and also to aid in diffusing the air straight back to better equalize the distribution of air over the entire face of the rear as well as the front.

Since radiators are constructed with a tank at the top and the bottom with the tubes in between; the water can circulate through the motor, the cool water settling to the bottom and the heated water discharged in the top. Quite often a leak occurs where the tubes are connected with the tanks, either top and bottom. In that case it is quite difficult to get at them from the outside, and it is better to cut a hole on the back side of tank as at D across where the leak occurs. Then with the blow torch inserted in the hole as at E, the leak is soldered. All repairing possible should be done from the rear side, and not disfigure the front side if it can be avoided.

Preparing for Soldering

Most folks know the general procedure of soldering; but for the benefit of the few who may do other work, will say before solder can be made to adhere; the metal must be thoroughly cleaned. This can be done by grinding down various shaped scrapers from old files, so that knife edges, hook scrapers, etc., can be put to use. With these the brass is scraped and when bright the blow torch is applied with a touch of wire solder. This solder has the flux properties cast on the inside of the wire tube, so no additional flux is needed. It does not take only an instant to melt this solder and to heat the brass

sufficiently to cause the solder to flow and adhere to it.

However, in difficult places, where scraping of parts is difficult; then some hydrochloric acid, which is commercial muriatic acid refined, is taken on a brush or swab and rubbed over the affected part. This cuts the dirt off and polishes the brass, if the acid is immediately washed off with water. Then by applying "cut acid," which is hydrochloric acid or muriatic acid weakened by zinc; or where enough zinc is dropped in a vessel containing the stronger acid, and this boils, eating up the zinc. When the acid stops boiling, it is ready for usage, and is swabbed over the affected part. Or the ordinary string solder may be used which contains the flux for soldering. But care must be taken on applying the muriatic acid to brass or copper—it cleans it effectively; but it also quickly coats it with a film of oxide so that it will not solder, unless washed off and the weaker flux is applied.

Workmen who are used to welding iron or steel should do quite a bit of experimenting first before attempting to weld with solder. The reason for this is, solder melts at a very low fusion point so that to concentrate too much heat on the metal it turns red quickly and if not careful, it can be burned, thus forming a glaze scale over it. When this is done, the only hope is to scrape the glaze off, which is hard as flint. So tradesmen doing their first attempt at welding frail brass should experiment with scrap pieces. But when the right flame and time is acquired, the soldering is done quickly, neatly and with little or no injury to other parts.

At G of Fig. 1, we show another style of radiator where it happens breaks are made as at C, D, F and G. Here in any of these leaks, the affected place is cleaned, with a small hook scraper made of steel spring wire, and then the torch flame is adjusted to reach in, with string solder and in an instant the leak is closed. The main thing to observe with this type of radiator is the ends are soldered, so it is easy to melt out the solder from the ends. But with care and practice, this can be easily accomplished. A person must know definitely how much heat to apply and to watch closely the surrounding parts to observe if solder is melting from nearby places.

When all leaks are repaired, the radiator is again pumped up and the air hose attached in the water tank, to see if more leaks appear. Where a person has no air pressure, the hose connections are stopped up with a cork, and the radiator is filled full of water. Then with a light mallet, the radiator is tapped at intervals to jar out any sediment that may stop a leak temporarily. When no leaks appear, the fins or other parts are straightened and fitted in place and soldered by tacking to the tubes here and there. When finished the repaired parts or the entire front or back is given a coat of lamp

black or turpentine to give a uniform appearance.

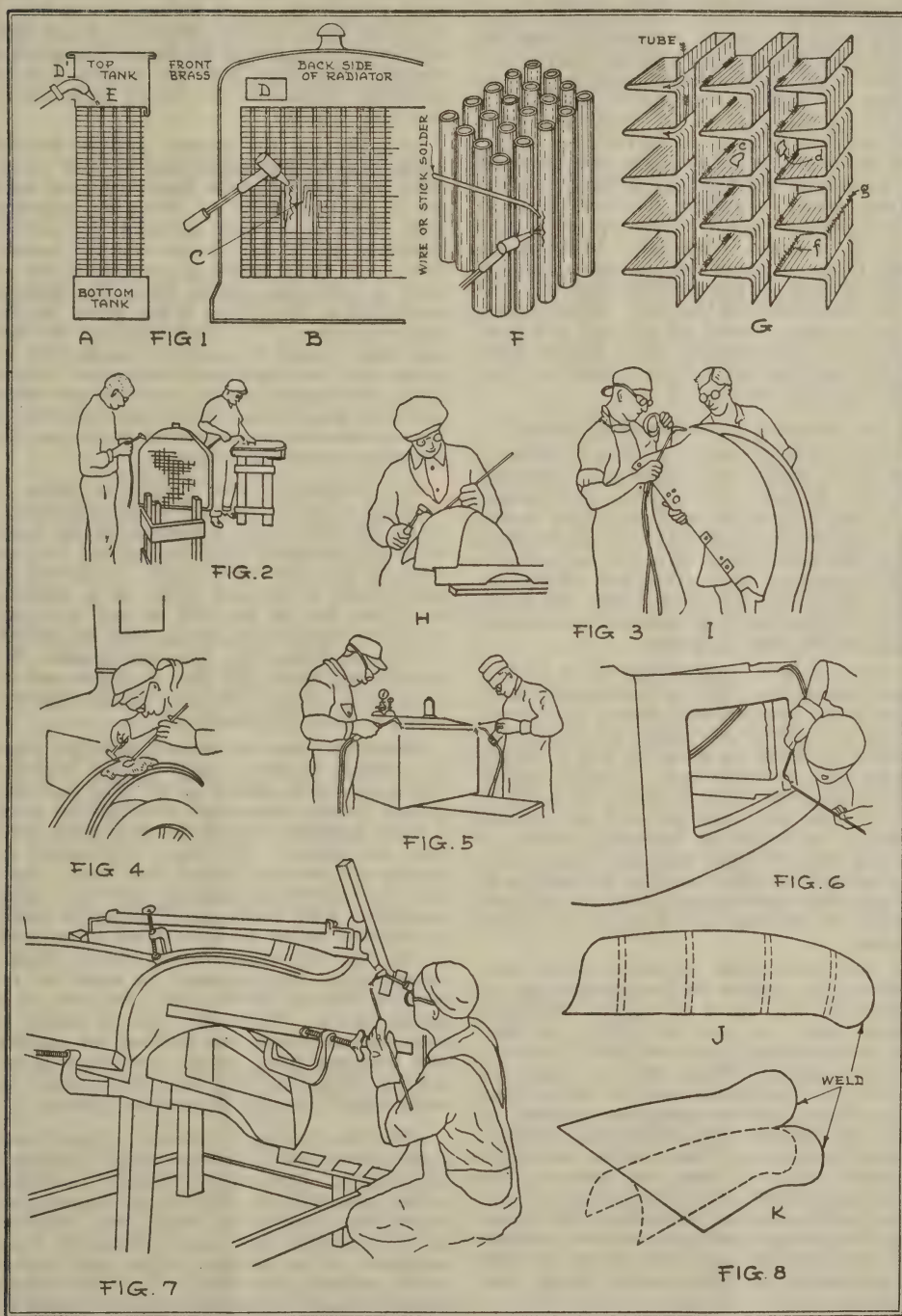
At times the entire top or bottom tanks must be removed as at Fig. 2. Here the torch is used for melding away the old solder, and when the leak is repaired, the tank is resoldered in place with the blow torch. By means of the torch much work can be done that is difficult to achieve with the usual soldering copper. One of the most difficult tasks is to cut out a series of combs from a honeycomb radiator, and then try to patch in a new set of cores from another old radiator. It can be done, but it is a tedious task and after a person has done one, he is not so eager to try a second, unless he has unusually good fortune. Some folks merely plug up a core or a tube when repairs are difficult. Possibly only one or two cores or tubes may not be serious, but now and then we meet with radiators that have an entire comb or a part side stopped up. Such practice prevents circulation and aids in overheating the engine. The fact is, if all the tubes or cores were not needed—the manufacturer would never have placed them there in the first place.

Welding Fenders and Bodies

In the manufacture and repair of fenders, mud guards, running boards, splash skirts, oil pans, luggage cases, etc., the welding torch has become very useful. Quite often in rolling or stamping of fenders, a thin spot occurs or a crack is developed, and in times gone by, this piece would be thrown into the scrap heap. But now such places are welded not with solder as the radiator were; but with regular welding rod, so a firm connection is made.

Thus at H, Fig. 3, we show a sketch of a photograph of welding the mud skirt on to the edge of the fender. This is more approved than the older style of notching and making slip joints and soldering or riveting. After the weld is made, the corner is passed over the emery wheel and then the polishing wheel which trims up the connection to be quite invisible. Another view of a finishing torch on welding is shown in Sketch I, Fig. 3, where the throat portion is well touched up, since here the greatest strain is imposed, and where a break usually occurs first.

On some cars that have brackets riveted to the fender, the meal around the rivets often cracks or works loose. After a slight vibration is once developed, it does not take long for a break to appear or further wear to show. So by applying a welding torch, the metal around the rivet can be renewed as at Fig. 4 in a few minutes, where if allowed to go, a new fender may be necessary. On comparatively new work, or repainted bodies, a cluster of wet asbestos banked around the part to be welded. This keeps the metal and paint cool, and only scorches the paint where the weld is being made. After the weld is completed, some black



enamel is painted over the weld, and in a short time it will barely be noticeable.

We may add the making of luggage boxes for tourists may follow the same procedure. These boxes are made of from 20 gauge up to 1-8 inch plate, and when the corners are welded, a smooth appearance can be made as in Fig. 5. Such boxes must be designed to the places they are to fit. Some are made in a trunk fashion to fit in the back of the body by means of extra angle iron brackets, all welded in position to the box and the chassis. Others are made to fit on the front of the running board. Some concerns have built up a right respectable business on these types of boxes, which are extremely simple after a person gets his hand on. The lid or cover requires the most consideration, so it fits down evenly all around, and preferably on a felt packing. This aids in holding the dust out and acts as a cushion when slamming the cover shut.

The Welding of Automobile Bodies

By means of the welding torch it has been possible to stamp out bodies more economical—that is, add a strip here, or a tongue there and weld in place. Formerly it would have required much waste to obtain the same result. So the welding of bodies as at Fig. 6 is a commercial occupation and effectively takes the place of riveting with the possibility of bruising the metal—thus always being visible after painting.

Corners can be nicely filled in as at Fig. 6 and this enables running a motorized hand emery wheel over the weld and by the corner, taking off any rough edges or high spots. Another example we show at Fig. 7, where a seam on a roadster body is being welded. Observe how the body is placed in a jig to keep square and true as well as prevent buckling. In bodies or tonneaus, which are stamped out with huge machines rather than hand or trip hammer working as used to be the case—the metal often cracks and so these defects are welded, and ground down and polished.

In late years when all-metal bodies have become quite popular on the market; the innumerable ribs made of angles, channels, pressed bars, etc., are all welded in position, so the welder has a real job to perform on such bodies. When we see them all slicked up with eleven coats of paint, little do we think of the immense amount of work and planning that some one or a group of men had to do. These bodies are made of black sheets of steel, the same as the other open hearth iron sheets. They are not coated with zinc or galvanized or coated with lead as automobile plates are in small shop practice, but are left black so they can be easily welded, emiered down, and painted.

Many of the young folks like to be speedsters, and so purchase a Ford chassis and build up some sort of body such as appeals for a time to their sense of artistic tem-

perament. Possibly the canoe shape rear body is as graceful and popular as any. It can be easily made and involves less skill than most fancy sport bodies. So at Fig. 8 at J we show a side elevation of the general outlines the way we desire the general shape. Space here does not permit a more elaborate layout, so the reader must follow the text closely.

After having the general outline decided upon as to length, height and general curvature, we draw lines to represent ribs such as the dotted lines in elevation indicate. This gives us altitude between the several positions where you desire ribs or frames. Next you must detail a plan view, or at least a half plan, which gives the general curvature or lines from a top view. As the base will form a V-shaped triangle, the bottom edge should be made of angle iron or about 2x2 of hardwood stringers. When these are pegged down, the ribs are built over this plan frame, much like the ribs of the old covered wagons used years ago for traveling across the country.

The height of these should be made to conform to your elevation J measurements, while the rest of the curvature can be made at your pleasure; but preferably to conform to the ribs of a canoe. It is well to place these in an end view, so a uniform curvature can be secured to each rib, and when the ribs are shaped up, they are bolted, riveted or welded to the base frame. We should say these ribs can be made out of angle bars, channel bars of small measurements or by wood frames.

When the ribs are all set, a large piece of ordinary building paper is laid over the ribs much as is shown at K. The rear end should be cut somewhat rounding to form a clove, and then simply lay the paper right over the frames. The paper is clamped or tacked at intervals along the front edges and this allows shaping up the rear more carefully. With a scissors or knife, the paper is trimmed bit by bit and tested in position to see how it matches to your ideas. Sometimes it may be necessary to lower or reshape a certain rib or two; but that is a small matter. When the desired shape is produced, all edges are marked for cutting and bending, after which the paper is removed, trimmed out, and tried again to make sure it is exactly what is wanted.

After this the paper pattern is placed over your sheet of metal and the metal is marked accordingly. Thus, it is possible to produce a first class pattern without any geometrical laying out knowledge. Most boat builders use this method and many automobile body designers follow similar tactics, only changing as becomes their work. The body is then shaped up and riveted, screwed or welded in place while the tail end is also welded. Folks who have rather artistic designs can work out very classical bodies by making the sides and torpedo dash to correspond.

By this scheme, we are sure many workmen can enlarge their opportunities, not only as a welder in his own pet work, but he can fluctuate into different professions, since welding is welding, as long as it is of a similar nature. While the material in this article may not fit many folks, still it

will supply others of your craft with a greater working radius with possible openings in garages, shops, factories, aeroplane shops, government plants, or other places where welding must be done. Our aim here is to help our men to better help themselves—at least those who want to.

Educational Department

CHILD MANAGEMENT.

15. The Child's Environment

The question, which is the more important, heredity or environment, has provoked endless discussion. "He's just like his father, and you can't do a thing with him," accounts to some people, frequently the mother's people, for all the bad traits a child may show. Others are sure that, no matter what his parents may have been, every child starts fresh and the conditions which surround him determine absolutely what he will be. Everyone knows that children from degraded homes, who have been adopted by well-to-do families and have been given every advantage, have turned out, some disgracefully and some so as to make worth while everything that has been done for them. What made the difference in results Heredity? Perhaps. As the proverb has it, "You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." Environment? Perhaps, also, some children who were surrounded by bad conditions during their early years were already started in unfortunate habits before they were transplanted. Moreover, the new conditions supposedly better, may have been better in lodging, food and clothing only. The child may have been brought up, in fact, by a feeble-minded nurse and the friends she met in the park, or may have led a lonely life starved of affection and been seen by his foster mother only when her

social engagements permitted her to play with the child for a little while as she might with a doll.

After all it is useless to attempt to settle whether heredity or environment is the more important. Every living being is affected by both. The practical question is what may be done to control both so as to secure the best results. Whether we are trying to produce good corn, good pigs, or good people.

With growing boys and girls heredity is fixed, but the environment can often be improved. The parents are the ones who control the destiny of the child and make his environment to a large extent. Their mental ability, their control of their emotions, their interests, particularly their interest in the child, their ambitions or lack of them, their moral standards—these all determine what the child shall make out of the endowment that nature has given him. Some parents who read to their children or tell them stories and answer their questions in an interesting and intelligent manner, though they do not alter the children's intellectual equipment, do furnish a rich soil in which the children may develop, and thus affect very much the point which their development may reach. Parents can even determine what kind of atmosphere the child's mind shall grow in—one of discontent, wrangling, deceit, and hate, or one of cheerfulness, sincerity, and love.

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH.

By Irving Fisher,
Professor of Economics, Yale University

How Inflation and Deflation Work.

We have seen that prices rise and fall as the quantities of currency rise and fall, and that this is so whether the currency used is gold or paper money or checks against bank deposits. But to know a thing is so and to see how it is so are two different things. You may know that the engine in a steamboat makes the boat go, but that does not tell you how it does it. Let us now, as the child says, "see the wheels go round." Let us issue a lot of extra currency and see what action it takes to make you pay more for, let us say, your groceries.

The answer is that more money in tills and pockets means more lavish spending. People who are willing to pay more for

goods, because they have more money with which to pay.

To make the picture vivid, let us imagine a financial Santa Claus. Let us suppose that, before his visit, the average amount of money in actual "circulation" in the United States is about \$40.00 per capita. On Christmas Day Santa Claus doubles this amount. Each individual person, firm and bank suddenly has on hand twice as much as before.

Now, while the amount carried by any one individual necessarily fluctuates because of his expenditures and receipts, in a large group of people the average amount carried usually fluctuates but little. If, then, an addition to the total circulation is suddenly made so large as to put forty extra

dollars per capita in the pockets of the people, everybody suddenly feels flush. Everybody suddenly becomes a bit reckless in his spending. Of course, if everybody should hoard the extra money in stockings or in safes or bury it in the earth or drop it into the sea, it would have no effect on prices. But, what they actually do is to make use of it either by expending it for goods or by depositing it in banks and the banks will expend it. Moreover, this extra spending will mostly be done in a few days.

Suppose, as is probably about the truth, that the average individual ordinarily expends or turns over his original \$40 in about two weeks. This is about three dollars a day, or over \$300,000,000 a day for the entire country of over 100,000,000 people.

If then, within five days after his Christmas present the average person should expend the additional \$40, which spread over five days would be at the rate of 8 dollars a day, the result would be an extra \$800,000,000 per day for the nation. Such a sudden briskness in trade would astonish and delight the shopkeepers. They would promptly raise their prices. Indeed if they didn't their stocks of goods in many cases, would be entirely depleted in a few days.

At first sight, it might seem that it would, according to this supposition, only require five days for every one to get rid of his extra \$40, so that the flurry in prices would be only temporary. Such reasoning, however, is wrong; when the extra money is spent, society as a whole is not rid of it. What about the shopkeeper? The shopkeeper first had his till-money doubled—by Santa Claus. Then he received the extra cash of his customers. So that he, even more than the average man, will seek to make some use of the surplus. He will spend it for pleasure or invest it in goods for his business, or deposit it in his bank. In either case it keeps on being spent. It keeps on going along to some other person. It does not disappear when it is spent the first time. The average person still has \$40 more money than before to buy goods with; but nobody has more goods to sell. The effects on prices will be upward, and this effect will go on until prices have reached a sufficiently high level to stop the process.

How far will prices rise? Unless some other cause enters, they will exactly double. For as long as prices fail to double, the surpluses and the tendency to spend them will continue to exist. The average man will still think \$80 too big to carry as an average cash balance. Individuals, tradesmen and bankers will all be trying to make use of their surplus, and their efforts to do so must tend to raise prices. Only when prices have reached double their original level will the \$80 cease to be regarded by its possessors as excessive. At that time, since \$80 will then buy only what \$40 bought before, the \$80 will no longer seem too much to carry for an average balance. It was the

competition of buyers that doubled the prices.

People would find on the average their wages or incomes doubled likewise. Some incomes, to be sure, lag behind but others more than double, so the average is double. Thus, if formerly the average man was accustomed to expend \$1,000 a year and to carry an average balance of \$40, he would now expend \$2,000 and carry an average balance of \$80. This \$80 is now exactly the same part of \$2,000 that the former \$40 was of \$1,000. It is a two weeks' supply.

This imaginary example represents roughly what happens when new gold is discovered. Gold mines are sometimes the Santa Claus, extra cash, by carrying gold to the mint and getting coin. They then find themselves in possession of money far beyond what is needed for their pockets. Suppose one of these men gets from the mint a thousand gold dollars while, for pocket money, \$50 is sufficient; he is almost sure to get rid speedily of at least \$950 by spending it for enjoyables, investing it in durables, or depositing it in the bank, and the bank expends it.

The first effect is felt in the immediate neighborhood of the mine. It was thus that prices rose in the mining camps of California, seventy-five years ago, and in Colorado and the Klondike, twenty-five years ago. But this local rise of prices soon communicated itself to other places. The price level in one locality cannot greatly exceed that in a neighboring locality without causing an expert of money from the flush locality to the slack locality; for buyers will rush their money to the place where prices are low, and at once raise them. Thus, new money gradually finds its way into circulation throughout the world, raising prices as fast as it can flow from place to place.

In Europe, during the recent paper money inflation, we had another example, even more like Santa Claus. The Governments which could not pay their bills in any other way simply printed more paper money and paid with that. Instantly the people who got this newly created money used it to purchase goods, and those who sold them the goods, then took their turn at spending the extra money.

So an increase of money causes a rising tide of prices. This process is so quiet and pervasive that to most people it seems to come from nowhere in particular and from everywhere in general. The price of butter at the corner grocery is lifted and nobody knows why, just as a fisherman's boat is lifted by the tides of the sea without his knowing that the moon did it.

And it is hard to trace the cause, just because each of us sees only what his dealer does. The grocer thinks he raises prices because the wholesaler does; the wholesaler blames the jobber, the jobber blames the factory, and so on. As a matter of fact, each retailer charges more, partly because his customers are flush, but partly and

mainly because he has to pay more; the wholesaler charged more partly because his customers, the retailers, were flush and partly because he had to pay more; and so on. When you get the whole picture in all its stages it is all because the world as a whole is flush of money. It is nobody's fault. It is the fault of money.

So the process by which inflation raises prices is misunderstood because, at any one stage, it is almost invisible.

That inflation raises prices is perhaps the most important principle in economics. One practical consequence of it is evident. The

world cannot get rich by inflation. Inflation will tend to raise wages but at the very same time it will raise the cost of living; so that higher money wages do not usually mean higher real wages. If any Santa Claus or any Government should make us all a present of \$40, the average man would be no better off.

Needless to say, the Santa Claus case just described is highly imaginary. In actual practice, things are not so simple because of the existence of debts. Debts are fixed in terms of dollars. Unlike prices they cannot change. But that is another story.

INFORMATION REGARDING ADJUSTED COMPENSATION.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, director, U. S. Veterans' Bureau announces that there are approximately 2,883,000 adjusted service certificates with a face value of \$2,975,000,000, which will be available in 1927 for deposit as collateral security for loans.

The total loan value which will become available during the year 1927 is approximately \$262,640,000.

The average amount that may be obtained by veterans during 1927 on the security of certificates that have been in force two years or more is approximately 8½¢ for each one dollar of the face value of the certificate.

Loans may be made to the veterans by any bank or trust company, incorporated under the laws of any state, territory, possession or the District of Columbia, but loans cannot be made to the veterans by the U. S. Veterans Bureau. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that all applications for loans be presented to bank or trust company and not to the Bureau or any of its agencies.

The Director sincerely hopes the veterans will not exercise the loan privilege to any appreciable extent since it will be much more advantageous to the veteran or his beneficiary to hold his certificate unencumbered to the date of its maturity.

Co-Operation

A COOPERATIVE GARDEN OF EDEN.

Success has crowned the efforts of the co-operative agricultural colony near Berlin known as "Eden." The little group of co-operators who founded it in 1898 were inspired by the way fruit growing in California had transformed barren soil into a veritable Eden. They thought that even though the climate of Brandenburg could not compare with that of California, they yet might be able to do something similar if they grew what was adapted to the sandy soil around Berlin. Years of hard work and experimentation followed, but by 1924 the number of members had risen to 461, with a capital of 95,200 gold marks (\$23,000) doing a flourishing business preserving fruit and selling it on the Berlin market.

This little German Garden of Eden now has more than 800 inhabitants. Its soil is far more productive than that of the privately-owned farms surrounding it, many of whose owners have lately been selling out to the co-operative colony. Eden is conducted on rigidly co-operative principles. Its founders were declared opponents of rent, and even of the private ownership of

land. Consequently the colony itself took its land on a long term lease, dividing it up on long-term hereditary leases to the colonists, but retaining ownership of all land and houses in its own hands as a collective unit. All money necessary for equipment and construction is furnished by a co-operative credit union.

Eden was founded by vegetarian co-operators, who abjure the use of meat, wine, alcohol and tobacco. Their use is formally forbidden in the colony. Despite these restrictions, the consumers' co-operative connected with the colony does up to 100,000 gold marks of business a year.

FINANCIAL-SECRETARIES TAKE NOTICE.

FINANCIAL-SECRETARIES must have their reports in the INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER'S office not later than the FIFTEENTH of each MONTH.

IOWA FARMERS LEARN COOPERATION.

Co-operation plays a large part in the lives of Iowa farmers, to judge from a recent report of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, showing more than 1,400 local co-operatives in active operation in that state. The 631 co-operative livestock shipping associations listed by the latest annual survey of the state represent approximately 120,000 members and will do more than \$100,000,000 worth of business in 1926.

Iowa farmers also own about 265 co-operative creameries, with a total membership of over 63,000 and a total volume of

business this year which will undoubtedly exceed \$33,000,000. Farmers' co-operative elevators number 511, with about 70,000 members.

The Farm Bureau Federation finds evidence of great improvement in co-operative business practices in the last ten years. "There is a growing interest in co-operative associations on the part of members and non-member farmers alike," says the report. "Farmers are rapidly coming to the opinion that they must market their products in a businesslike way."

COOPERATIVE BAR PROSPERS UNDER PROHIBITION.

On Sixth Avenue, New York, is a bar that has been operating wide-open for the last three years. It never has any trouble with federal agents, for there is only one drink it serves and that is milk. The Dairymen's League Co-operative Association decided that one way to popularize milk drinking was to make it easy to obtain,

and it opened up a bar handling only milk and cheese sandwiches. The League has recently formed a subsidiary, Dairylea Milk Products, Inc., to take over and develop its successful milk bar. It is proposed to branch out and serve various kinds of sandwiches as well in order to meet competition.

FARMERS REAP BENEFIT FROM THEIR OWN ELEVATORS.

A net surplus of \$171,706 is gained by the Canadian farmers as the result of the first year's operation of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Ltd., which handled some 16,000,000 bushels of grain through 89 country elevators during the 1925-26 season. These successful co-operative elevators are now sending out checks to their members for a surplus dividend of two cents a bushel for all wheat delivered at country elevators and 1½ cents a bushel for platform ship-

ments. Refunds on coarse grains will be one cent and one-half cent a bushel. The pool's share of the terminal elevator earnings was \$537,250.

The Pool Elevators organization is a subsidiary of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., created for the purpose of acquiring and operating grain elevators. It purchased 35 of the elevators, building the other 54 specially for its own use.

SANTA CLAUS DRAWS DIVIDENDS.

Even Santa Claus can join the co-operative movement in England, for there is no sort of plaything that the childish imagination can desire that cannot be supplied by the co-operatives. Christmas displays are now the order of the day at the various salesrooms of the Co-operative Wholesale Society throughout the country, supplying

the widest possible range of children's toys as well as gifts for every member of the family. Especially popular are the children's tricycles, kiddie cars, toy motors, scooters, wheelbarrows and every other means of juvenile locomotion that are manufactured by the C. W. S. at its own co-operative cycle works near Birmingham.

News of General Interest

A BILLION IN PROFITS FOR TWELVE GIANT CORPORATIONS THIS YEAR.

One billion dollars will be piled up in cold, cash profit this year by twelve of the mightiest corporations in the world, corporations that undoubtedly are more mighty and influence the destiny of more men and women than any other group of organizations of any kind in world history.

These twelve aggregations of capital will

pile up one billions dollars in profit in 1926. The year has gone far enough to make that a sure thing.

Most of the twelve corporations in the list of the magnificent and gold plated dozen are famous for their anti-union or "open shop" employment policies.

Here are the twelve apostles of bigger and

better dividends, the twelve advocates of the major profits:

General Motors Corporation.
Standard Oil of New Jersey.
United States Steel.
American Telephone and Telegraph.
Ford Motor Company.
Standard Oil of Indiana.
Pennsylvania Railroad.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.
New York Central.
Standard Oil of New York.
Standard Oil of California.
General Electric.

General Motors, United States Steel, Ford, General Electric, the Pennsylvania Railroad, Standard Oil and the Telephone combine, stand out as hostile to trade unions. Steel, General Motors and the Pennsylvania perhaps are the most militant in their hostility, just at present, with General Motors leading the list, as was demonstrated during the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor in Detroit.

In two years General Motors is shown to have quadrupled its profits. That is, they have gone up by four times in that period. On the basis of the first nine months of this year, its total net profit for the year

will be about \$190,000,000. Standard Oil of New Jersey will make about \$140,000,000. The other ten trail along in close formation, down to General Electric, last on the list, which will make net profits of about \$42,000,000 this year.

The striking thing about these twelve enormous corporations is that they will make about 10 per cent of all the profits made by corporations in America this year. The remaining 90 per cent will be divided between more than 400,000 other corporations, ranging in size from some that are very nearly as large as the big twelve down to very small corporations which do very small businesses.

The profits of these twelve corporations, the arch dukes that rank away above the petty princes and princelings of the industrial world, bring out clearly the question as to whether it is good for a democracy to have such unlimited power in the hands of such small groups.

It is true that there are union men in the employ of all of these corporations, but with the exception of two railroads there is an avowed "open shop" policy of employment as a governing rule. The figures will raise important questions.

BIG NEW YORK CLOAK SHOPS SETTLE WITH 9,000 STRIKERS; 13,000 WORKERS STILL OUT.

By International Labor News Service.

New York City.—The long cloak strike is virtually ended; the big shops have settled, leaving 12,000 to 13,000 workers still out hoping to break down in the coming month the resistance of jobbers and their contractors to the basic union terms agreed to last week by the manufacturers' Industrial Council.

Ratification of the terms has just been announced, 12,000 cloakmakers in a referendum voting 9,000 to accept and 3,000 to reject the settlement. This officially ended the controversy for the major portion of the trade.

Longest Needle Strike.

The strike has been the longest in the history of the needle trades, lasting 20 weeks. It has cost the union \$2,000,000 thus far. With the pressing need for the thousands still on strike and those who settled but who can not go to work until the season begins a month from now at least \$500,000 more will be expended.

The strike is neither a union defeat or a victory. It was settled with the most vital demand left in abeyance—namely, guarantees that would have kept the industry from leaving town by establishing a season of 36 weeks' work and limiting the contractors a jobber might engage to make up garments for him. However in principle the union won the 40-hour week which is to be established in two years. The strikers go immediately on the basis of 42 hours' work a week. They gained a substantial increase in minimum wage scales.

Thousands Still Out.

When the Industrial Council came to terms with the union it ended the strike for the major portion of the workers. According to union estimates the situation at present is as follows:

Working in settled shop.....	18,000
Industrial Council shops.....	9,000

Total settled	27,000
Number still on strike.....	13,000
Total involved in strike.....	40,000

The union is concentrating just now on further liquidating the strike costs which have reached staggering proportions. Much hope has been restored by the splendid response of the labor movement, relief groups having been organized in all the large cities with the object of raising funds to restore the depleted union treasury and to provide aid for the 13,000 still out and the many additional unemployed who have lost an entire season's work as the result of the conflict.

Union Resources Strained.

The 20 weeks' cloak strike was preceded by the 17 weeks' furriers' strike, two terrific strains on the needle trades organizations. It will be months, possibly years, before the two internationals involved will be able to regain their vigor unless both moral and financial aid is obtained from the bona fide labor movement, according to labor union opinion.

LABOR'S DETERMINATION TO HOLD ALL GROUND GAINED STIRS EMPLOYER INTEREST.

New York City.—Wage scales of building craftsmen throughout the country are generally holding firm and there is no indication of any immediate widespread downward revision of rates, according to a national survey of labor conditions in the building industry just completed by the Building Economic Research Bureau of the American Bond & Mortgage Company.

Building labor conditions are summarized, in part, as follows:

Building crafts plan to maintain wages and working conditions attained during building prosperity period.

Bonus payments and practice of contractors bidding against each other for men have practically disappeared.

Little interference to building operations from strikes expected this winter.

Plan Short Week Campaign.

Building unions with largest membership in history plan renewal of campaign for five-day week.

"The building industry is now being favored by a more pronounced tendency toward stabilized labor costs," said the survey. "Conditions of employment and labor rates generally during the last 60 days have shown but little change.

"While contractors in practically all the larger cities have decided against higher wage rates, they are showing a disposition to co-operate with the building trade unions and peacefully adjust wage disputes. As a result, labor conditions generally are quiet and no serious troubles have hindered construction, except in a few localities, where an effort has been made to establish the 'open shop,' or the unions are engaged in inter-union strife.

Trades to Hold Ground.

"Determination of labor to maintain indefinitely the high wage rates they have obtained during the last two years was expressed at the convention of the Building Trade Department of the American Federation of Labor at Detroit, Mich., last month. The building unions unanimously decided 'to hold their ground, and to maintain to the utmost of their ability, the wage scales and conditions which have required so many years of effort to obtain.' They also

declared that wage reductions were out of the question at this time.

"The largest membership in history was reported by the 16 national and international unions represented at the convention. These unions, which have a paid-up membership of 574,497, gained 30,592 new members during the last year. This was the largest gain reported in any one years since the Building Trades Department was organized in 1908.

Carpenters' Union Gains.

"The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the largest building trades union, which is not affiliated with the Building Trades Department, has a membership of 404,917, having gained 39,924 members in the last twelve months. The combined membership of the 17 building unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor now totals 979,407.

"Building trades employers are now generally taking cognizance of the shorter work-week movement and are planning organized opposition.

"All building labor seems well employed.

Winter Decline Less Severe.

"Indications are that the seasonal decline in building employment this winter will be less than in past years unless unusually severe weather is encountered. This is due to the fact that builders are becoming better educated and equipped to cope with adverse weather conditions and are arranging their work in such a way as to provide winter employment.

"Reports on wage changes from cities and towns throughout the country show that small increases, ranging from 1½ to 12½ cents an hour have been granted in about forty trades in 14 cities. These increases were reported from Atlanta, Ga.; Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Duluth, Kansas City, St. Louis, Dayton, Nashville, Tenn.; Norfolk, Va.; Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Reading, Pa.

Small Cuts in Three Cities.

"Reductions were reported from Philadelphia, Salt Lake City and Atlanta. These were very small and mainly due to a surplus of common labor and some skilled craftsmen.

LABOR PRESS EXPOSE OF BUNK IN FORD'S FIVE-DAY WEEK FORCES AUTO MAGNATE TO RAISE PAY OF 92,626 EMPLOYEES.

By Joseph A. Wise,

Staff Correspondent, International Labor News Service.

Chicago.—There is a big and wonderful joke on "Big-Hearted Hank" Ford, the Detroit multi-millionaire auto king, whose superlatively organized publicity machine is having a terrible time replacing the halo knocked from the saintly Fordian brow by a disrespectful and irreverent reporter for the labor press.

A reporter for International Labor News Service who attended the recent A. F. of L. convention at Detroit had a strong hunch that there was a whole lot of bunk in the widely heralded Fordian five-day work week. The reporter, a former resident of Detroit, went AWOL from the convention

one afternoon and did a little gumshoeing to ascertain the essential facts in the case.

Ford's Scheme Only a Lay-off.

Boiled down, it was learned that Ford's much advertised five-day work week was simply in the nature of a lay-off which had been inaugurated many months previously because of the falling off in the sales of Ford cars because of the keen competition of rival firms. It was further learned that the Ford employees were losing a day's pay each week because of the lay-off, but the bait was being dangled in front of them that they would be given six days' pay for five days' work provided they could speed up and produce as much in five days as they formerly had turned out in six days.

There was no written contract between an organization of the men and women and the Ford Motor Company. The Ford employees are not permitted to organize. Therefore Ford was in the position of being able to abolish the five-day week whenever business picked up a bit.

Plan to Offset Union Campaign.

Several months later the A. F. of L. convention comes to town. Ford and the other big automobile manufacturers got wind of the fact that that convention would take steps to organize the automobile industry. What to do?

The bright young men in Ford's publicity department hit upon a brilliant scheme that would have worked wonders had it not been promptly exposed by the American labor press through the instrumentality of International Labor News Service.

The smart chaps who obtain many millions of dollars' worth of free advertising for Ford started a tremendous rumpus just prior to the convening of the A. F. of L. convention. The whole durned cock-eyed world was informed in accents loud that "Big-Hearted Hank" had just turned another big humanitarian trick for his beloved fellow citizens.

Ford had fathered the five-day work week, just as he had fathered the eight-hour day, was the message flashed to the wide, wide world. He would show these labor agitators what was what and who was who, by gum! The labor unions were not going to steal any of Hank's laurels, not if his bright young publicity men could prevent it!

News Service Exposes Hypocrisy.

International Labor News Service sent

out a column story exposing the hypocrisy of the Fordian pretensions. The result was far better than expected.

Ford has been forced to come clean in part with 92,626 of his employees, according to an announcement broadcast through the daily press, which says that he has raised the pay of these employees "to offset reductions caused by the five-day work week."

But that is not all of the story. No sooner had the fraudulent character of the Ford five-day work week become exposed through publication of the International Labor News Service story than the Chicago Daily News rushed one of its star reporters to Detroit to interview Ford in an apparent effort to discredit the story published in the labor press throughout America.

Hard Facts Confront Reporter.

The young man sent to Detroit by the Chicago Daily News is a crack reporter and a master of his craft, but he was up against hard facts that he could not discount, and Ford could not help him out, although the reporter spent a large part of three days personally interviewing Ford. The matter was considered of so much importance that the series of three articles were copyrighted and syndicated. Ford had been dealt a solar plexus blow and the Chicago Daily News was attempting to send him first aid.

Ford admits that 3,000,000 persons are dependent upon his good will for their livelihood. The labor press of America, by the simple expedient of printing one truthful story, has forced him to do partial justice in reference to 92,626 of his unorganized and therefore defenseless employees.

Even with the alleged raises in pay—and one would be justified in doubting that they have been granted—still the highest paid Ford employees are receiving less money in their pay envelopes than are many classes of common labor and even apprentices in certain skilled trades in Chicago and some other cities.

Big Lesson For Auto Workers.

It is to be devoutly hoped that the automobile workers of Detroit will take this little lesson in the power and influence of the labor movement to heart and prepare to profit still further when the organizers get on the job in the "Auto City."

COURT REVAMPS OLD DECISION TO JUSTIFY STRIKE HOSTILITY.

Washington.—In its recent approval of a Kansas Supreme Court decision which held illegal a miners' strike to enforce a wage claim, the United States Supreme Court said:

"Neither the common law nor the Fourteenth Amendment confers the absolute right to strike." The court quoted its decision in *Aikens vs. Wisconsin* to uphold

what is probably the first clear-cut declaration by the nation's highest tribunal that neither the common law nor the Federal Constitution gives workers the right to suspend work for reasons sufficient to them.

By inference the court assumed the right to say when and how workers may strike. This was shown by the court's claim that

the miners should sue for wages in civil courts.

"A strike may be illegal because of its purpose, however orderly the manner in which it is conducted," the court said.

The Aiken vs. Wisconsin case had no relation to labor or the strike issue, and it would appear that the Supreme Court placed a strained construction on that decision when it now applies it to the right to strike.

The Wisconsin case was decided in 1904. That state charged certain newspapers in Milwaukee with combining to reject advertisements, except under certain conditions, of merchants who advertised in a competing newspaper that had increased its advertising rates.

The case rested on a state statute which prohibited combination for the purpose of "wilfully or maliciously" injuring another in his reputation, trade, business or profession.

Two of the defendant newspaper publishers admitted that the purpose of the combination was to injure their rival.

In upholding the conviction of these publishers, the United States Supreme Court said: "We interpret 'maliciously injuring' to import doing a harm malvolently for the sake of the harm as an end in itself and not merely as a means to some further end legitimately desired."

Trade unionists submit that strikes are called to redress grievances, and not for the reason of maliciously inflicting injury on an employer. That injury often follows is not denied, but this injury is incidental, and is not the primary object.

Therein, trade unionists admit, is the difference between a strike and the Aikens-Wisconsin case, which the Supreme Court now uses to justify its claim that "neither the common law nor the Fourteenth Amendment confers the absolute right to strike."

SUPREME COURT POINTS WAY TO LABOR INJUNCTION SOLUTION.

Washington.—"The United States Supreme Court has paved the way for labor injunction relief," said Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union.

"Every attempt to prevent the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes has failed, because the courts have held that this interferes with equal rights," Mr. Furuseth said. "At the last convention of the A. F. of L. the executive council was authorized to urge legislation by congress that would regulate the jurisdiction of federal courts sitting in equity.

"That this is the correct method is indicated by the supreme court in its recent decision empowering the president to remove officials appointed by him without the consent of the senate. The court said:

"It is clear that the mere establishment of a federal inferior court does not vest that court with all the judicial power of the United States as conferred in the second section of Article III, but only that conferred by congress specifically on the particular court. It must be limited territorially and in the classes of cases to be heard, and the mere creation of the courts does not confer jurisdiction except as it is conferred in the law of its creation or its amendment."

"Here," continued Mr. Furuseth, "the supreme court plainly states that as Congress creates inferior federal courts, Congress has the power to limit the jurisdiction of such courts. The second section of Article III, referred to by the Supreme Court, follows:

"In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such ex-

ceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make."

"With the Supreme Court acknowledging that Congress has the right to define what shall come before it on appeal, and that Congress has the right to define the jurisdiction of courts, which it creates, labor can well ask Congress to notify courts to limit the use of the injunction process to its original purpose—the protection of property where the plaintiff has no other remedy at law," Mr. Furuseth said.

"Joined with this declaration must be a definition of property. Any standard dictionary gives the answer—nothing is property unless it is tangible and is transferable.

"It has been said that there are state constitutions which deny legislatures of these states the power to define the jurisdiction of courts. If this is true, these constitutions should be amended so they may be in accord with the Constitution of the United States. This will be necessary to re-establish government by law.

"Equity is autocracy. It was vested in the king, then in the chancellor, and with us in the judiciary.

"The struggle between government by law, enacted by the people through their legislature, and the autocracy of the king, chancellor or court, has continued for centuries and is by no means ended, as workers have been learning."

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR DUES?

ALL MEMBERS are required to make payment of their MONTHLY DUES and INSURANCE regularly within the SIXTY (60) DAYS period.

JAILED STRIKER PLACED IN OFFICE.

Passaic, N. J.—Adolph Wisniewski, a jailed textile striker, was elected justice of the peace, in Garfield, near here.

Wisniewski and four other men have been prisoners for six weeks on suspicion of being implicated in the latest fire cracker bombing. They are held under \$80,000 bail. In the Passaic county jail at Paterson six textile strikers are held on similar charges, under \$210,000 bail.

The long textile strike has been marked by numerous explosions but in no instance have these explosions been marked by per-

sonal injury or loss of property. The strikers point to this fact as proof that employers' gun men and stool pigeons may know something of these occurrences.

The election of a jailed striker to the office of justice of the peace attracted the attention of New York newspapers, and efforts were made to secure a photo of Wisniewski in his cell. Sheriff Nimmo refused on the ground that the picture "might be used against him." The newspaper men could take photos of murderers and kidnappers, but not workers on strike against a 10 per cent wage reduction.

INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE CAUSED BY VIBRATION.

Albany, N. Y.—"Waste in industry arising from unnecessary fatigue is a new problem in industry," says Nelle Swartz, director of the Bureau of Women in Industry, writing in the bulletin of the State Department of Labor.

"As industrial processes change, as larger and more complicated machines take the place of hand labor, as increased production means greater and greater speed, there are certain elements which enter into the question of fatigue which need not have been considered 10 years ago. One of these factors is vibration. While there has been some discussion of the effect of vibration on human beings, it has received relatively little consideration. Vibration, in fact, has received much less attention than any of the other recognized causes of non-muscular

fatigue.

"Workers who sit all day on a floor which is constantly vibrating from the speed of machines may get 'used to it,' and they may be scarcely or not at all conscious of any increased effort necessitated by vibration, but the very process of getting 'used to it' involves an increased intensity of nervous effort which in itself is fatiguing.

"Many employers dismiss vibration as a cause of fatigue with the testimony of the worker himself when he says that he does not notice it and gets 'used to it.' This is not reliable. Wundt, in his laboratory experiments, finds that the process of getting 'used to anything' involves increased intensity of nervous effort, and 'a feeling of being coerced,' which is most favorable for the approach of exhaustion."

LESS WORKING HOURS IS LOGICAL.

By William Green.

This is a day of standardization, a day of specialization and of mass production. We are adjusting ourselves to the new, and as we look upon a modern factory with its mass production we realize that we, vitally affected by all of this, must point the way by which we can adjust ourselves to the new industrial order.

What are we going to do about it? American labor suggests that as the productivity of the individual worker is increased, and as his efficiency is raised higher and higher through the operation of these economic forces, his wages, first of all, must increase in proportion with his productivity and his efficiency.

Second, there must be a progressive reduction in the hours of labor, so that industry and men and women may adjust themselves to the change that is taking place.

If we are to do the work of the world in this way, there must be opportunity for leisure on the part of the workers. There is

involved in this more than material progress, for after all working people are human beings. Working people must have opportunity for cultural and spiritual development, they must have opportunity to enlarge their vision and live. That implies a great deal.

"How can the cultural life, how can the spiritual life, be promoted to that higher standard that the Creator intended if the body is to be given to ceaseless toil in the whirl and noise and strain of a modern factory?

We have established the shorter work week in many industries. It is growing.

We want to extend it, not in a revolutionary manner, because we realize that that can not be done. It must be extended in a progressive way, as industry is prepared to extend it and the workers are prepared to use it and accept it. In that practical, progressive way we can bring about the acceptance of the wage and shorter-hours' philosophy of the American Federation of Labor."

Compilation of Labor News

TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

By International Labor News Service.

CANADA:

Minimum Lumber Wage.—A formal order establishing forty cents per hour as the minimum wage to be paid in the lumbering industry has been made by the Board of Adjustment of British Columbia under the Male Minimum Wage Act.

Prospects for Immigration.—The Manitoba Free Press, of Winnipeg, in its issue of October 9, 1926, expresses the opinion that the great need of the country is more population, and recounts the efforts being put forth by the Federal Government of Canada, by provincial governments, boards of trade, etc., acting in conjunction with the Canadian railways, and by other land-owning bodies, to secure suitable immigration in larger volume.

BRAZIL:

State Labor Agency.—The Brazilian Secretary of Agriculture, in his annual report, recommended the establishment of a state labor agency to facilitate the employment of agricultural laborers.

ENGLAND:

House Construction.—Considerable headway has been made in the existing shortage of house construction in England, Wales, and Scotland. An estimate of the requirements per annum has been made by the government and the necessary requirements have been placed at the figure of 100,000 houses per annum—a number deemed sufficient to meet the normal increase in population.

FRANCE:

Industrial Manufacturing School.—Elbeuf, known the world over for its fine woven

cloths, has for some time been successfully maintaining in conjunction with the weaving industry an industrial manufacturing school, where young men are taught the weaving, designing and dyeing trades as applied to the woolen-cloth industry.

GERMANY:

Migration.—German governmental officials are said to be alarmed over the marked migration of population into the congested urban centers, together with the attendant loss of rural inhabitants. In 1871 sixty-four per cent of the German population lived in the country; while, today, barely thirty-five per cent of the population is classed as rural. The influx to Wurtemberg has been particularly noticeable, and problems of food supply, traffic and sanitation are becoming worthy of special attention.

INDIA:

Female and Child Labor.—It is said that the Indian textile trades are at present employing 324,606 persons, of whom 75,000 and 83,000, respectively, are women and children. This large increment, it is said, is in need of welfare and employment programs looking to the preservation and protection of health and the improvement of conditions of labor.

SWEDEN:

Endorse Eight-Hour Day.—The Ninth Congress of the Swedish National Federation of Labor, held recently at Stockholm, passed a resolution to support all efforts to effect the ratification by Sweden of the Washington Eight-Hour Day Convention and to make the Swedish working day permanent.

EUROPE'S LOW WAGES HARM BRITISH LABOR.

Chicago.—British workers are facing strong European competition and low living standards of Continental labor, said Ernest Bevin of London, in an address to the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Mr. Bevin is secretary-treasurer of the British Transport and General Workers' Union. He is visiting this country as a member of an industrial commission appointed by the British government.

In Germany, especially, he said, living standards of labor have been lowered and the work day has been strengthened from 44 to 53 hours. "In many instances," he said, "wages are paid in bread instead of money."

"It will require more than all the sermons in the world to compel peace in Europe. If, however, the great interests can be welded together as they are in the big European

steel trust, a monopoly controlled by German and French steel interests, that will be an inducement more powerful than anything else to keep nations from warring," the Britisher said.

TOO MANY CARPENTERS.

Miami, Fla.—Carpenters complain that their "stay-away" warning is ignored and that this city is flooded with craftsmen seeking employment.

TODAY is short; YESTERDAY is gone; TOMORROW may never come. If YOU are going to get a new MEMBER, why don't YOU do it TODAY?

YELLOW DOG CONTRACT DENIES CIVIC RIGHTS.

Washington.—The promises an employe makes when he signs a "yellow dog" contract "are so broad as to invade the whole civic and social freedom of the worker in relation to conditions of work and not alone his use of a union to influence conditions of work," says the weekly bulletin of the National Catholic Welfare Council.

The church men point out that the contract even forbids workers from voting for protective legislation.

"The contract," it is stated, "forbids 'interference, coercion, intimidation or unpleasant attention from any source whatever' outside of the employer and the individual employe in the terms and conditions of work. It also obligates an employe to do nothing in any way against this. It, there-

fore, forbids not only union interference but also government interference, and the employe obligates himself to do nothing to get government intervention.

"The government, either the state or the national, as the case may be, regulates hours, safety, compensation for injury, etc. When it so regulates the terms and conditions of work, there is interference, coercion through sanctions the law establishes, intimidation even, and what might be termed unpleasant attention by the government. An employe signing such a contract breaks the terms of his contract when he votes for a protective labor law in a referendum, or when he votes for a man for the state legislature or the federal Congress who, it is understood, will try to secure such protective legislation."

DAUGHERTY-MILLER FACE SECOND TRIAL.

New York.—Harry M. Daugherty, former United States attorney general, and Thomas W. Allen, former United States alien property custodian, will be put on trial again, United States Attorney Buckner announced.

Daugherty and Miller were indicted for conspiracy in connection with the transfer of alien property valued at \$7,000,000. Their first trial resulted in a divided jury. The accused stood on their constitutional right and refused to testify.

The alien property owner paid \$441,000 to the late John T. King, Republican politician of Connecticut, as a "fee," to hasten the transfer through the offices of Daugherty and Miller. Several of the Liberty bonds were traced through the bank accounts of the indicted officials, but the defense claimed these bonds were received as campaign contributions.

Daugherty's brother, who is president of

an Ohio bank, testified that the former burned ledger accounts of the bank that the government claimed would strengthen its case. Prior to the destruction of these papers, the president of the bank refused to permit a senate committee to examine the bank's books.

Daugherty is the first cabinet official in the history of this country charged with a criminal offense. His other qualification for a place in history is his statement as attorney general before Federal Judge Wilkerson, in asking for an injunction against the striking railroad shopmen:

"But it may be understood that so long and to the extent that I can speak for the government of the United States, I shall use the power of the government to prevent the labor unions of the country from destroying the anti-union shop."

DRIVE TO UNIONIZE MOVIE STUDIOS.

By International Labor News Service.

New York City.—Will Hays wheeled a Big Bertha motion picture "prop" into action when he announced that the film studios in Hollywood and other places in California were about to organize a company union. This was announced in coincidence with the demand for a union shop in the entire film industry by the associated unions including the carpenters, stage hands, electricians and scenic artists. About 800,000 trade unionists in four big unions are available to help win the fight which may begin December 1 and involve all the branches of the amusement industry where films are used.

The unionization drive is the outgrowth of a resurgent labor movement on the Pacific slope which has won back ground from the "open shoppers" and is now making headway in Los Angeles, for many years looked upon as the citadel of the anti-union forces.

Stage Hands in Lead.

William F. Canavan, president of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, has informed Universal, Metro-Goldwyn, First National and Fox Films that the non-union jig is up and that they have got to make good on their promise of a year's standing to establish union conditions for the 10,000 stage mechanics in the film industry in Los Angeles and New York.

The stage hands, a small but 100 per cent union, have the backing of big brothers in the fight, the carpenters with 319,000 members, the electrical workers with 142,000 the painters with 111,000, and finally the boys with the big bass drum and the wallop in the amusement industry, the Musicians' Federation with 80,000 ready to join in the big discord. Nearly 800,000 workers are thus ready to swing into line in another

slam at the open shop where it has flourished most luxuriantly—Los Angeles.

Since the film industry is like a Siamese twin, with its outdoor activity in California where the sun shines brightest and its high finance and brain power in New York, the action will be coast to coast in scope and possible may involve all motion picture theaters as well, if it comes to a show down.

Welfare to the Front.

Then in answer to this maneuver came the step of Will Hays, who has helped put the motion picture business on its new and more uplifted plane, to form a company union and also invite social workers in to reform

the industry. A joint department of public relations has been established, with a welfare program that is to save everyone, from the film extra starving for a job in front of the studios, to the scene shifter working a 12-hour day when the director directs and tramping his soles off his shoes for eight months out of the year.

Here's what the unions are demanding and what has made the film magnates see more than movie stars: Union shop, an eight hour day, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays, pay for six legal holidays, readjustment of wage rates in conformance with union standards. And the date set is December 1.

AN UNFINISHED TALE.

The Pennsylvania Railroad management states that it has "acceded to the demands" of its shop crafts for a wage increase of 3 cents an hour.

To complete the story, these anti-union officials should announce:

"The trade union shop men on the New York Central and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads recently secured this increase. Our spy system reported that the members of our company 'union' were restless, and discussion on the value of trade unionism was general. Fearing that our company 'union' would collapse if we ignored this condition, we considered it wise to trail

behind organized labor.

"When other anti-union employers are confronted with similar conditions we suggest that they, likewise, 'accede to the demands' of their hand-picked 'union.'

"Always let the trade unions make the fight for better conditions. If they lose, you can reduce wages. If they win, and it is necessary to allay unrest, as in our present case, it is best to meet the new standards.

"A good publicity agent will aid you in tricking employes into the belief that there is no difference between a trade union and your company 'union.'"

LA FOLLETTE WOULD CURB PRESIDENT'S NEW POWER.

Madison, Wis.—When Congress convenes Senator La Follette will propose a constitutional amendment that executive officials whose appointment must be confirmed by the senate shall not be removed by the president except by advice and consent of the senate.

The amendment would annul a recent de-

cision by the United States Supreme Court, which holds that the president need not consult the senate in the removal of such officials.

"Every layman can plainly see," Senator La Follette said, "that the decision adds enormously to the president's political power and to his already undue and excessive control of patronage."

Poetical Selections

FROM THE HEART OF A LITTLE GIRL.

Daddy, if you know we're hungry,
Know that we are very poor,
It must break your heart in heaven
'Cause you never did insure.
Mamma wonders why you didn't
Save the dimes you threw away;
But you felt too strong and healthy
For insurance, people say.

You were taken without warning,
Leaving us to fight alone,
You'd have taken out insurance,
Daddy, if you'd only known,
'Twasn't that you didn't love us,
I recall how dear you were,
But your little girl must suffer
'Cause you failed to save for her.

Mamma just can't make the living;

She is wearing out, she said;
I shall have to miss some schooling
For the sake of daily bread.
When she's gone, I guess they'll take me
To a place of charity
To be clothed and fed; but, daddy,
It can ne'er be home to me.

Mary's daddy left insurance,
And their home will still be theirs.
They're not hungry. Sometimes Mary
Gives me cast-off clothes she wears.
They don't have to take in sewing.
Mary's mamma doesn't cry,
For her daddy left insurance.

But you didn't, daddy—why?

—Annie Denman.

Smiles

Taxes Inevitable.

Some years ago an Irishman owned a goat. Another Irishman who was tax assessor taxed the aforesaid goat at four dollars. The owner of the goat took the assessor to task and demanded to know why his family pet was assessed at that sum.

"That is strictly in accordance with the statutes of the state," replied the assessor.

"I demand the proof," said the indignant owner.

The assessor thereupon read to his bewildered countryman the following statute on taxes: "All property abutting and abounding on the public street shall be taxed at the rate of two dollars per front foot."

Settling the Estate.

An old lady walked into the judge's office. "Are you the judge of reprobates?" she inquired. "I am the judge of probate," she replied his honor, with a smile. "Well, that's it, I expect," answered the old lady. "You see," she went on confidentially, "my husband died detested and left several little infidels, and I want to be their executioner."

They Are Generally That Size.

"I want some collars for my husband," said the woman, "but I am afraid I have forgotten the size."

"Thirteen and a half, ma'am?" suggested the shop assistant.

"That's it. How did you know?"

"Men who let their wives buy their collars for them are always about that size, ma'am," explained the observant salesman.

Anxious to Try Again.

Felix Isman, realtor, told a golf story that he had brought back from Florida.

"A certain rich man," he said, "retired from business, bought a splendid Florida property, and began to play golf. He'd worked hard from childhood, so, of course, as a golfer he wore no medals, but on the other hand his tips to the caddies were simply scrumptious.

"A colored cotton picker lost his job and was taken on at the golf club, and the first person he caddied for was the rich New Yorker. The round was a long one, and at the end the New Yorker tipped with his usual generosity. The caddie chuckled for joy; then he said:

"'You's mighty kind, boss. Will you be diggin' here ag'in about de same time tomorrow?"

Evasive.

A colored woman stopped in front of a store and asked:

"Is dese aigs fresh?"

"I ain't sayin' dey ain't."

"I ain't axin' you is dey ain't. I'se axin' you is dey is. Is dey?"

Lodge Notices

Brother—His Mother.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Otto Brown, formerly a member of Lodge 27, St. Louis, Mo., kindly notify his mother, Mrs. Charles F. Brown, 121 S. Bowman Ave., Danville, Ill. She is very anxious to locate her son, whom she has not heard from for a long time.

PATENTS

Promptness Assured. Best Results. Booklet Free. Highest References.

Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer

724 Ninth Street

Washington, D. C.

PILES STOP

New Internal Treatment Will Do It

NO OPERATION — NO DELAY

SEND FOR FREE TRIAL

Thousands have written of their cure by the Page Method—just the combination treatment with the tablets and the piles leave. They heal internally—the correct way. Salves and ointments give only temporary relief. Write today for Free Test Package—it costs you nothing; the Page Method will heal your piles. Send for free test.

E. R. Page Co.,

214B Page Bldg.,

Marshall, Mich.

RHEUMATISM



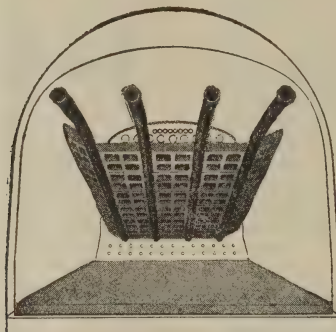
While in France with the American Army I obtained a French prescription for the treatment of Rheumatism and Neuritis. I have given this to thousands with wonderful results. The prescription costs me nothing. I ask nothing for it. I will mail it if you will send me your address. A postal will bring it. Write today.

PAUL CASE, Dept. 111, Brockton, Mass.

PIMPLES

Cleared Up—after 24 hours. To prove you can be rid of Pimples, Blackheads, Acne Eruptions on the face or body, Barbers' Itch, Eczema, Enlarged Pores, Oily or Shiny Skin, simply send me your name and address today—no cost—no obligation. CLEAR-TONE tried and tested in over 100,000 cases—used like toilet water—is simply magical in prompt results. You can repay the favor by telling your friends; if not, the loss is mine. WRITE TODAY.

E. S. GIVENS, 500 Chemical Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



*The Arch helps keep flues tight and
saves fuel every minute the engine runs*

Arch Brick Is a Special Problem

STEEL is made in various forms from plain bars to the finest of delicate spring steel—literally worth its weight in gold.

Before the steel maker can commence manufacture he must know the conditions the steel must meet. Expert metallurgists make a life study of steel performance in order to fit the steel to the job.

Similarly the selection of locomotive Arch brick requires a highly technical knowledge of combustion conditions as well as a thorough understanding of ceramics.

For sixteen years specialists of the American Arch Company have studied locomotive Arches. With this experience, they are qualified to specify just the kind of brick needed and the way it is to be made.

Their service is essential to the production of economical locomotive Arch brick.

AMERICAN ARCH COMPANY, Inc.
New York Chicago

Security Sectional Arch

Index to Volume 38—1926

A COMPILATION OF LABOR NEWS	Page		Page		Page		Page
Will Chemistry Change Industry? Sensational Upheavals Predicted.....	54	Growing Wealth of U. S.....	252	Did Palmers Anti-Red Campaign Include Sacco-Vanzetti Frame Up.....	487	Boot & Shoe Workers Union August inside back cover;	401, 449, 544, Dec. inside
"Young Bob" LaFollette Defies Political Bosses.....	55	Usual Wreck Verdict.....	252	Inventions That Made Millions.....	487	Boeing, M. L.....Sept. outside	side back cover; Nov. outside
Italian Workers Can't Strike; Bosses Are Given Free Hand.....	56	Women Tollers in Chicago Have Shorter Workday than Sisters in Smaller Cities.....	299	Cap. Industry Accepts Pact Providing for 40-Hour Week; Employers Praise Agreement.....	488	Case Paul, Jan. inside front	cover; Feb. inside front
World Court Favored By Organized Labor.....	56	Haitian Republic Is Directed by U. S.....	300	Vacations With Pay in Brazil; Employees Must Rest in Period.....	488	Gaylord, Duane W.....May outside	side back cover.
New Trusts Forming; Replace Old System.....	56	"Labor Day Gatherings Inspire Wage Earners".....	300	Wages of Canadian Workers Fail to Gain in Proportion to Big Production Increase.....	488	Givens, E. S.....449, 542, 587	Getgey Jung Co. Feb. inside
A. F. of L. Chief Urges Pan-American Unity.....	57	Rail Control Bill Now Before Senate.....	301	Amazing Swells to Few Who Control Production.....	489	Hilbrand, Dr. Lab.....401,	494, 543
Labor's Picture Shows Playing to Capacity.....	57	Exploiters Ignore Porto Rican Misery.....	301	Hunger in Porto Rico; Wealth Leaves Island.....	489	International Supply Co.....	62
Alleged Republics Ruled By Dictators.....	57	Street Railway Union Heads, Arrested in Indianapolis, Charge "Frame-Up" by Police.....	301	Unions Sues Clock Manufacturers to Force Them to Keep Agreement.....	490	Ingersoll.....112, June inside	back cover; 401, Dec. inside
America Is Laggard in Scientific Lore.....	57	Big New York Labor Bank Becomes Trust Company with Resources Over \$17,000,000.....	302	Passale Strikers in Regular Union.....	490	Johnson, C. F.....160, 304	Kifelong Radio Co.....62
Proposed Rail Merger Is Debatable Scheme.....	58	Why Let Big Employers Dictate American Mexican Policy?	346	Table of International Labor News.....	490	Lee, H. D., Mercantile Co.....	March outside back cover;
Wary Workers Tax on Industry.....	58	Right of Illinois Workers to Use Peaceful Persuasion Must be Upheld by Courts.....	347	Low Wage Japanese Aided by Court Rule.....	491	Levin, Ike S.....446, 544, 543	Montgomery Ward & Co.....63,
Waste in Coal Mines Reaches High Figure.....	58	Porto Rican Trade Unions Hold Constructive Congress.....	348	How America Is Involved in Big British Coal Strike.....	534	Milburn Protective Prof. June inside	back cover; 399,
Chicago "Trustees" Cheating Financiers Wreck Road.....	59	Canadian Government Acts to Repeal Oppressive Acts Passed During Strike Panic.....	349	Table of International Labor News.....	536	Nelson, O. S.....112	National Importing Co. Aug. inside
American Union Mothers May Have to Take Babies to Jail if Appeals Fail.....	107	Peacful Picketing Held Unlawful by British Columbia Supreme Court.....	394	Porto Ricans Duped; Paid Poor Wages.....	536	New Science Institute.....1,	Feb. inside back cover; 160
Picture Show Wins; Plays to Capacity.....	108	British Government Responsible for General Strike; War Party Opened Hostilities.....	395	Mussolini Thinks for Italy; Duce's Control Is Absolute.....	536	Neverman.....Jan. inside	back cover.
Lower Wage.....	108	Mussolini Fears Wrath of Distressed Farmers Should Take a Lesson from Organized Labor.....	395	Auto Workers Will Be Organized.....	537	Oshkosh, Oshkosh Co.....April	outside back cover; Oct.
To Register All Aliens Means Gigantic Spy Plan.....	108	Strikers Deported by Greek Dictator.....	396	Daugherty Jury Divides on Guilt.....	537	Page, E. R., Jan. inside	front cover; Feb. inside
Soft Coal Companies Forming Billion-Dollar Fuel Monopoly.....	109	Ship Owners Favor Cheap Coolie Labor.....	397	Federal Court Duped by Trust Promoters.....	537	Pullen, E. M.....1, 112, 158	Pilcher Manufacturing Co.
Swiss Vote for Pensions.....	109	British Labor Delegation Comes for Help.....	440	Speeding Up Labor Means More Deaths.....	538	Radium Corporation of America.....304, 352, Aug.	inside back cover.
Aluminum Taxes Cut With Treasury Aid.....	153	Men's Minimum Wage Act.....	441	Referred Stock Has No Standing.....	538	Reva Corporation.....Dec. inside	front cover
American Labor Has Definite Norris Sees Plan to "Grab" Shoals.....	154	Reopening of Primary Probe as Illinois Workers Meet to Generalize in London.....	441	Change of Climate Little Aid to T. B.....	538	R. B. Specialty Co.....Dec.	inside back cover
Unions Escape Dynamite Frame-up.....	154	Unions Assail Injunction Judge.....	396	American Labor on Canal Zone Must Compete With Wages.....	538	Roll-O-Radio.....Dec. inside	back cover
Strike Saves Miners from Horrible Deaths.....	154	Longer Working Day Enforced on Miners.....	397	European Steel Trust First of Huge Combines.....	539	Smith, W. R.....Jan. inside	front cover; Feb. inside
Government Gouged by Coal Operators.....	154	Ship Owners Favor Cheap Coolie Labor.....	397	"Yellow Dog" Contract Not Based on Mutuality.....	539	Shearer, F. H.....1	Stifel & Sons.....68, 114,
Foster, Moscow Prisoner, Learns What It's Like to be "Sat On" by Red Bosses.....	202	British Labor Delegation Comes for Help.....	440	Workers in Thin Law in Dictatorial Territory.....	540	Strinsky, J. A.....112	Stranky, J. A.....112
Is Sales Tax Next? More Money Needed.....	203	Men's Minimum Wage Act.....	441	Casualty Companies Fight Labor Aid Law.....	540		
Watch Out.....	203	Unions Assail Injunction Judge.....	396	Anti-Unionist Makes Feeble Defense.....	540		
President's Tax on Income Is Ended; Big Taxpayers Win Long Fight.....	204	Longer Working Day Enforced on Miners.....	397	Table of International Labor News.....	540		
Anti-Unionist Pleader Routed; Is Ignorant of Mining Law.....	205	Ship Owners Favor Cheap Coolie Labor.....	397	Europe's Low Wages Harm British Labor.....	540		
Greetings Across the Border.....	205	British Labor Delegation Comes for Help.....	440	Yellow Dog Contract Denies Civic Rights.....	540		
John E. Baker Dead; Labor Loses Friend.....	205	Men's Minimum Wage Act.....	441	Barlett, Wm. C., Inc.....	540		
New Chicago School Building to Bear Name of Samuel Gompers.....	206	Reopening of Primary Probe as Illinois Workers Meet to Generalize in London.....	441	Drive to Unionize Movie Studios.....	540		
Cry Labor Shortage for Vicious Purpose.....	206	Unions Assail Injunction Judge.....	396	An Unfinished Tale.....	540		
All "Power" to the People in New Sense.....	206	Longer Working Day Enforced on Miners.....	397	La Follette Would Curb President's New Power.....	586		
Table of International Labor News.....	206	Ship Owners Favor Cheap Coolie Labor.....	397				
Fur Workers "Worked" Years Before Their Time.....	249	British Labor Delegation Comes for Help.....	440				
Organized Labor Promotes Peace, Wm. Green Says.....	249	Men's Minimum Wage Act.....	441				
Registration Bill Assailed by L. T. U. Head as Patterned on Ideals of Marxist Policy.....	250	Reopening of Primary Probe as Illinois Workers Meet to Generalize in London.....	441				
Mexico Forging Ahead.....	250	Unions Assail Injunction Judge.....	396				
Get Out of the Rut.....	250	Longer Working Day Enforced on Miners.....	397				
Higher Awards for Injury Urged; Gov. Smith Makes Strong Appeal.....	251	Ship Owners Favor Cheap Coolie Labor.....	397				
Insurance by Unionists.....	251	British Labor Delegation Comes for Help.....	440				
Natural Extension.....	251	Men's Minimum Wage Act.....	441				
Labor Would End Injunction Evil.....	251	Reopening of Primary Probe as Illinois Workers Meet to Generalize in London.....	441				
Ex-Soldiers Seek 30-Day Vacation to Attend Paris Reunion in 1927.....	252	Unions Assail Injunction Judge.....	396				

Page	Page	Page	Page
St. Louis Technical Institute	Co-operation Aids Passaic	Committee, L. 384.....	The Union-Management Co-
Jan. inside front cover:	Strikers.....337	Hettner, Paul, L. 38.....	operation Plan Succeeds.....
Feb. inside front cover:	Co-operation Backs Up Brit-	Committee, L. 508.....	Says Rail Executive.....122
March inside back cover:	ish Miners.....337	Bell, B. M., L. 37.....	Congress Kills Taylor Sys-
April inside back cover:	Co-operation Peeking British	Faircl, Frank, L. 37.....	tem, Navy Yards Cannot
May inside front cover:	Miners.....384	Risch, Charles, L. 528.....	Put Stop-Work on Work-
June inside back cover:	Co-op Saves Building Trade	Elcher, A. E., L. 665.....	ers.....123
July inside back cover:	From Defeat.....384	McKeon, Joe.....	Seaboard Air Line Shop Em-
August inside back cover:	B. of L. E. Banks Expand.....	Committee, L. 719.....	ployes Get Increase in
448, 449; Nov. inside back	Urge Co-op Act to Save	Plunkett, S. L. 581.....	Wages.....123
cover; Dec. inside front cover	Farmers.....385	McKenzie, Wm., L. 223.....	Sec retaries Co-Operating
Signal Shirt Co., March in-	Tabloid of International La-	Samuelson, Hugo, L. 161, 326,	Nicely.....123
side front cover; Oct. in-	bor News.....385	425, 425	Cost of Living Still Climb-
side front cover:	Co-op Stores do Record Busi-	Mills, E. H., L. 37.....	ing.....124
Shipman Ward Mfg. Co., 208	ness in Minnesota.....433	Janson, E. G., L. 57.....	Correction of An Error.....124
Specialty R. B. Company.....542	Boat Men in Co-operation	Klein, W. J., L. 11.....	The Company Unions Bound
Smith Typewriter Sales Corp.	400 Years.....433	Peet, Edna.....372, 521	to Doom.....172
.....401, 443	British Co-ops Spend Mil-	Walter, Wm. E., L. 363.....	The Right Bank.....172
St. Nicholas.....544	lions Here.....433	LeBlanc, G. W., L. 276.....	Congress Untaxes the Mil-
Tanners Shoe Mfg. Co., 112	Tabloid of International	Shea, Jos. T., L. 374.....	lionsaires.....173
Union Label.....256	News.....433	Cuddy, Griffin, Reagan,	In t e r n a t i o n a l P r e s i d e n t
Valmas Drug Co., April in-	Waste in Industry is Costly	Noble, McCormick.....375	Franklin in Canada.....173
side back cover:	.....434	Nolan, Thos., L. 57.....	Brother B. J. Lynch's
White B., Dec. outside	Terrific Toll in Industry is	Herin, Barksdale, Moore, L.	daughter Wins a Beauty
back cover:	Tax on Nation's Power.....434	88.....375	Contest.....173
Wilson Ear Drum Co., 159,	Seek Injunction Against	Ryan, J. P., Int. Vice Pres. 375	Wadsworth-Garrett Proposed
256 443	University Co-op.....480	Anuldwicz, Mrs. J., L. 377	Amendment Would Bar
Wilson, Sylvester E., Feb. in	Federation Bank Passes \$20,000	Doubler, O. H., L. 26.....	Progress.....174
side back cover.....153	480	Elcher, Garrett, McHugh,	Pittsburgh & Lake Erie
Welding Encyclopedia.....153	Farmers and Workers United	L. 93.....424	Grants Increase.....174
	Through Co-operation.....480	Wilson, P. W., L. 191.....	C. & O. Shop Employees Get
	Russian Unionists Use Co-	Massey, Showalter, Ferguson,	Increase in Wages.....174
	operation.....480	L. 246.....424, 424	Southern Shopmen Win Pay
	Manitoba Co-op Elevators	Keay, D. L., L. 19.....	Increases and Recover
	Get Surplus.....529	Farrell, Nolan, L. 57.....	Overtime.....174
	Co-operators Reveal Distress	Garbe, T. L., L. 428.....	Convention of District Lodge
	in Britain.....530	Wylie, C. G., L. 351.....	No. 15.....174
	Fifth City School Children	Browne, Wm. J., L. 607.....	Progress of Railway Labor
	Get \$600,000 Worth of	McInnes, D. B., L. 585.....	Bill.....217
	Lunches at Cost.....530	McHorney, G. W., L. 57.....	Will the People Lose Mussel
	Workers Own and Run Sh-	Kight, H. L., L. 428.....	Shoals?.....217
	Factory.....530	Gluznick, Hugh, L. 16.....	Shopmen Union Purpose is
	A Co-operative Garden of	Page, A. B., L. 126.....	Revealed.....218
	Eden.....577	Crotty, Jos., L. 1.....	Brookhart Loses Seat in Sen-
	Iowa Farmers Learn Co-	Doney, F. R., L. 520.....	ate, Will Run Against
	operation.....578	Gable, T. J., L. 470, 367.....	Cummins.....218
	Co-operative Bank Prospects	Committee, L. 39.....	World's Shipbuilding.....219
	Under Prohibition.....578	Gabbert, L. 39.....	Life Insurance Record.....219
	Farmers Reap Benefit From	Dumedy, M. C., L. 496.....	Members of Lodge No. 72
	Their Own Elevators.....578	McGowan, Thos., L. 9.....	Win Increase.....219
	Santa Claus Draws Dividends	Committee, L. 154.....	Railroad Labor Board is No
	89, 234, 276, 326, 373, 423, 569	Daugh, John, L. 57.....	More-Watson-Farker Act
		Wittich, T. A., L. 229.....	Approved by President.....262
		Otto, Nick, L. 31.....	Unhappy Curbs Injunction
			Judge.....263
			Disposal of Vessels by Ship-
			ping Board Brings Vigor-
			ous Protests.....263
			Boilermaker Candidate for
			State Representative.....264
			What Has Happened to Con-
			stitutional Rights in New
			Jersey.....264
			The Chicago Federation of
			Labor Keeping Up to Date.....264
			Ex-Attorney General Daug-
			herst Again in the Lim-
			light.....265
			A. O. Wharton Head of Ma-
			chists Union.....265
			British Strike Ended.....265
			Rail Mediation Board Ap-
			pointed by Colidge.....311
			The Rotor Ship is With Us.....311
			Railroad Wages.....312
			Labor Organization in Can-
			ada.....312
			United Mine Workers Ap-
			peal Against Broken Con-
			tract.....313
			Convention of District Lodge
			No. 31.....313
			Roy Horn Elected Interna-
			tional President of the
			Blacksmiths.....314
			The Death of an Estimab-
			le Lady.....314
			A Former International Vice
			President Passes Away.....314
			The Railway Employees De-
			partment Convention.....356
			Progress of Old Age Pen-
			sions.....356
			Largest Electric Locomotive
			Now to be Seen at Sequi.....358
			California Wage Law Up-
			held.....358
			Political Corruption in the
			359
			Our Lodges Should Affili-
			ate with State Federa-
			tions.....359
			British Premier Assisting
			Coal Operators Through
			False Propaganda.....407

Page

Another Federal Judge Pro-	407
Protects the Company Union-	
Will the Interstate Commerce	
Commission Permit the	
Cost of Living to be In-	
creased Fifteen Billion	
Dollars?	407
Organized Capital Seeking to	
Abolish the Criminal Law	408
You and Your Union	409
Canadian Workers Deprived	
of Their Constitutional	
Rights	409
Shipping Board Ousts Crow-	
ley	409
Call for the A. F. of L.	
Convention	410
Labor Day Extensively Cele-	
brated	455
Will We Ever Enjoy Indus-	
trial Democracy in This	
Country	455
Government Reports on the	
Cost of Living	456
Missouri Voters to Decide on	
Workmen's Compensation	456
New Wage Reviewing Board	
to Convene	457
B. & O. Shop Employees Win	
Increase in Wages and Re-	
cover Overtime	457
Four Loyal Members of	
Lodge No. 11 Pass Away	457
The American Federation of	
Labor Convention	502
B. & O. Discontinues Using	
Pennsylvania Station	502
President Green Visits Kan-	
sas City in Behalf of the	
Workmen's Compensation	
Law	503
Recent Increase in Wages	503
Our Members in Contract	
Shop at New Orleans, La.	
on Strike	504
The Executive Council to	
Meet	504
Veteran Socialist Leader	
Passes	504
Christmas, Even as You	
and I	551
Change in Office of Interna-	
tional Secretary-Treasurer	551
Executive Council in Session	551
Federal Judge English Re-	
signs Under Fire	552
A Smashing Victory for the	
Progressives	552
Vacancy of Canadian Int'l	
Vice-President Filled	552
New Orleans Contract Shop	
Strikes Settled	553
Int'l Vice-President M. A.	
Maher's Mother-in-law	
Passes Away	553
Boilermakers Needed	553
Important Notice—St. Louis,	
Mo.	553

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Organized Labor and the	
School	98
Silver Stories of Wealth	194,
240, 286, 334, 381, 340,	
478, 528, 575	
Child Management	194, 241,
287, 334, 383, 431, 478,	
527, 575	
Railroad Boys	
Play at Brookwood Sum-	
mer Institute	288
Information Regarding Ad-	
justed Compensation	577

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

Wagner, R. E.	92, 280
IN MEMORIAM	
Members	
Gastlinski, Andrew, L.	380, 29
Burzynski, Thomas, L.	380, 29
Hicke, Wm., L.	568, 92
Grimes, T. W., L.	130, 92
Riley, Wilson, L.	27, 92
Brewer, E. M., L.	178, 142
Kanney, M. A., L.	238, 143
Connors, George P.	188
Boyle, O. F., L.	148, 188
Freer, M. N., L.	226, 295
Davis, Lewis, L.	637, 235
Cox, G. T., L.	3, 235
Canty, R., L.	148, 235
Gettling, Jerry, L.	485, 235
Gidney, E. P., L.	467, 235
Anderson, Gustave, L.	227, 280
Schub, Matthew, L.	588, 280
Householder, L. L., L.	12, 328

Page

Cummings, Thomas, L.	528, 328
Woodward, D. C., L.	665, 328
Drouillard, Patrick, L.	719, 328
White, Lee, L.	584, 328
Umland, George, L.	37, 328
Haynes, W. J., L.	83, 377
Sunberg, Ivan, L.	597, 377
Angus, Daniel, L.	392, 377
Krockenberger, J. M., L.	425, 425
McDowell, T. A., L.	191, 425
School, Peter, L.	1, 473
Keske, Tobert, L.	1, 473
Holland, Robert, L.	16, 473
Loritz, Anton, L.	597, 473
Propson, George, L.	597, 473
Donovan, Patrick, L.	607, 473
Collins, Wm., L.	496, 570
Schwab, Otto, L.	154, 570
Ashworth, J. L., L.	170, 570

Relative of Members

Wife of Bro. Yuncerk, L.	21, 29
Wife of Bro. Jasper Durst, L.	549
Mother of Bro. D. Holthby,	143
L. 394	
Father of Bro. W. F. Har-	
vey, L. 332	143
Mother of Bro. P. Mueller,	
L. 363	143
Mother of Bro. R. S. Hoplin,	
L. 19	188
Son of Bro. Wm. Burgess,	
L. 743	188
Mother of Bro. D. Edman,	
L. 93	188
Father of Bro. M. Yahnce,	
L. 93	188
Son of Bro. A. Ginsberg,	
L. 51	188
Father of Bro. H. Baldwin,	
L. 249	188
Mother of Bro. E. Sturm,	
L. 149	188
Wife of Bro. Wm. Paulsen,	
L. 143	188
Wife of Bro. J. H. Estes,	
L. 143	188
Daughter of Bro. O. C. Mas-	
ter, L. 246	235
Fathers of Bro. George and	
John Tytler, L. 229	235
Father of Bro. Geo. Nusser,	
L. 229	235
Daughter of Bro. J. Maca-	
insa, L. 433	280
Mother of Bro. John Bates,	
L. 93	280
Wife of Bro. E. R. Allison,	
L. 229	280
Mother of Bro. Wm. McCun-	
ner, L. 246	280
Daughter of Bro. Tress Fox,	
L. 384	328
Brother of Bro. James D.	
Murphy, L. 38	328
Wife of Bro. Combs, L.	508, 328
Wife of Int. Vice Pres. C.	
McDonald	328
Mother of Bro. L. Sovereign,	
L. 161	328
Mother of Bros. L. and Ed.	
Wingert, L. 225	328
Mother of Bro. J. Keena, L.	
81	377
Wife of Bro. C. Erne, L.	
93	425
Sister of Bro. J. Hedges, L.	
93	425
Mother of Bro. H. N. Con-	
ard, L. 19	425
Wife of Bro. H. Hardy, L.	
246	425
Wife of Mike Carver and	
mother of Leo Carver, L.	
161	425
Father of Bro. C. Lundstrom,	
L. 161	425
Father of Bro. J. L. Scar-	
borough, L. 433	425
Wife of Bro. C. G. George,	
L. 229	474
Daughter of Bro. P. Adolph,	
L. 126	474
Father of Bro. P. Tobin, L.	
474	
Father of Bro. Joe Mar-	
tineau, L. 597	474
Wife of Bro. R. Nelson, L.	
351	474
Wife of Bro. R. Snow, L.	
124	522
Wife of Bro. G. W. Trout-	
man, L. 306	522
Wife of Bro. E. S. Nelson,	
L. 19	570
Wife of Bro. Andrew Chic-	
ard, L. 39	570
Wife of Bro. Manuel Mor-	
gardo, L. 39	570

Page

Wife of Bro. D. Cook, L.	39
Wife of Bro. George Phil-	
lips, L. 39	570
Son of Bro. Alex. Shuler,	
L. 549	570
Wife of Bro. D. McCall,	
L. 194	570

INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS AND ORGANIZERS REPORTS

Flynn, Jos., Secretary-Treas-	
urer	17, 77, 125, 176,
221, 267, 316, 363, 411,	
459, 506, 559	
Nolan, Int. Vice Pres.	19
Norton, Int. Vice Pres.	20,
85, 132, 182, 228, 273,	
320, 369, 418, 464, 512, 561	
Maher, Int. Vice Pres.	21,
132, 226, 317, 412, 562	
Ryan, Int. Vice Pres.	22,
82, 132, 274, 329, 370,	
318, 366, 414, 462, 508, 560	
McCutchan, Int. Vice Pres.	
23, 78, 126, 176, 221, 268,	
317, 364, 467, 507	
McDonald, Int. Vice Pres.	
23, 82, 129, 180, 225, 271,	
320, 366, 413, 461, 511, 560	
Davis, Leg. Rep.	24
Atkinson, Asst. Int. Pres.	
77, 176, 267, 362, 411, 459,	
506	
Nolan, Special Rep.	80, 126,
178, 229, 274, 329, 370,	
420, 465, 514, 562	
Dowd, Int. Vice Pres.	84, 415
Glenn, Int. Vice Pres.	85,
133, 182, 229, 273, 321,	
370, 418, 464, 512, 561	
Davis, Int. Vice Pres.	131,
183, 227, 272, 365, 467,	
513, 562	
Schmitt, Int. Vice Pres.	134, 227
Franklin, Int. President	
27, 221, 361	
Coyle, Int. Rep.	291, 324,
420, 518	
Reed, Int. Rep.	516
Thomson, Del. to Trades &	
Labor Congress, Canada	519
Changing Life Insurance	
Companies	554

LEADING ARTICLES

The Voice of Organized Labor	
is Increasing in Volume	3
Mussolini Loads the Fascist	
Clubs with American Gold	6
Educating the Workers at	
His Work	9
President Grant Discusses	
Question of Wages	67
What Do You Know About	
Your Government?	70
Building Labor Owns Clubs	
and Homes	115
Short Stories of Wealth	117
Address Delivered by Wil-	
liam Green	165
The New Spirit in Industry	167
The Superiority of Trade	
Unions Over Company	211
Labor Seeks to Save Eng-	
land	213
Peaceful Outlook in Can-	
ada's Public Utilities	257
Organized Labor in the Life	
Insurance Field	259
Extracts From an American	
Labor Reporter's Diary of	
the British Strike	305
Blessed Are the Peace-	
makers	353
40-Hour Week Pleases N. Y.	
Fur Workers; Will Aid	
Other Workers Seeking 40	
Hours	355
Merrie England Becomes	
Merrie Hell	403
When the Devil Quotes	
Scripture	404
Labor Day 1926	406
Ontario's Hydro Arousing	
World-Wide Interest	451
Has the Coolidge Administra-	
tion Hit the Toboggan	453
Company Unions Will Ulti-	
mately Fail	499
Tacoma	545
Labor Instruction Foes Must	
Face Facts	549
Oil Lease Charges Show	
Law's Delay	549

LIST OF MEMBERS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED

Page 110, 156, 206, 254, 304,
352, 398, 446, 493

LODGE NOTICES

Brooks, J. L.	62
Dwyer, L. No. 520	62
Joyce—His Brother	110
Ross—His Brother	156
Card Stolen—Chick	156
Relatives of Friends—Dunn	156
Wollenden—Gutridge	156
Johnson—Asst. Int. Pres.	254
Clyne—Asst. Int. Pres.	254
Wilson—Lodge 11	254
Members L. No. 442	304
Settlement Made—Dwyer	304
Barker—Brother	352
Hill-Wife	352
Vogel—His Wife	398
Brother—His Mother	587

LOST AND FOUND

Cochran, J. H. (card and re-	
ceipts)	156

NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Labor's Reward	11
Food Prices Still Climb	11
Water Youths Organize in	
Quaker City	36
Child Management	37
Report of Legislative Com-	
mittee of A. F. of L.	37
Tabloid of International La-	
bor News	39
Prison Labor for Private	
Profit	40
Before and After Taking	
Unionism	42
Secretary of Labor Comments	
on Progress of Labor	44
Sequesterment of H. I. S. Y.	
Sketches	45
Girls Organize a Union	46
The World's Children	47
Notorious Anti-Labor Judge	
Holds Illinois Injunction	
Limit Bill Unconstitu-	
tional	47
Senator Norris Will Lead	
Fight to Protect Nation's	
Water Power Sites	48
Secretary of Labor Urges	
Vigorous Following Up of	
Accident Prevention Work	48
Crime: Why? Is There a	
Cure? Striking Replies	49
by Labor Men	50
Coal	50
Retail Prices of Food No-	
vember, 1925	51
Address Delivered by Wil-	
liam Green, President of	
Workmen's Compensation	52
Laws	102
Trade Unions as an Arm of	
the Government	104
Tabloid of International La-	
bor News	106
Trade Unionism and Human	
Happiness	106
Child Management	107
A Square Deal for Uncle	
Sun's Ships	118
Would Be S. Judge Under	
Senate Fire	119
On Guard for the People	149
How Can a Rich Man Pass	
Through the Eye of the	
Needle	150
Child Management	152
Spike This	171
Miners Head Is Sentenced to	
Jail for Influencing Non-	
Unionists to Quit Jobs	171
Keen Wages Higher	196
One Gigantic Rail System,	
Plan of Senator Brookhart	197
Unfriendly Banks Should Not	
Expect Labor's Support	
Says Miners' Journal	197
Chamber of Commerce Meets	
Its Waterloo in Fight	
Against Trade Unions of	
Terre Haute	198
The Unions Take Over East-	
ern Loops	198
Tariff Board Under Fire	
Foes Make Serious Charge	200
Norris Declines to Assist	
Mussel Shoals Grabbers	200
Labor Takes Fire Bomb to	
Pickering	201
Courts Restrict Workers	
Through Labor Injunction	201

Page	Page	Page	Page
Private Old Age Pension System is Unsound.....201	When Labor Owes the Plant.....339	Labors Press Contents Against Hosts of Greed and Chicanery.....438	Carton (The Specters Which Haunt the Worker).....104
Gautamala Outlaws Strikes; Military Will Enforce Act.....202	Twenty-eight Class 1 Railroads Cut Accidents 35 Per Cent in Two Years.....340	Damage Award Denied by Injunction Judge.....439	Where Injured Miners Go to Convalesce.....116
Can't Settle Strike, Rockefeller Writes.....202	They Will Starve Unless You Help.....341	New York Minimum Wage Law Upheld.....439	Cable, T. J.....189
Profit in Injury Assailed in House.....216	Local Unions Pile Up Purchases of Union Labor Life Insurance Stock.....341	Labor Champion Wins; Defeats Corrupts Foes.....439	Cartoon (The Challenge).....149
Miners Are Watching "Can't Strike" Plan.....216	Chicago's Plittable Travesty Upon Justice.....341	Next Labor Day, Says Will in Happy Message.....440	Couzens, Senator James.....151
Wheeler Trial Costs Demanded by Senate.....216	Railroads Seek to Mulet People of \$575,000,000 in Excessive Rates.....342	U. S. Vessel Owners Are Behind Times.....454	Group From the Canadian National Railways.....167
Canada's New Minister of Labor.....243	San Francisco American Planners Use Thugs and Gunmen in War on Unionism.....343	The Nova Scotia Miners Friend and Counsel—Hon. Gordon C. Harrington.....481	Cartoon Biennial Convention, Dist. 15.....175
Old Primary Plan Favored by Greed.....244	Coal Operators Plan Big Wage Cut as Jacksonville Agreement Expires.....344	Wages—By-Law Advocates Always Alert.....481	Trissler, F. S.....185
Anti-Injunction Bill Regulates Picketing.....244	Pattern Makers' Gains Due to Union Strength.....345	The Union Labor Life Insurance Co. Will Open Doors on Crest of Record-Breaking Wave.....482	Easton Lodge.....199
Textile Workers on Strike One Year.....244	General Strike Threatened in Cloak Trade as Workers Reject Proposed New Pact.....345	Don't Forget the State Legislatures.....482	Elliott, J. C.....258
Mammoth Merger Dissolved.....245	La Follette: The Friend of the People.....385	Organized Labor Destroys Tradition.....483	Knapp, J. Z.....279
Impeach English by Large Majority.....245	Bob Woodmansee, Well-Known Labor Editor, is Married.....387	Unionism Develops Manhood; Corporations Are for Profit.....484	Five Million Apple Trees in Shenandoah Covered with Blossoms.....292
Unionists Prepare for Fall Elections.....245	Financial Assistance for British Miners is Asked by A. F. of L.....387	Arbiters to Adjust Labor Wage Dispute.....484	Wharton, A. O.....338
Profits of Exploited Toil are Used to Fight Health Laws Urged by Organized Labor.....245	Brady Makes First Deposit From U. S. in Mexican Bank.....388	Allen is Rebuffed; Classed as Big Game Kill.....484	Dustin, Al.....372
Railroads Censured for Excessive Costs.....246	R. R. Owners Attack Pull Crew Label.....388	Drop Mask; Will Not Deal with Organized Labor.....484	Rodgers, S. K.....375
Would Use Convicts in Moulders' Strike.....246	Merger Probe Urged; Senators Want Light.....388	Half Million Ontario Workers Injured in 11 Years; 3,440 Killed.....485	Check.....376, 460
Alabama's Convict Lease Plan Brings Ill Repute to State.....246	Trade Union Movement Founded on Labor Unity, Declares Green.....388	American Labor Order the Legion to Move Up in Great Struggle for Shorter Week in Workshops.....531	DeAutremont Brothers.....491
Long Wage Contest May be Adjusted.....247	Fifteen Billion Dollar Railroad Valuation Case Argued Before Commerce Commission.....389	They Don't Keep Up With Progress.....532	Cartoon.....498
Non-Voting Stock Outlawed by Court.....247	Injunction Judges Ignore Rights; Make Foot Ball of Constitution.....389	Small Compensation Not Upheld by Judge.....532	Coyle, W. J., Int'l Vice-Pres.....568
Employer Must Uphold Promise by His Agent.....247	Inventions That Made Millions.....389	Huge Workers' Mass Meeting Voices Defiance to Garment Strike Injunction.....532	
Slave Trade in Mexicans Under Guise of Bonding.....247	Radio Control Void; Hoover Loses Power.....390	Why Not Preserve It.....533	
Cloth Prices Hold; Public Forgotten.....248	Woman Unionists Jailed for Contempt Given Great Reception When Released.....390	Common Labor's Wage Rate.....533	
Why Teachers Organize.....248	Installment Buying.....390	Textile Strike End in Hands of Bosses.....533	
Says Fur Workers Wear Out Quickly.....248	Real Wages Mean Purchasing Power.....391	Labor Foes in Awkward Position.....534	
Business of Being a Unionist.....248	Short Shirts Hits Textile Trade.....391	A Billion in Profits for Twelve Giant Corporation This Year.....578	
Retirement Foes Use Economy Cry.....248	Occupational Diseases Smite Thousands of Workers; Protection by Law Inadequate.....392	Big New York Cloak Shop Settle with 9,000 Strikers; 13,000 Workers Still Out.....579	
The Valley of the Daughter of the Stars.....291	Radium Poisons Not Curable Once in System of Human Being.....392	Labor's Determination to Hold All Ground Gained Stirs Employer Interest.....580	
Labor Promotes Education to Protect Own Interests.....293	Peace and War.....393	Labor Press Exploze of Bunk in Ford's Five-Day Week Forces Auto Magnate to Raise Pay of 92,626 Employees.....580	
Organized Workers in Ohio Urge Labor to Wage Active Political Fight on Enemies.....294	United States Now Adding to Alien Population About 204,000 Persons Annually.....392	Court Revamps Old Decision to Justify Strike Hostility.....581	
Labors Noted Free Speech Contest Recalled by Judge Parker's Death.....294	Old Age Federal Retirement Bill Not Adequate.....393	Supreme Court Points Way to Labor Injunction Solution.....582	
Ship Owners Want Chinese Seamen; Would Destroy American Sea Power.....295	Sesqui Exhibit Show A. F. of L. Activities.....393	Jailed Striker Placed in Office.....583	
Injunction Judges are Cautious Before Growing Popular Wrath.....295	Convict Lease Plan Recalls Hell Ships.....393	Industrial Fatigue Caused by Vibration.....583	
Shopmen Begin Conference for Wage Increase.....296	Samuel Gompers' First Labor Day Editorial.....393	Less Working Hours is Logical.....583	
W. M. Railroad Shopmen Lose Test Wage Suit.....296	What President Green Thinks of Labor Day.....432		
Labor in Canada Wins New Laurels, Says Byron Baker.....296	Labor Wins Fight Against Low-Wage Theory.....436		
Labor Fees Fail in Attempt to Stop Canadian Workers From Helping British Strikers.....297	More Than Twenty Million Dollars Paid in Relief by Labor Each Year.....436		
Workers Give Best Efforts When High Wages are Paid, Canadian Writer Points Out.....297	Labor Wins Fight Against Low-Wage Theory.....436		
Wage Increase Being Settled in Sent of Indianapolis Building Strike.....298	What President Green Thinks of Labor Day.....432		
New Retirement Bill is Passed by House.....298	Labor Wins Fight Against Low-Wage Theory.....436		
Police Can Assist Anti-Union Bosses.....298	Striking Passaic Mill Workers Again Invited to Join Union.....437		
Anti-Lynching Bill Killed by Senators.....298	Millions Are Lost to Keep Wages Down.....437		
In Conformity With the Law.....309	Bankers Each Private Cossacks; State Asked to Legalize Thugs.....437		
Child Labor Industries Harmful; Greater Evil Than Convict Labor.....309	Yellow Dog Contract Based on Unfairness.....438		
When One Man Stood Like Gibraltar.....327			

POETICAL SELECTIONS

Is It Worth While?.....61	Forget It.....61
Ring Out the Old! Ring in the New!.....62	The Life That Counts.....110
Just Suppose.....110	Take Him by the Forelock.....156
Cawn On De Cob.....156	Some One Will Be Helping You.....254
The Greatest Wealth Is Good Health.....254	He Is At It Again.....303
It's the Real Thing.....303	Suffer Little Children.....310
Old Friends.....351	Sighing of the Looms.....352
Goin' Fishin'.....398	Out Fishin'.....398
Labor Day Parade.....446	A Simple Reason.....441
While Soups Move Out.....543	By Annie Denman.....586

QUOTATIONS

Page 16, 124, 175, 220, 266, 315, 360, 410, 505.
--

SMILES

Page 60, 61, 109, 110, 155, 253, 302, 303, 350, 397, 445, 492, 541, 587.
--

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

Legal Notice Required by Law.....208, 494

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE

Page 76, 124, 175, 220, 266, 315, 360, 410, 458, 505, 553

TECHNICAL ARTICLES

A Study in Metallurgy for the Oxy-Acetylene and Electric Welder.....29	A Study in Gases for the Oxy-Acetylene Welder.....92
A Study in Oxy-Acetylene Welding for General Work.....143	Practical Examples in Oxy-Acetylene Welding.....188
Oxy-Acetylene Cutting and Welding of Cast Iron.....235	Oxy-Acetylene Welding of Steel.....281
Electric Arc Welding.....328	Electric Arc Welding Continued.....377
Locomotive Boiler Welding.....425	Boiler Shop Welding Problems.....474
Oxy-Acetylene Welding Applied to Copper Brass, Aluminum, Nickel, Silver, etc.....522	Welding as Applied to Automobile Work.....571

PHOTOGRAPHS

Technical Articles.....31, 95, 145, 190, 237, 282, 330, 379, 427, 476, 525	Salvemini, Prof. F.....6
At a Pulp Camp.....9	Bushmen From Winter Camp.....10
Cartoon (This Congress).....38	O'Connor, Miss Julia.....42
Labor's Reward.....46, 103	Canadian Parliament Bldg. at Ottawa.....71
Davis, J. N.....86	Glenn, M. F.....87
Pipe Line Job.....89	Hoke, Wm.....91

THE BOILERMAKERS JOURNAL



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIP BUILDERS
AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

Buy Union Stamped Shoes



We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, innersole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.



Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

246 Summer St.,

Boston, Mass.

COLLIS LOVELY, Gen'l President

CHARLES L. BAINE, Gen'l Sec'y-Treas



MEN! DON'T SEW BUTTONS

These buttons snap on, and they fit any garment. Pilcher Bachelor Buttons are detachable, too. Use them again. If dealer can't supply, send his name and 25c for full assortment of 3 colors, 3 sizes.

PILCHER MFG. CO., Inc.
Louisville, Ky.

Dept. 403

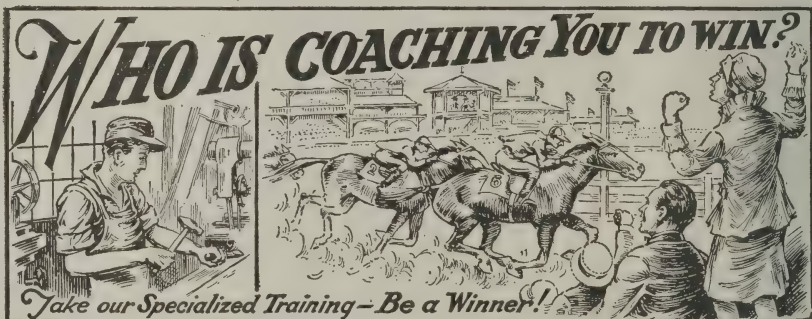
Gray Hair

Restored To Its
Original Color
Without Dyeing

Amazing new discovery—REVA—restores hair to original color. Applied to scalp not to hair. Is not a dye! Restores exact original shade so naturally your friends cannot notice change. Does not streak or crack hair. Will not wash off or fade. Hair keeps uniform color always. Does not get gray at roots. Same clear, colorless liquid used for all cases. No sample of hair needed. REVA also acts as hair tonic. Overcomes dandruff. Thousands have used successfully. No obligations. WRITE TODAY!

FREE BOOK

REVA CORPORATION, 1700 Wilson Ave., Dept. 539, Chicago, Ill.



Supposing you owned a real race-horse—wouldn't you engage the very best Trainer to Coach this horse to Win the race? Of course you would—even paying \$15,000 to \$30,000 a year for your Trainer's salary.

WHY NOT APPLY THIS COACHING TO YOURSELF—TO WIN?

Your fortune can never be made by what you learn as an Apprentice—no matter what you now are. If your Trade is worth working at—it certainly is worth learning well.

COME! IDENTIFY YOURSELF WITH THE NEW SCHOOL SEASON.

THE ST. LOUIS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE is qualified to Coach you in a bigger Commercial way, where we can open many opportunities like these for you:

1. Read Blue Print Plans.
2. Be 100% better Mechanic.
3. Be a high class Foreman.
4. Be an Expert Draftsman.
5. Plant Superintendent.
6. Technical Salesman.
7. Branch Manager.
8. Successful Contractor.
9. Successful Manufacturer.
10. Corporation Manager.

Yes, Sir! We train you in your own Home, Personal, Clear, Direct.
Check your Horse—write today, before you forget it.

- ☐ BOILERMAKER LAYING OUT AND ENGINEERING
- ☐ BOILER INSPECTION STUDIES
- ☐ SPECIAL LOCOMOTIVE SHOP STUDIES
- ☐ SHEET IRON CONTRACTING AND ESTIMATING
- ☐ MECHANICAL AND MACHINE DRAFTING

4543 Clayton Ave.
St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE
O. W. Kothe, Prin.

"B" BATTERY ELIMINATOR

Only **\$7.95**

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE
No more worry with "B" Batteries! Hook up a Roll-O "B" Battery Eliminator and forget battery troubles forever. This wonderful new invention means better reception, sharper tuning. Gives you more real pleasure from your set.

Completely Equipped—No "Extras" to Buy
Operates perfectly on direct or alternating current, giving up to 90 volts current, and using the full wave of the power supply. Simple directions enclosed—anyone can plug it in to any kind of set up to six tubes. Constant voltage gives set more power. Costs no more than set of good "B" Batteries. Solidly built in beautifully finished metal case, with genuine Bakelite top.

SEND YOUR ORDER NOW

Send
\$1.00

Don't blame your set because run down "B" Batteries won't let it work right. Order your Eliminator NOW. Write name and address on a piece of paper, pin a dollar bill to it, and mail it TODAY. Pay postman balance (\$6.95 plus a few cents postage) when he delivers your Eliminator. Use it ten days. If not more than satisfied, return it and get your money back.

Roll-O Trickle Charger, for either "A" or "B" Batteries, only \$3.95 (plus few cents postage). Send \$1.00 with order—balance C. O. D. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

THE ROLL-O RADIO CO.

Dept. Q-9 Third and Sycamore, Cincinnati O.

A & B Battery Charger ONLY \$2

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED



Charges any type of storage A or B battery, using a few cents worth of ordinary house current, either alternating or direct. Cannot injure battery. Complete directions enclosed. Anyone can operate. No expensive "extras" to buy. Why pay \$10.00 to \$15.00 for a charger when you can get this splendid GUARANTEED R. B. Charger by mailing us two dollars (bills, money order, check or stamps) plus ten cents in stamps or coin to pay mailing costs. Charger will be sent postpaid. If you are not satisfied, return within five days and we will refund your money. Order at once—TODAY.

R. B. SPECIALTY CO.

Dept. E-4, 308 East Third St., Cincinnati O.

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

BE COMFORTABLE — Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope.

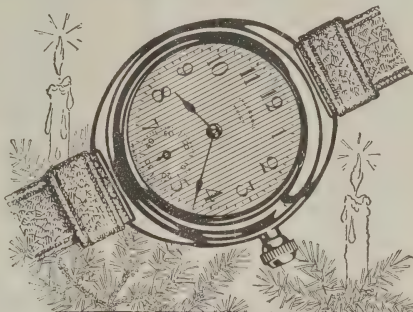


Mr. C. E. Brooks

BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., 98 State St., Marshall, Mich.

INGERSOLL Wrist Watch

Recently reduced to **\$3.50**
New model this year. Tonneau-shape; silvered metal dial. Wrist Radiolite, tell time in the dark, \$4.00



For Christmas an Ingersoll

When you give an Ingersoll watch you make a gift that is appreciated all out of proportion to its cost. For there's no gift like a watch, nothing used so much, consulted so often, carried so long. And Ingersoll Watches, made for over 30 years, have a reputation for dependability and enduring service that is worldwide and thoroughly deserved.

INGERSOLL WATCH CO., Inc.
New York Chicago San Francisco



The New YANKEE

Recently reduced to **\$1.50**
More closely cased, antique bow and crown, new dial and other new features of grace and beauty. Sturdy and dependable.

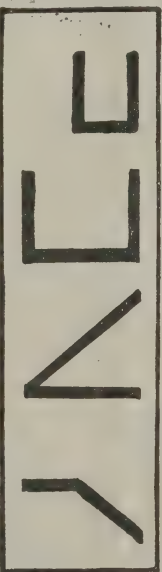


12 PRIZE PONIES Given

All Pedigreed, Registered Stock
With Saddles
And Bridles
Delivered to you free

The funny lines in the box below form parts of four letters. By drawing 4 straight lines you can complete the letters and spell the kind of a pet you would like to own and ride. It's fun, try it!

**Solve
This
Puzzle**



When you have drawn the lines completing the word, write your name and address plainly in the coupon and mail it to me at once. I will immediately send you absolutely free a beautiful lifelike reproduction of one of the Dozen Dandy Ponies. I will also send you a certificate good for 750 points towards winning one of these beautiful pedigreed and registered shetland ponies with saddle and bridle. (Any winner can have \$100.00 in cash instead of a pony if so desired.) In case of ties a pony or \$100.00 in cash will be given each one tying.

\$50.00 In Cash for Promptness

In addition to the Dozen Dandy Ponies each with saddle and bridle, \$50.00 additional will be paid for promptness.

Everyone answering can positively get one dollar in cash besides the chance to win a pony. No word building lists to make.

Here is your chance to win a wonderful real live pony with saddle and bridle, also \$50.00 in cash besides. Solve the puzzle, write in your name and address plainly in the coupon and mail to me at once. Do it now. It pays to be prompt.

Name	
Address	
Town State	

A big shetland pony farm has been visited and from more than one hundred fine registered and pedigreed ponies twelve of the most beautiful have been selected. These ponies are very kind and gentle, well trained to ride and drive and are very fond of boys and girls. The winners will be the most popular boys and girls in their neighborhood. You can have one for your very own.

B. White, Pony Giver, Dept. 4029
315 So. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: The four letters spell.....
Please send me the wonderful reproduction of one of the
Dozen Dandy Ponies and tell me how to win one.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



3 0112 064956102